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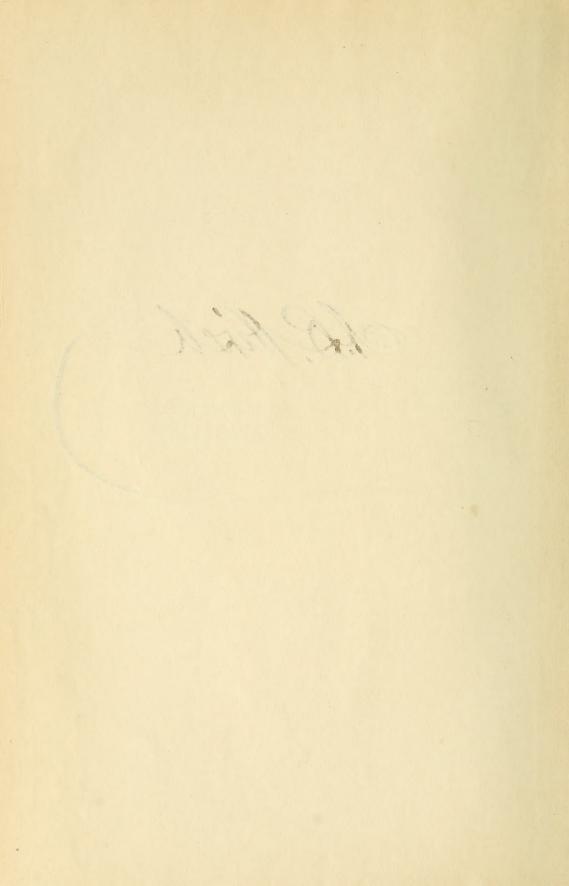
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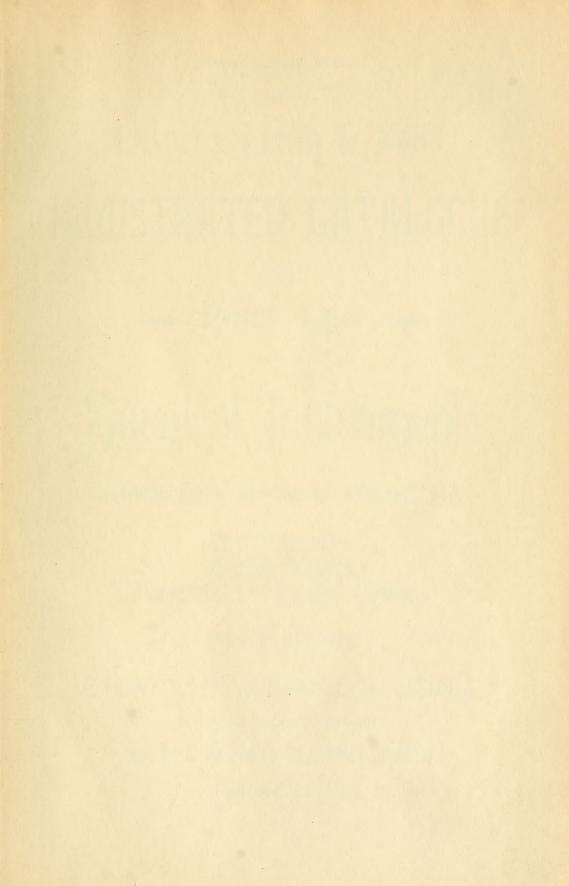
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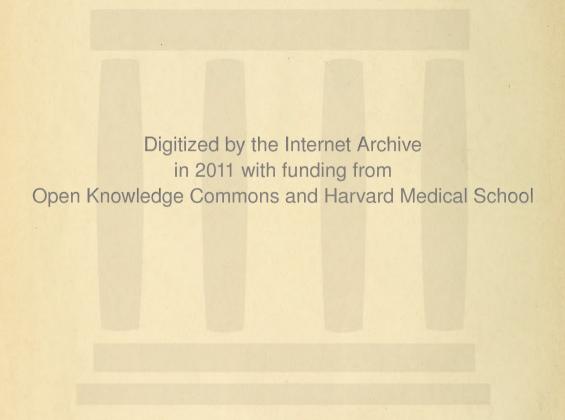
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To the Medical Profession.

In presenting herewith the Fourth Edition of our Illustrated Catalogue, we give the assurance that we have spared neither time nor expense to make it the most complete of its kind ever issued. Not only have we thoroughly revised our former editions, but added a great many illustrations of the new and latest improved instruments, and also of Hospital and Invalid supplies.

We ask a careful examination of our list of goods which, for excellence of manufacture, quality, and low standard of prices, are unsurpassed by any manufacturer of first-class goods. We respectfully solicit your patronage, guaranteeing the execution of all orders in a satisfactory manner as to quality, finish, durability and price.

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As a matter of convenience, we have made the prices in this catalogue strictly net, except on certain goods specified on the next page. As this does away with useless calculation, we believe this method of listing our goods will commend itself to the judgment of every practitioner.

As supplements to this catalogue, until a new edition will again be published, we shall from time to time issue circulars of New and Improved Instruments, which we hope will be received favorably.

Thanking for past favors, we solicit future patronage, assuring that we shall make best efforts to justify the same.

CHAS. LENTZ & SONS.

after, 1891 - see frage 287

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On certain lines of goods, and on a number of single articles, which the physician purchases more or less for his patients, we allow discount as indicated by signs as follows:

¶ 15% ‡ 20% †† 25%

Instruments to assist the Hearing,	‡ pages 90 to 92
Rubber Goods,	†† " 259 to 263
Electrical Apparatus, -	¶ " 273 to 280
66	‡ " 289 to 296
" · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	¶ page 300
	‡ " 309
Invalid Rolling Chairs,	†† pages 422 to 424
Trusses,	# " 431 to 439
Elastic Hosiery and Supporters,	†† " 440 to 443
Teufel's Abdominal Supporters,	‡ " 444 and 445
Suspensories,	† page 445
Shoulder Braces, -	† " 446
" "Teufel's "Aufrecht," -	‡ " 446
Orthopædic Apparatus: See Terms and Disco	
Crutches and Crutch-Bottoms,	† " 484

NOTICE.

As this issue of our catalogue contains numerous cuts of instruments which do not appear in our last edition, we have deemed it necessary (to save mistakes) to begin the figures of this book in advance of where we left off in last edition, so that any order by number of either book, cannot be misunderstood by us.

Please Do Not Mutilate this Book.

Sending us clippings or leaves therefrom, will not make anything plainer to us. By mentioning number of page, and number of individual article, we will always understand your order.

ERRATA.

Pag	e 22	Fig.	2200,	Illustra	tion sl	houl	d be r	evei	rsed.					
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Goods may be sent to us, plainly addressed, by mail or other conveyance. As we frequently receive similar articles on the same day, in order that we may recognize each and avoid mistakes, besides our address, senders will please write "from," followed by their own address on each parcel. (Nothing besides the above should be written upon or within the package, if sent by mail, parcel post.) A letter or postal card should be mailed at the same time, stating number and kind of instruments sent, and kind of repairs required.

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- 13. The privilege of changing the prices in this Catalogue is reserved, as the fluctuations in the cost of materials and wages may require.
- 14. Prices in this Catalogue are STRICTLY NET, except where otherwise stated. (See page IV.)

Artention to the foregoing directions, will enable us to fill all orders, large or small, as satisfactorily to the purchaser, as though he were present to make his own selections.

-INDEX.-

Abdominal Binders	Batteries, Cautery298 to 304 and 497
" Supporters441 to 445	" Chloride of Silver Dry Cell281 to 288
Absorbent Cotton	" Edison-Lalande297 to 299, 497 and 498
" Wool 15	" Flemming's269 to 276
Achromatic Triplets (Micro.) 354	" Gaiffe's 278
Acme Lamp and Stand (Micro.)	" McIntosh's
Acupressure Forceps, Allis'	Battery Electrodes277 to 280, 294 to 296 and 497
Adapters (Micro.)	Baunscheidt's Instrument
Adhesive Plaster 15	Bed, Air and Water 260
Æsthesiometers	" Invalid
Air Beds and Cushions260 and 261	" Pans
" Pillow 261	" Tray 414
" Receivers	" Truck 414
Albuminometer	Rell Glasses (Micro.)
Amplifier (Micro.)	Belts, Electric
Amputating Cases 39 to 44	" Umbilical
" Instruments 16 to 27	Binders, Abdominal
" Knives 17	Binder's Board 410
	Blood, Specimens of (Micro.)
Anæsthetic Apparatus1 and 147	Blue Glass (Micro.)
Anal and Rectal Instruments234 to 240	Bone Drills24
Anatomical Models	" Forceps 20 to 22
Aneurism Needles17, 31, 50 and 195	" Instruments 26
Ankle-Joint Apparatus 459	Books on Microscopy394 and 395
Anti-Onanism Apparatus 225	Bottles (Micro.)
Apparatus, Evacuating 232	Bougies, Male Urethral216 and 217, 222 to 224
Extension	" Œsophageal 105
for Gymnastic Exercises 481	" Rectal236 and 488
" for the Investigation of Micro-	Bow Leg Apparatus 456
Organisms377 and 378	Boxes, Dusting
" Suspension481 to 483	" Ligature, Antiseptic3 and 267
" Orthopædic447 to 483	" (Micro.) 389 and 390
" Oxygen142 to 145	Brackets, Gas111 and 112
Applicators, Ear	Breast Pumps
" Nasal 102	Brushes, Nail
" Throat 115	" Throat 115
" Urethral213 and 214 and 489	Buggy Cases315 to 323
. " Uterine165 and 491	Bullet Instruments
Arched Frame	Bunion Apparatus
Artery Clamp Forceps	Bunsen Burners
Artificial Eyes 78	Burrs, Nasal
" Limbs485 to 487	Cabinets, Microscopic Object389 and 390
Aseptic Trays 4 and 5	" Physician's419 and 421
Aspirators and Injectors62 and 63	Camera Lucidas (Micro.)355 and 356
Atomizers126 to 129 and 496	Canalicula Dilators 72
Back Rest	" Knives69 and 495
Bacteria Specimens 392	Canulas, Bolocque's 103
Bags, Gynæcological and Obstetrical 157	" Cautery 308
" Saddle 323	" Lachrymal 72
". Surgeon's Cabin 8	" Tracheal 125
Bandage Rollers 409	Capped Bottles (Micro.)
" Shears 409	Caps, Ice and Water 260
Bandages, Abdominal441 to 445	Care of the Microscope
" Empire Elastic 441	Carriage, Ward 412
" Esmarch's	Cases, Amputating 39 to 44
" Menstrual 443	" Buggy and Hand315 to 323
" Plaster of Paris 410	" Cupping 246
" Roller 14	" Dissecting 244
" Rubber 441	" Ear and Nasal
" Suspensory 445	" Emergency Dressing 15
Basins, Pus	" Extracting 141

Canani Tima	79	Curettes, Placenta	15
Cases, Eye			
" Gynæcological207 and	. 208	, пестании 201, 200 ани	488
' Instrument	411	" Uterine	18
" Laryngeal	137	Current Controllers273, 274 and	28
" Minor Operating45 an	3 46	Cushions, Invalid260 and	
Obstetile	157	" Ovariotomy	19
" Pocket Instrument 55 t	0 60	" Surgical8 and	49
" " Medicine312 to	315	Cut Off, Air	133
" Post Mortem	244	Cyrtometers	25
	- 1		
O1CHIAI		Cystoscope, Leiter's	22
" Urinary Test256 and	258	Daggett Table	41
Catgut	10	Deformity Apparatus447 to	48
	- 1	Depressors, Tongue	
Catheter Gauge	209		
" Syringe	214	" Vaginal	16
Catheters, Double Current175 and	212	Dermic Instruments	24
" Eustachian	82	Diagnostic Instruments81, 82, 250 to	25
	- 1		
I OHIWIO	175	Diaphragms (Micro.)	35
" Male211 to 213 and	489	Dilators, Irrigating	22
" Pocket Case	53	" Lachrymal	7
Caustic Holders, Pocket Case	52	" Meatus	21
	- 1	. 44-04-00	
0.0011116	166	19 4541	9.
Cautery Batteries298 to 304 and	497	" Obstetric	15
" Electrodes300, 306 to 308 and	497	" Œsophageal	10
" Irons	238		22
11010	1	1 1charar	
1 He1 Hi0135 and		1 108tatte	22
Cells, Electric310 and	311	" Rectal236 and	488
Cells (Micro.)	370	" Trachea	12
	1		
Cements (Micro.)	371	U16:01ai219 to	
Chain Saw	19	" Uterine170 to	174
Chairs, Invalid422 to	424	" Vaginal	17
" Surgical415 and		Diphtheria Syringe	49
88			
Chisels, Bone	26	Directors, Hernia	3
" Dissecting	242	" Pocket Case	5
" Mastoid	87	" Probe Point	48
" Nasal	101	Dislocation Apparatus461 and	
Clamps, Artery35 and		Dissecting Instruments	24
" Hemorrhoidal	238	Dissecting Forceps (Micro.)	37
44 Hysterectomy	194	" Knives "	37
" Intestinal	494	" Scissors "	38
		DQISBO15	
Ovariotomy	194	Double Current Catheters175 and	21
" Serotal	225	" Tubes	21
" Varicocele	225	Douches, Ear82 and	18
	371	" Eye	17
Clearing Agents (Micro.)	1	шу с	- 61
Coat, Operating	8	Tradation and all a	10
Coddington Magnifiers (Micro.)	354	" Rectal	23
Coils, Water197 and	260	" Urethral	21
Colpeurynter	155	Oteline	
Comb, Vaccinating	48	" Vaginal177 and	17
Comedone Extractor	245	Drainage Tubing and Tubes10, 196 and	26
Compressed Air Apparatus130 to 135, 144 and	1	" Tube Forceps	19
Compressors (Micro.)356 and		Dressing Material14, 15 and	19
Condenser Mountings (Micro.)357 and	358	Drills, Bone	2
Condensers, Bull's Eye (Micro.)	356	" Mastoid	8
" Substage (Micro.)	357	Dropping Bottles, (Micro.)	37
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Conversation Tubes	92	Drying Board, Jackson's (Micro.)	37
Corsets, Spinal473 and	479	Dynamometer	25
Cotton Absorbent	14	Ear Instruments80 to 92, 495 and	49
" Holders86, 102 and	115	" Masseur	49
Cover Glass Forceps (Micro.)	491	1 OCT CO DC02	8
" Gauge (Micro.)	375	" Spout	49
Craniotomy Instruments154 to	156	" Trumpets 90 to	0 9
Crutches	484	" Vaporizer	49
Cupping Instruments	246	Ecraseurs	18
Cups, Platinum	102	Eechondriotome	10
" Spit	267	Elastic Bandages	44
Curette Forceps	187	" Belts	
Chrotten Pone	1		
Curettes, Bone	26	" Hosiery440 and	44
" Dermic	1		
	245	Elbow Joint Apparatus	47
" Ear	1	Elbow Joint Apparatus	
" Ear	245 86	Elbow Joint Apparatus	31
" Ear	245	Elbow Joint Apparatus	

(VIII)

Electrodes277 to 280, 294 to 296 and 489	Forceps Suture 31
" Cautery 300, 306 to 308 and 497	" Tenaculum
Elevation Shoes	" Throat115 and 118
Elevators, Palate	" Tissue Holding 181
" Trephine 29	" Toe Nail 22
" Uterine 176	" Tongue Holding 109
Elm Plugs, Vaginal	" Tooth
" Tents	" Trachea
Empire Elastic Bandage	192
Endoscope, Incandescent Lamp	U16611721
" Rectal	Oterfile Dressing
Olougiai	v uischulu121 aug 100
Enterotomes 238 and 243	Wife Outling194 and 491
Ether Bottle	1110 1 1150116
" Inhalers	Forks, Tuning
Eureka Chair	Fracture Apparatus
Eustachian Catheters	DOZES 400
Evacuators	Oracle of Swing
Evaporating Dishes	Frame, Krug's. 419
Excision Splint 22	Freezing Attachments (Micro.)
Exploring Bougies	Funnels
21000100	Furniture, Office
1100dt 3 91	Gags, Mouth 123
Exsection Saw	Galvanic Batteries
	Gas Brackets and Stands
,	Gauge, Cover Glass (Micro.) 375
" Comedone 245 Eye Baths 73	Gauges, Catheter
	Gauze, Antiseptic
' Cases	General Operating Cases
Eye-pieces (Micro.)	" Sürgical Necessities 1 to 15
" powers of (Micro.) 348	Genu Valgum Apparatus
Eye-piece Micrometer	" Varum " 456
Eye-shade (Micro.)	Glasses, Magnifying
Eyes, Artificial	" Medicine
Faradic Batteries	Glass Ligature Boxes3 and 267
Feeding Tubes	" " Spools 10
Felt Splints 403	" " Tubes 10
" Sheet	" Covers (Micro.)
Fever Thermometers	" Slips "
Flat-Foot Apparatus	" Stage " 367
Flushing Tubes 197	Glassware used in Microscopical Work 270
Flushing Tubes 197 Forceps Acupressure 21	Globe Inheler
Forceps, Acupressure	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194	Globe Inhaler 135 Gloves, Rubber 242 and 259 Gnawing Forceps 20 Gouge " 20 Gouges, Bone 26
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37	Globe Inhaler 135 Gloves, Rubber 242 and 259 Gnawing Forceps 20 Gouge " 20 Gouges, Bone 26 " Mastoid 87
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament. 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491	Globe Inhaler 135 Gloves, Rubber 242 and 259 Gnawing Forceps 20 Gouge 20 Gouges, Bone 26 " Mastoid 87 " Nasal 101
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156	Globe Inhaler 135 Gloves, Rubber 242 and 259 Gnawing Forceps. 20 Gouge 20 Gouges, Bone 26 " Mastoid 87 " Nasal 101 Graduate Measures 256 and 499
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.). 491 " Craniotomy 156	Globe Inhaler 135 Gloves, Rubber 242 and 259 Gnawing Forceps 20 Gouge " 20 Gouges, Bone 26 " Mastoid 87 " Nasal 101 Graduate Measures 256 and 499 Gum Stockings (see Elastic Hosiery).
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156 " Dressing Pocket Case 54	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156 " Dressing Pocket Case 54 " Ear 84 " Eye 66 and 74	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 223 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156 " Dressing Pocket Case 54 " Ear 84 " Eye 66 and 74 " Hæmostatic 35 and 192	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156 " Dressing Pocket Case 54 " Ear 84 " Eye 66 and 74 " Hæmostatic 35 and 192	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156 " Dressing Pocket Case 54 " Ear 84 " Eye 66 and 74 " Hæmostatic 35 and 192 " Hemorrhoidal 237 " Intestinal 238 and 494	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156 " Dressing Pocket Case 54 " Ear 84 " Eye 66 and 74 " Hæmostatic 35 and 192 " Hemorrhoidal 237 " Intestinal 238 and 494	Globe Inhaler
Forceps	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 "Artery	Globe Inhaler
Forceps	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure	Globe Inhaler
Forceps	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 " Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 " Bladder 228 " Bone 20 and 22 " Broad Ligament 194 " Bullet 37 " Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 " Craniotomy 156 " Dressing Pocket Case 54 " Ear 84 " Eye 66 and 74 " Hæmostatic 35 and 192 " Hemorrhoidal 237 " Intestinal 238 and 494 " Laryngeal Tube 489 " Lithotomy 230 " Male Urethral 228 " (Micro.) 379 " Nasal 96, 97, 99 and 100 " Obstetrical 148 to 152 and 500 " Pedicle 192 Phimosis 221	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 "Artery	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 "Artery	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure 31 "Artery 33, 35, 54 and 237 "Bladder 228 "Bone 20 and 22 "Broad Ligament 194 "Bullet 37 "Cover Glass, (Micro.) 491 "Craniotomy 156 "Dressing Pocket Case 54 "Ear 84 "Eye 66 and 74 "Hemostatic 35 and 192 "Hemorrhoidal 237 "Intestinal 238 and 494 "Lithotomy 230 "Male Urethral 228 "(Micro.) 379 "Nasal 96, 97, 99 and 100 "Obstetrical 148 to 152 and 500 "Pedicle 192 "Phimosis 221 "Pin Cutting 36 "Placenta 153 "Polypus, Uterine 187 "Sequestrum 22 "Shot Compressing 180 and 491	Globe Inhaler
Forceps, Acupressure	Globe Inhaler

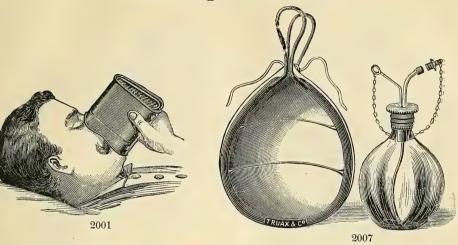
Hosiery, Elastic440 and 441	Lamp, Spirit. (Micro.)
Hospital Supplies411 to 414	" The Acme (Micro.) 36
Hydrocele Instruments	Lamps, Alcohol
Hypodermic Syringes 247 to 249 " repairing 430	" Student 11 Lancets, Abscess and Vaccinating. 4
Hysterectomy Pins and Needles194 and 195	" Gum 14
Ice Bags	" Laryngeal 11
" Caps	" Spring 24
Inhalers, Buttle's 82	Laparotomy Operating Tables418 to 420
" Chloroform 1	Laryngeal Instruments105 to 136 and 48
" Ether 1	Laryngoscopic Mirrors 11
" Evans' Pocket 146	" Sets 13
" Globe 135	Lead Wire7
" Nasal 136	Lebenswecker, Baunscheidt's 24
Injecting Syringe, (Micro.)	Leeches, Artificial 7
Injectors and Aspirators 62 and 63	Legs, "485 to 48
Instrument for Counter Irritation 246	Leg Holders158 and 23
" Racks 4	Life-Boxes, (Micro.)
" Safe	Ligature Boxes and Trays 3 and
Trays + and o	Carrier
Instruments, Cautery	DOMOGRA
Tot General Diagnosis	" Spools and Tubes
Insufflators (see Powder Blowers) Intubation Instruments	Ligatures, Catgut and Silk
Intubation Instruments	" Silver Wire 1
" Chairs	Light Condenser
" Cushions	Limbs, Artificial
" Mattress and Pillow 493	Lint and Lintine
Iodoform Dusters	Lithotomy Instruments
" Gauze	Litmus Paper
Irons, Cautery	Lock-Jaw Instruments
Irrigators, for Wounds 2 and 3	Magnifiers
" Male Urethral 224	Male Urethral Instruments209 to 22
44 Rectal	Mallets 2
4 Vaginal 178	Maltwood Finder, (Micro.)
Jacket, Felt	Measures, Graduate256, 267 and 49
" Sole Leather 480	" Tape 26
" Straight 428	Meatus Instruments 21
Jars, Irrigating2 and 499	Medicine Cases312 to 32
44 Museum	" Chests 32
Jery Mast477 to 480	" Glasses264 and 26
Jute	Menstrual Bandage
Kelly's Surgical Cushions	Micrometers
Knee Caps	Micrometer Gauge
" Extension Apparatus	Micro-Organisms, Apparatus for Investiga-
	tion of
Knife Holder, (Micro.)	Microscope, Folding Dissecting
Knives, Amputating	" The American Physicians335 and 330 " Continental, small339 and 340
Ear. 87	" " medium341 and 342
" Eye	" " large343 and 34
" for Cutting Sections, (Micro.)	" "Favorite 331
" for Dissecting, " 379	" " Harvard 33
" Hernia	" Improved Pathological 33
" Laryngeal119 and 121	" Latest Histological 33
" Lithotomy 229	" Novice 330
" Minor Operating 30	" Professional337 and 338
" Nasal 101	Microscopical Specimens391 to 393
" Pocket Case47 to 51	Microtomes381 to 384
" Rectal	Milli-Ampere Meters273, 274, 284 and 294
" Staphyloraphy 123	Minor Operating Instruments 30 to 36
2' Symphysiotomy 491	" Instrument Cases45 and 46
" Uterine	Mirrors, Ear 83
" with Spatula	" Laryngoscopic 111
Knock Knee Apparatus	" Rhinoscopie 98
Lachrymal Canulas	Miscellanies
" Dilators	Models, Anatomical
14	Mortars
" Styles 72 " Syringes 73	Motors304 and 308
	Mounting for Condensors (Misses)
Lamp, Combined, (Micro.) 365	Mounting for Condensers, (Micro.)357 and 358

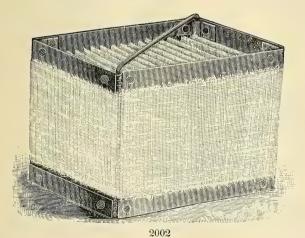
	373	Perforated Shot	180
" Table, "	374		154
Mouth & Throat Instruments, 105 to 136, 489, 494 and Mouth-Gags	123	" Tympanum	87
Museum Jars	267	Perineum Needles	$\frac{184}{26}$
Nail Brushes	198	Pessaries201 to	
" Forceps	22	Phantom	78
Nasal Burrs and Trephines	306		221
" Instruments		Physicians' Cabinets 410 and	
Needle Holders		Physicians' Cabinets	$\frac{421}{239}$
" Electrolytic	245		239
" (Micro.)	380	Pillows261 and	493
Needles, Cervical184 and		Pins, Harelip	36
" Dermic	245	Pin Cutting Forceps	36
" Electrolytic " Hernia	245 38	The state of the s	499 153
" Hollow for Wire			410
" Hypodermic	249		253
	195	Pocket Case Instruments 47 to	
" Pedicle	195	" Instrument Cases	
T 611HCHH1	184	110010110 Cascs	
" Post Mortem	242 185		265 369
" Varicocele	221	Politzer Air Bags	82
Nose-pieces, (Micro.)	368		372
Nozzles, Ear and Nose	82		214
Oakum	15		244
Objectives, (Micro.)345 to		" Instruments241 to 2	
" Student Series Professional Series	349 349	Powder Blowers	$\frac{166}{221}$
Water Immersion	349	Prescription Scales265 and	
Homogeneous	349		105
" First Class Series	350	Probes, Bullet	37
" for Micro-Photography	350	" Ear	87
for Continental Microscopes	350	" Lachrymal	72
101 Continental Attoroscopes	350	Machi J Halisson Street	72
" Powers of	348	" Pocket Case	52 488
Obstetrical Cases	157		165
" Forceps148 to 152 and			407
" and Gynæcological Bags	157	Pumps, Air130 to 135 and	
" Instruments			246
DUATES	494	Diomacii	107
" Slippers Esophageal Instruments	493 105	Punch, Septum	100 175
Office Supplies415 to			242
Oil, Baunscheidt's	246	Racks for Instruments	4
Oiled Muslin and Silk	15		129
Operating Cases 39 t			255
" Gynæcological 207 and Coat Coat	. 208	Razor for Micro. use	380 11
" Table, Revolving	413	11200	353
7 Tables416 to			256
Ophthalmoscopes 75 t		Receivers, Air130 to 134 and	
Orthopædic Apparatus447 to		Rectal Instruments234 to 240, 488 and	
Osteology, Human	426		111
OtoscopesOvariotomy Clamps	81 194		430 176
" Cushion, Kelly's	197	- '	136
' Drainage Tube	196	Restraints428 and	
Oxygen Apparatus142 to	145	Retort Stand	255
Palate Retractors	98	Retractors	27
Paraffine Bath, (Micro.)	376		195
Paralysis Apparatus		" Cheek	123
" Hooks	406	" Palate	98
Pathological Preparations, (Micro.)	393		235
Pedicle Needles	195		163
Pelvimeters	153	Rhinoscopic Mirrors	98
Percussors	253	Ring, Spermatorrhæa	225

Roller Bandages	14		64
Rolling Chairs422 to		Spatulas53 and 2	
Rongeur Forceps	20		71
Rubber Adhesive Plaster	15	" with Knife Blade	
" Bandages	441 196	·	65 80
" Dam			64
" Goods259 to			94
" Ligature	238		35
" Stockings, See Elastic Hosiery.		" Urethral174 and 2	
" Tubing	264	" Vaginal159 to 163 and 4	
Saccharometer	257		225
Saddle Bags	323		54
Saucers, Porcelain	372	Spinal Apparatus472 to 4	83
Saws, Amputating	19	Spirit Lamps255 and 3	73
" Bandage	410	Spirometer, Barnes' Dry 2	51
" Nasal	101		267
" Post Mortem	242		08
Scales265, 266 and			22
Scarificators			03
Scarifyers48, 169 and		Metanic	
Scissors, Craniotomy	154	1 400114 4	06
Dissocialis		TVCSCC110II	22
Dissecting, (Briefo.)	380	Dusponston	07
E31	85	Woodtof and f	
шус,	67 183		110 115
" Ligature	99	l de la	66
" Operating	36		73
" Pocket Case	54	Sponges, Antiseptic	
" Rectal		Spoons, Ear	
" Skin-Grafting	245	Spouts, Ear	
4 Umbilical Cord	155	Sprays, Antiseptic	3
" Uterine182 and		" Nasal	04
" Uvula	121	" Throat (See Atomizers)	
" Wire Cutting	183	Spring Lancets	246
Scoops, Bone	26		71
Ear	86		229
" Eye71 and	172	" Urethrotomy218 and 4	89
" Lithotomy	230		69
" Rectal237 and	238		367
Scrotal Clamp	225		367
" Compressor	225		371
Section Instruments, (Micro.)381 to		·	255
" Knives, (Micro.)	380		55
Septometer	99	Steam Atomizers	
Serrefines	33	Sterilizing Oven	6
Serre-Noeud	194		7
тогоора	194	200000 Diministration 1	92
Shears, Bandage	409 261	Stethoscopes 2 Stockings, Elastic 440 and 4	253
Shoes, Club Foot450 to			07
" Elevation		" Pump	
Shot Compressors		a. a.	29
4 Feeder	180	Stopcocks, Esmarch	3
" Perforated	180		78
Shoulder Braces446 and	471	" and Bag, Van Buren's213 and 2	21
Silk Ligatures and Suture10 and		Storage Batteries302 to 3	
" Worm Ligatures10 and	198	Stretchers413 and 4	14
Silver Wire	10	Stricturotome Eye4	95
Skeletons425 and	426	" Urethral218, 489 and 49	95
Skulls	426		12
Slides, Syphon, etc., (Micro.)	364		72
Slips, Glass, (Micro.)	370		14
Snares, Ear	85	Substage Attachments	
" Laryngeal	119	Supplies, Hospital	
11 0001	96	" Office	
Soles, Flat Foot	220	Supporters, Abdominal441 to 4	
Sounds, Meatus	229 218	" Pile	39
Urethral216, 222 to		" Uterine200 to 2	
		2002220	

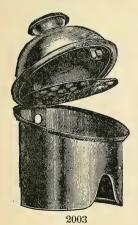
(XII)

Suppositor	rs	239	Trepanning Instruments	29
	ry Moulds	264	Trephines, Nasal 3	06
Suspension	n Apparatus407, 481 to	483	Trial Cases	77
Suspensor	ies	445	Trocars61 and 1	90
Sutures	10 and	198	Trowel or Lifter, (Micro.)	76
Syringes,	Anatomical	243	Truck, Bed4	14
	Bulb	263	Trumpets, Ear90 and	91
	Diphtheria	492	Truss, Harelip	36
66	Ear89, 263 and	495	Trusses for Hernia431 to 4	39
44	Eustachian	82	Tubing, Rubber10, 196 and 2	64
66	Family	263	Tuning Forks	82
46	Fountain	263		85
44	Hard Rubber	263	Umbilical Belts435 and 4	39
66	" for Irrigating Wounds	3	44	55
eć.	Hemorrhoidal	240		57
44	Hernia	38	Urethral Instruments209 to 2	28
	Hydrocele	221		18
	Hypodermic247 to	249	Urethrotomes 218 to 220 and 4	
	Injecting, (Micro.)	380		59
	Lachrymal	73	Urinary Analysis255 to 2	
	Laryngeal	115		91
	Male Urethral213 and		WW A	55
	Post Nasal103 and		Uterine Instruments158 to 208, 491 and 4	
	Rectal	239	" Supporters	
	Universal.	115		21
	Uterine	167		
		178		48
	Vaginal	374	T	64
	ss, for Heating Slides, (Micro.)			74
	Microscope	369	1118 41010101111111111111111111111111111	78
101	Mounting, (Micro.)	374	1	63
01 1	Magnifying Power of Objectives	348	VJ 11118 CO	78
Gy.	næcological416 to		Vaporizers	
100	volving Operating	413	Varicocele Instruments	
	lcaneus Apparatus	453	Vial Cases312 to 3	
	quinus "449 and		Wall Brackets and Lamps111 and 1	
	algus "	450	9	12
	arus "450 to		Watch Glasses255 and 3	
	sures	267	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	76
	racting Instruments138 to			61
	a Forceps179 and	491		60
	ns, Uterine	180		60
	s31 and	452	" Coils197 and 2	60
	tal	236	**	49
" Ute	rine	173	Weights 2	66
Test Cases	, Eye	77	Wheel Stretcher 4	13
66 66	Urine256 and	258	Wire Cutting Forceps	94
" Tube	s and Stands	255	" Cutting Scissors 1	83
Thermo-C	autery199 and	496	" Twisting Forceps123, 181 and 1	94
Thermome	eters250 and	251	Wire, Lead	72
Throat In	struments105 to	136	" Phosphor Bronze 1	94
	lding Forceps	181	" Silver	10
	epressors109 and	494		89
	nes	121	" " Snares	96
	Apparatus475 to	4	Wood Splints404 and 4	
	ets	23		15
_	my Instruments124 and		·	23
	Rods and Clamp	152		81
	on Apparatus	251	Wry Neck Apparatus475 to 4	
		414	Zincs, See Batteries	
	eptic 4 ar			
2.0000 2100				

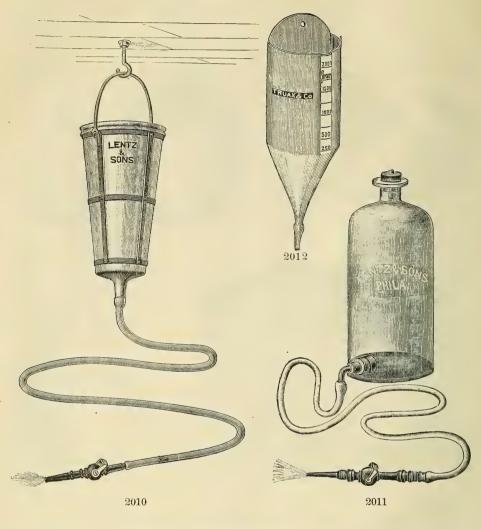








2000.	Ether Inhaler, Allis', with patent leather cover\$2 7
2001.*	" " nickel-plated metal cover, (latest) 2 7
2002.*	Ether Inhaler, Fowler's (folding) for the convenience of carrying in the pocket or satchel
2003.*	Ether Inhaler, Perfection 2 5
2004.	" ° Ormsby's 7 50
2005.*	Bottle, Roberts' Philadelphia Polyclinic 1 00
2007.*	Chloroform Inhalers, Esmarch's, with Bottle 2 50
2008.	" Junker's 9 00



2010 * Irrigator Glass, with metal frame to suspend from ceiling, complete with six feet of tubing and stop-cock,

1 Gallon, \$3 75

2012.*

2 Gallon, \$4 50

3 Gallon, \$5 50

2011.* Irrigating Jars, glass bottle form, complete with six feet of tubing and stop-cock,

1 Gallon, \$4 00 2 Gallon, \$5 00 3 Gallon, \$6 00 5 Gallon, \$8 50

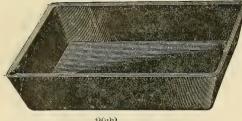
Irrigator, German glass, not graduated, 2 quart......\$1 25

General Surgical Necessities. 2017 2016 2015 BALLIPETER MORN 2018 2019 2020 Irrigator, with air-bulb, five feet tubing and stop-cock......\$2 00 This Irrigator answers every purpose of a fountain syringe; it is more portable and more easily kept clean. Irrigator Stop-cock, Esmarch's, plain......\$1 00; best, 1 25 Syringe, hard Rubber, with Conical Point, for irrigating wounds, 2015.*2016.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 2 00; $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 35; 6 oz., 2 60 2017.* 2018 * Ligature Box, German glass, various sizes.....\$1 00, \$1 60 and 2 25 2019.* 2020.* Hagedorn's, consisting of two glass boxes, one within the other, 2021.

ASEPTIC TRAYS FOR IMMERSION OF INSTRUMENTS.

(Sizes of all trays are given according to inside bottom dimensions.)

2022.* Papier Mache Trays.



$5\frac{1}{8}$	x	81/4\$	55
7	x	9	70
8^{1}_{4}	x	$10\frac{1}{4}$	00
101	X	$12\frac{1}{4}$	50
12^{1}_{4}	X	$14\frac{1}{2}$ 2	00

2022

Celluloid Trays, same shape as Papier Mache Trays, No. 2022, very light and strong. $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, 75c.; $5\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.00; 7 x 9, \$1.25, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.50.

2024.* Enameled or Agate Iron Trays.

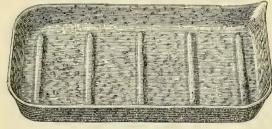


5	X	7	\$1	00	\$	80
7	x	9	1	25	1	00
8^{1}_{2}	x	10^1_2	1	60	1	25
$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	x	$12\frac{1}{2}$	2	25	2	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$	x	14½	3	50	3	00

Shallow

Deep.

2024



2025.* Enameled Iron Tray, with lip, width, 9 in.; length, 15 in.; depth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.....\$3.50

2026. Hard Rubber Trays, same shape as No. 2022, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 5 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.75; $1\frac{7}{8} \times 6 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.50; $2 \times 6\frac{1}{5} \times 12\frac{1}{5}$, \$3.00.

Nickel Plated Metal Trays, same shape as No. 2022, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 5 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.75; $1\frac{7}{8} \times 6 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, 2027. \$2.15; $2 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.50.

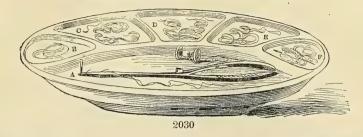
2028.* Porcelain Trays with Lip, same as No. 2024.

		. ,	Shallo	w. Deep.
			\$ 4	
$5\frac{1}{2}$	x 8½	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	0 75
7	x 9		6	5 85
8	x 10		8	1 00
10	x 12		1 3	5 1 65
11	x 14	*************	2 1	5 2 00
14	x 17		5 0	0 6 50
15	x 19		6 2	5 8 00

2029. Metal Instrument Racks, to place in trays.

Various sizes, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

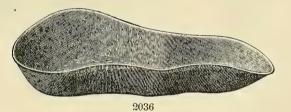
LIGATURE TRAY AND PUS BASINS.







2031-2032

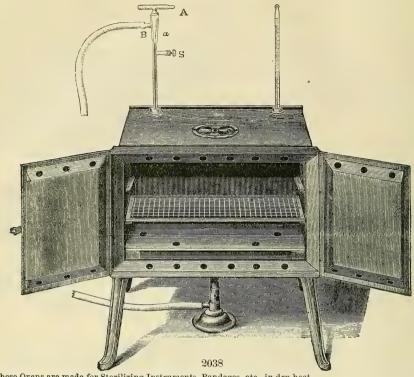


2030.*	Porce	elain L	igature Tray, with compartments\$1 00
2031.*	Pus	Basins,	Metal, nickel-plated, three sizes75c. 90c. and 1 10
2032.*	46	4.4	Enameled Iron, two sizes
2 033.	66	4.6	Hard Rubbersmall, \$1 25; medium, \$1 50; large, 1 75
2034.	6.6	44	Papier Mache. small, 40c.; medium, 50c.; large, 60
2035.*	44	4.6	" triangular, capacity, 50 ozs

This form is very useful after operations on women as a urinal, as its shape is such that it can be substituted for a bed pan in the administration of rectal and vaginal injections; it fits close against the inner surface of thighs and perineum and behind the anus, thereby prevents wetting the bed, without the disturbance of placing the patient on a bed pan. It is also useful in general surgery in the washing of surface wounds on any part of the body, as it will fit close against most of the body curves.

2036*. Pus Basin, Smith's	1.50
Made of sheet iron, pressed into shape and coated with a pure vitreous enar	nel,
which, for tenacity and power of resisting the action of acids, has no equal.	The
surface is smooth, and as easily cleaned as china, while the article is very light	and
practically indestructible.	

STERILIZING OVEN.



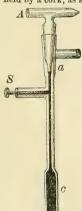
These Ovens are made for Sterilizing Instruments, Bandages, etc., in dry heat.

It has been the aim of the makers to construct an oven to produce the most uniform heat all over the inside of the oven. They are made of the best Russia fron, with double walls, through which the heat circulates, having a Register on the top. In order to secure a perfectly even circulation of the heat all around, there are connecting openings between the double doors.

The heat is furnished by a powerful Bunsen Burner, which is placed below the funnel-shaped opening in the centre of the bottom of Oven, circulating through the double walls, and escaping through the register in the centre

of the top.

In order to secure the proper heat necessary for Sterilization and to prevent the overheating of the instruments, etc., which would spoil them, there is inserted into the opening on the one side in the top of the Oven and held by a cork, as shown in the cut, the



IMPROVED GAS REGULATOR,

working by the expansion or contraction of a column of Mercury, which closes or opens the orifice through which the gas is supplied to the burner.

The cut represents the apparatus in one-fifth actual size: c is the Mercury bulb, communicating by a thin tube with the widened cylinder into which the part A is ground airtight. Part A has a large opening at a, a smaller one at the end nearest to the Mercury, and a fine perforation opposite tube B. The gas enters at A, passes through the apparatus and flows through the Rubber tube at B to the burner.

S is an iron screw, which turns readily in a small glass tube. To adjust the apparatus, the part A is introduced so that the small perforation is just opposite B (see cut), the gas is supplied by the proper connections (rubber tubing), the burner is lit and the temperature observed by the thermometer. When the desired degree of heat has been reached, the Mercury column is regulated in this way: the screw is screwed in, thereby forcing more Mercury into the column and out at the point where the tube widens, until it finally stops up the inlet at a and the flame gets smaller. In this position the burner is supplied through the small hole opposite B only and if desired, this constant flame can be further diminished by turning the small perforation away from B. by turning the small perforation away from B.

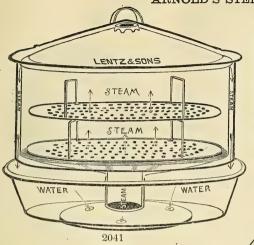
A black powder is sometimes deposited from the gas on the surface of the Mercury; this is to be removed by a camel's hair brush.

This instrument secures constant temperature at any desired degree from 1° C. to near the boiling point of Mercury within one-fifth of a degree Centigrade; the accuracy is increased by surrounding the heated space with non-conducting material

These Ovens are made in three sizes: Down Improved Cas Regulator and Thermometer 4000 F

	morace.	measure	DADAIA,	meruding	Dunsen	Durner, 1	mproveu	Uas	negulator	anu	THEIMOMETER' 30	J. 1	
	46	44	9x9x15,	"	4.6	44	- 16	66		4.6	66	4.6	19 75
	46	4.6	9x9x18,	44	46	66	6.6	4.6	44		46	66	21 75
	PRICE OF EXTRA PARTS.												
T	mprov	red Gas	Regulato	r		9	2 50 1	her	mometer 4	00° F			\$1 25

ARNOLD'S STERILIZERS.



These Sterilizers are inexpensive apparatus, which maintains an unvarying temperature of 100 C. (212 F.) in all parts of the Chamber, without needing any care or attention. For this reason they are rapidly displacing all other methods heretofore employed by prominent Institutions throughout the country. They are also extensively used by physicians in their offices, and the Family size is recommended by them to their patients for sterilizing milk.

2041*. Special Instrument Sterilizer.

Oval in shape. Size of Chamber, 14 inches long, 9½ inches wide, 6 inches deep, with two racks for Instruments.

Heavy Tin, Copper Bottom, \$ 5 00 All Copper..... 12 50



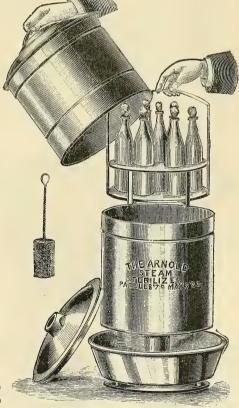
2040*. General Purpose Sterilizers.

Used for Instruments, Bandages, Gauzes, and Linens.

	٠	Height.	Diameter.	Heavy Tin. Copper Bottom.	All Copper.
No.	2.	$7\frac{1}{4}$ in.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ in.	\$2 50	\$7 00
46	3.	$10\frac{1}{3}$ in.	$9\frac{3}{8}$ in.	3 00	8 00
46	4.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$10\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.}$	3 50	9 00
46	5.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$11\frac{1}{4}$ in.	4 00	10 00

SPECIAL SIZES TO ORDER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR GIVING FULL DIRECTIONS.



2039* Family Sizes. FOR STERILIZING MILK.

2042*. KELLY'S SURGICAL CUSHIONS.

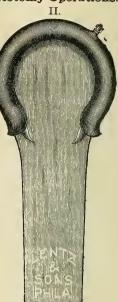
For General Use in all Perineal, Cervical, Rectal and Ovariotomy Operations.



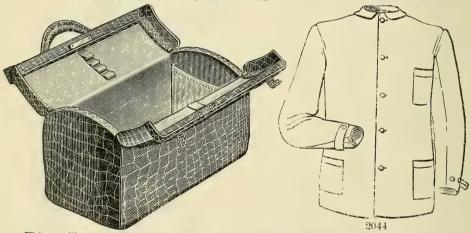
III.—Used in Obstetrical work; similar in style to Fig II. but with a broad inflatable rim, and long, broad apron.....\$5 50

IV.- Used for General Surgical Work. Similar in style to Fig. II. Extreme length, 44 inches; width, 20 inches..........\$4 50

These cushions are now in constant use for all operations, as described above. Can be used on office table, operating chair, or bed without soiling either clothes or bedding; at the same time can have constant irrigation, while all fluids pass down the apron into a vessel.



2043*. SURGEON'S CABIN BAG.



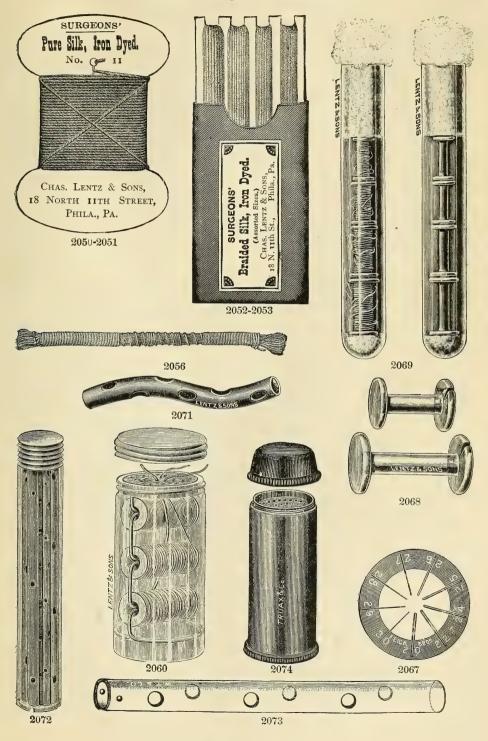
This cut illustrates a Cabin Bag used by Surgeons as an emergency bag; it opens in the centre, which leaves the sides perfectly square; it is leather lined, with two pockets, and loops inside of lid; the lock and clasps are made of brass, of the best material throughout.

They are used by Surgeons for carrying their operating instruments, Ether, Aseptic Trays, and all Antiseptic Dressings.

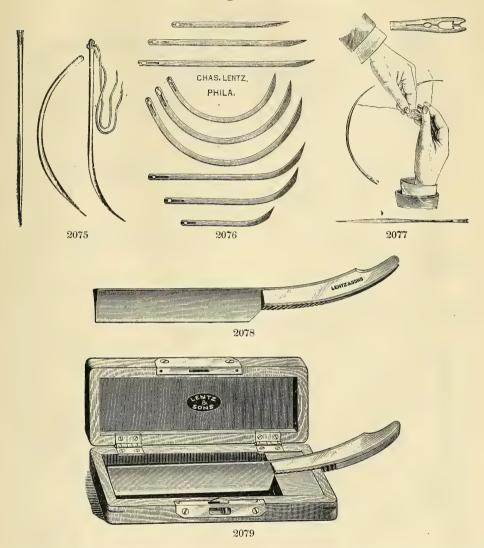
Made of either black grain or alligator leather in the following sizes.

			DIMOR SIMIL OF E							
13 in	. Grain	Leather		\$8	00	Alligator	Leather		\$10	75
14 ''				8	50			***************************************		
15 "				9	25					
16 "						6.6	6.6	************************	12	50
17 "		"	•••••	10	50	44	6.6		13	25
18 "		6.6		11	25	46		*********************		
2044	*. Sur	geon's O	perating Coat,	white lir	ien					

Give bust measure and length of sleeve.



2050.*	Surgeons'	Twisted 8	Silk,	White, sizes, from 1 to 14 per reel, 10c. per doz\$	90	0
2051.*	. 64	66	. 66	Iron dyed, sizes, from 1 to 14 per reel, 10c per doz 1	. 00	0
2052.*	66	"	"	White, 4 sizes, on a tablet in slip case, each	30	0
2053.*	44	4.6	66	Iron dyed, 4 sizes, on a tablet in slip case, each	3	5
2054.	. 44	Braided,	66	White, sizes, from 1 to 14 per reel, each	20	0
2055.	4.6	4.4	"	Iron dyed, sizes, from 1 to 14 per reel, each	2	5
2056.	44	66	\$ \$	White, 4 sizes, on a tablet in slip case, each	4	5
2057.	44	44	4	Iron dyed, 4 sizes, on a tablet in slip case, each	50	0
	Silk of a	ll sizes fu	rnisl	ned on spools of 100 to 500 yds. each, for hospital use.		
2058.*	"Cable T	wist" Sil	k, 4	sizes, small skein, 20c.; large skein, each	3	5
2059.	"		4	sizes, large skeins, dozen 4	0	0
2060.*	Three size	s, White o	or Ir	on dyed, Twisted Silk, in Antiseptic solution, each	50	0
2061.	"	46 6		" Braided " " " " " "	60	0
2062.	. 66 66	Catgut,	30 1	eet, in Antiseptic solution, each	66	0
2063.	۲٤ ده	"]	arge.	size, 90 feet, in Antiseptic solution, each 1	50	0
2064.	Catgut Liga	atures, dry	, in	coils of 10 feet each, six sizes15c., 20c. and	2	5
2065.	Silk Worm	Gut Liga	ture	s, 15c. per doz., bunch of 100 Ligatures	8	5
2066.	Pure Silver	Wire, per	ou	ace	7	5
2067.*	"	·" 9 s	izes.	In $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard coils, Nos. 20, 22, 24, 35c.; in 2 yard coils,		
	Nos. 25	, 26, 27, 3	80c.;	in 2 yard coils, Nos. 28, 29, 30	28	5
2068.*	Glass Spoo	ols for Sill	x or	Catgut, very strong, 2 sizes, each, 12c.; dozen 1	28	5
2069.*	" Tub	es 6 inch	long	, very strong, for holding glass spools, each, 15c.; dozen 1	50	0
2070.	Rubber Dr	ainage Tu	bing	; best quality not perforated, 4 sizes, per yard. 20c. 30c.		
	40c. an	d			50	·
2071.*	Rubber D	rainage	Γubi	ng, best quality perforated, 4 sizes, per yard, 25c. 35c.		
	45c. an	d			55	5
2072.*	Rubber D	rainage T	ubin	g, perforated in Antiseptic solution, six 6 inch pieces, as-		
	sorted s	izes			40)
2073.*			0,	perforated Gross', 7 sizes and lengths, each, 10c. 12c. 15c.	04	
					20	•
				er Drainage Tubes, see Ovariotomy Instruments		
2074.*	Iodoform 1	Dusting B	ox,	nard rubber, three sizes, small, 65c; medium, 80c.; large, 1	25	5
		All	Instr	uments Illustrated are designated by a *.		



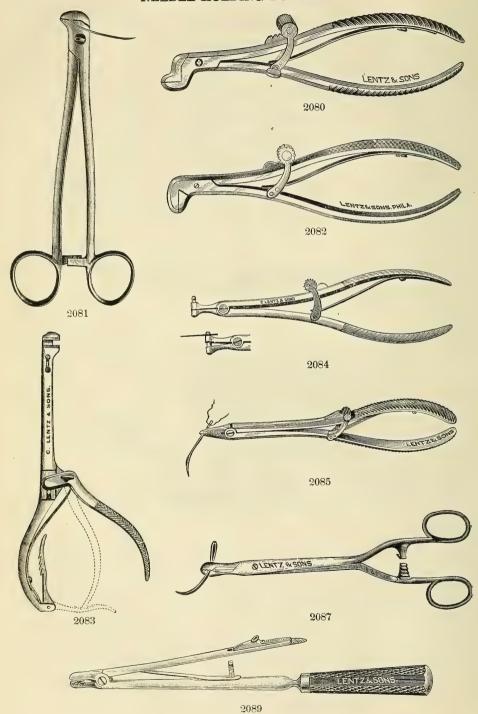
2075.* Surgical Needles, curved, half-curved and straight, each, 8 cents; per dozen.......\$ 60
2076.* "Hagedorn's, curved, half-curved and straight, 10 cents; per doz. 1 00
2077.* "Patent Eye, """ 10 "" 1 00

These Needles have a patent spring eye, allowing a suture to be pressed through the slot. Perineal and Cervix Needles, see Gynæcological Instruments.

The razor has now become an essential instrument in surgery. The razors generally employed have a jointed handle attached, which it is difficult to clean and keep free from rust.

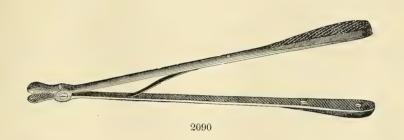
It can be easily sterilized and readily cleaned and dried, and recommends itself for its lightness and ease of manipulation in shaving.

NEEDLE HOLDING FORCEPS.



NEEDLE HOLDING FORCEPS.







2080.*	Lentz's Improved, for flat or round needles, Aseptic	54	25
2081.*	Fowler's, for Hagedorn's flat	2	75
2082.*	" Improved, for Hagedorn's flat needles, Aseptic	4	00
2083 *	Hagedorn's, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in long, \$5 00; 8 in long.	6	00
2084.*	Fritsch's Universal, Needle is held in a hook which can be turned in any direction,	3	50
2085.*	Reiner's Automatic, 6½ in. long, \$3 00; 8 in. long	3	25
2086.	Russian, with catch, all metal.	3	50
2087.*	Sims', Aseptic, plain, \$1 75; with catch	2	00
2088.	Stimson's Needle Holder and Wire Cutter	2	75
20 89.*	Goodell's, heavy, with slide catch, hollow, metal handle	5	00
2090.*	Emmet's, all metal, Aseptic, corrugated handles	2	75
2091.*	Philadelphia, with automatic lock, hard rubber handles, $\$4~50$; metal handles	5	50
2092.	Skene's	4	00
2 093.	Wyeth's	3	75
2094.	Keen's Aseptic, with catch	2	75
2097.*	Hollow Needle for Wire, one half-curved and one full-curved, secured in solid steel handle, and Coil of Silver Wire, in case.	3	25

WOUND DRESSING MATERIALS.

2100. Unbleached Roller Bandages.

2100. Unbleached Koller Bandages.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2101. Pure White Muslin Bandages.
2 inches by 3 yards dozen, \$ 45 3 inches by 4 yards dozen, \$1 00 2 '' '' 8 '' '' 1 20 2½ '' '' 3 '' '' 55 2½ '' '' 8 '' '' 1 45
2102. All-Wool Flannel Bandages.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 yards longeach, \$ 12 2 inches by 8 yards longeach, \$ 35 2 '' '3 '' '''' 15 $2\frac{1}{2}$ '' '8 '' '''' 40 $2\frac{1}{2}$ '' '8 '' '8 '' '''' 45
2103. Antiseptic Gauze Bandages.
PLAIN. BICHLORIDE OR CARBOLATED. 2 inches by 8 yards
2104. Gauze, plain, 1 yard by 5 yards. \$ 40 2105. " " 1 " " 25 " 1 50 2106. " Sublimatized, 1-2000 1 yard by 5 yards in glass jar. 60 2107. " Borated, 10 per cent. 1 " 5 " " " 65
2108. 'Carbolated, 10 per cent. 1 yard by 5 yards in glass jar
2111. Absorbent Cotton.
Size of Packages. 1 lb. ½ lb. ½ lb.

.....

35

45

80

20

25

20

Corrosive Sublimate.....

Salicylated

2113. Styptic

2115.	Lint Absorbent, per pound\$	65
2116.	Jute, plain, "	28
2117.	" Sublimated "	35
2118.	Oakum, plain, "	20
2119.	Absorbent Lamb's Wool, Antiseptic, 1 pound package 2	00
	${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$ ${}^{\prime\prime}$	10
	$\iota\iota$ $\iota\iota$ $\iota\iota$ $\iota\iota$ ι ι ι	60
2120.	Lintine, ½ pound package, 40c.; 1 pound package	70
2121.	Sponges, Antiseptic, No. 1, smalldozen,	40
	" " " 2, medium	60
	" · " 3, large " 1	00
2122.	" 1 dozen in a N. P. screw cap bottle, per bottle 1	00
2123.	" Flat for Abdominal Surgery, according to size\$1.00 to 2	50
2124.	Oiled Muslin, 36 inches wide	65
2125.	" Silk, 28 inches wide"	90
2126.	" protective green, 28 inches wide " 1	50
2127.	Gutta Percha Tissue, best, 36 " "	50
2128.	Mackintosh Cloth, 36 inches wide	90
2129.	Antiseptic Dressing Paper, Sublimatized, 5 yards in tin can	60
2130.	" Tablets, Corrosive Sublimate, 25 in bottle	20

2131. SURGEON'S RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTER.

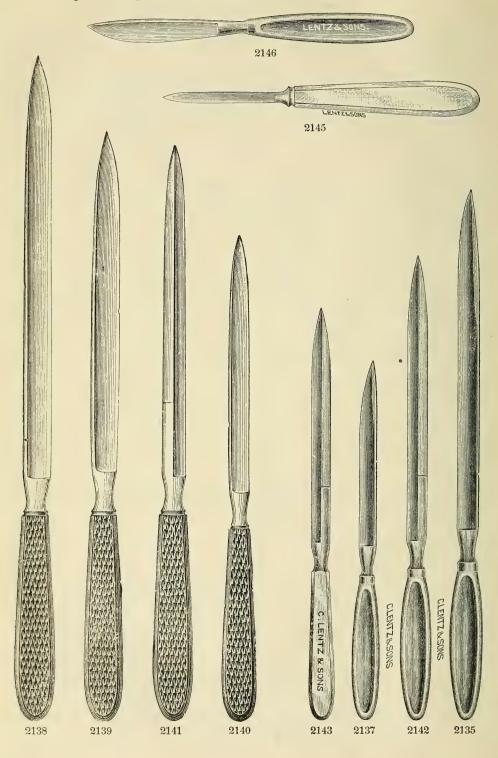
READY CUT ON SPOOLS.

$\frac{1}{2}$:	incl	h by 1	0 yards	long, per	spoo	1\$		30
1	4.6	4.4	6.6	"	, 4			40
2	4.6	44	. 4	i.	"			55
3	66		. 4	"	4.4			75
7	44	wide,	1 yard	roll, per i	roll.			40
12	44		5				1	50

SURGEONS' ANTISEPTIC DRESSING CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Antiseptic Dressings not listed can always be furnished at lowest Market Prices.

Amputating and General Operating Instruments.

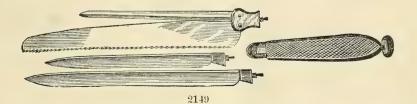


Amputating and General Operating Instruments.

The demand for aseptic instruments (especially cutting) has so steadily increased that now very few surgeons care to use the old style of wood handle knives, as it is considered impossible to render them thoroughly aseptic. The aseptic knives devised by Esmarch, consisting of one piece of steel, are heavy and unbalanced; this has induced us to make hollow metal handles of various patterns, suitable for all kinds of instruments on which wooden handles were formerly used. The cuts illustrate two styles of hollow, German silver, nickel-plated handles, into which the blades are soldered, insuring strength, and are seamless, as if one piece of metal, rendering them thoroughly aseptic, and can be sterilized in boiling water or dry heat without injury to the instruments.

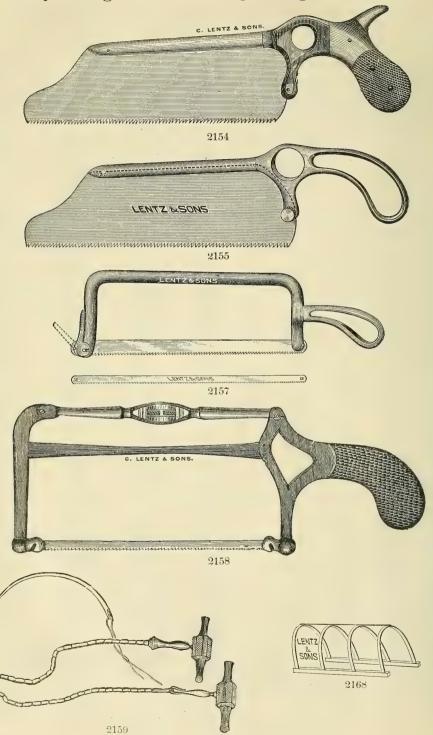
These instruments are made with handles of two styles, as shown in illustrations, one being oval with concave sides, and the other flat with beveled corners. Prices the same in either style.

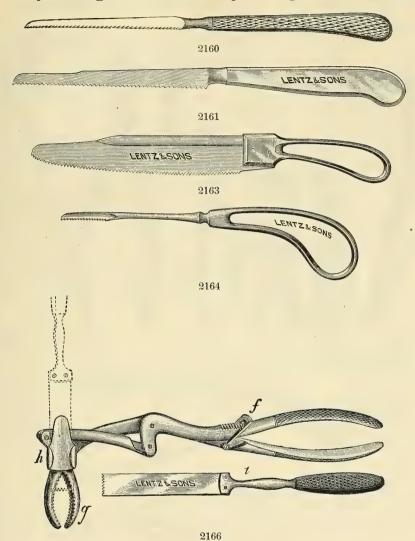
2135.*	Amputati	ing Knife, long, 10 inch blade, Aseptic handle\$3 25	5
2136.	6.6	" medium, 8 inch blade, Aseptic handle 2 75	5
2137.*	6.6	" small, 6 " " 2 25	5
2138.*	66	" long, 10 " ebony wood handle 2 60)
2139.*	"	" medium, 8 " " "	5
2140.*	"	" small, 6 " " … 1 90)
2141.*	66	Catling, ebony handles, 6 inch, \$1.90; 8 inch, \$2.25; 10 inch	5
2142.*	4.6	" long, 10 inch blade, Aseptic handle	5
2143.*	"	" medium, 8 inch " " "	5
2144.	"	'' small, 6 '' " " 2 25	Ď
2145.*	. 44	Knife, Neil's short stout blade, \$1.15; Aseptic handle)
2146.*	44	Scalpel, ebony handle, 90c.; Aseptic handle	5
2147.	4.6	Tenaculum, ebony handle, 75c.; Aseptic handle	5
2148.	"	Aneurism Needle, ebony handle, 75c.; Aseptic handle	5
2149.*	. 6	Knives, Conant's Set, consisting of large and medium Knives and lifting	
	back S	aw)
2150.	Amputati	ing Knives, Conant's Set, Knife, Saw with movable back, and Chisel 5 00)
2151.	4.6	Knife, Parker's, with handle to unscrew, ebony, \$4.00; metal 5 00)



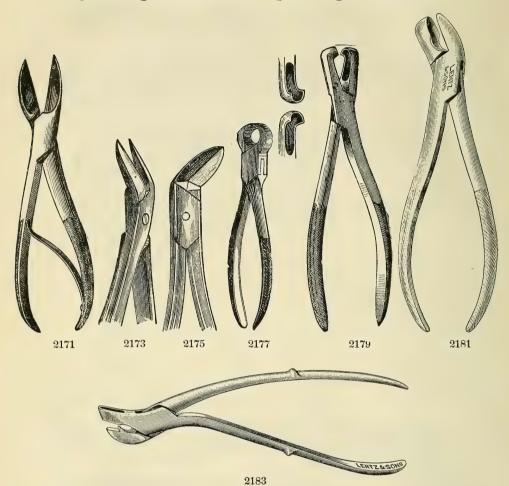
All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

Amputating and General Operating Instruments.

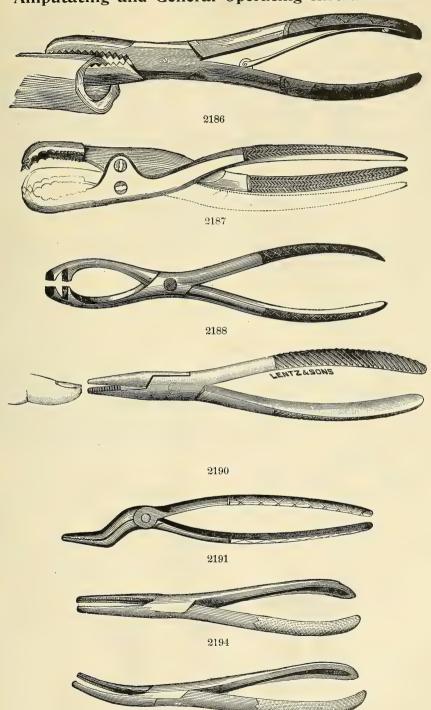




2154.*	Satterlee's Saw, solid blade\$3 25
2155.*	" Lentz's improved Aseptic
	Movable Back Saw, with detachable handle, Aseptic as in No. 10, operating case, 3 25
2156.	
2157.*	Bow Saw, with automatic lever, Aseptic, two blades
2158.*	Butcher's Resection Saw, with three blades, Aseptic
2159.*	Chain Saw, with Rotating metal handles
2160.*	Metacarpal Saw, with plain Ebony handle
2161.*	" " hollow metal "
2162.	" convex and concave metal handle, each
2163.*	" lifting back, two sizes
2164.*	Adams' Subcutaneous Saw, Aseptic metal handle
2165.	Shrady's " and Trocar, latest improved 6 00
2166.*	Wyeth's Exsection Saw, Aseptic
2167.	Adams' Subcutaneous Knife, Aseptic
2168.*	Arched Frame for protecting stumps\$1.50 to 2 50

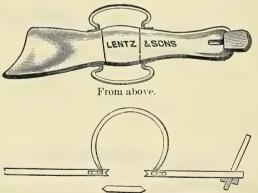


2170.	Bone	Cutting I	Forceps,	, straight, small, \$1 65; with spring\$1 90	
2171.*	4.4	4.4	66	" medium, \$1 75; with spring 2 10	
2172.	4.6	6.6	6.6	"Aseptic, medium, \$2 50; with spring 3 00	
2173.*	4.6	"	4.6	curved on flat, " 2 10; " 2 40	
2174.	66	46	4.6	" Aseptic," 2 90; " 3 40	
2175.*	"	66	"	angular, medium, 2 10; " 2 40	
2176.	64	4.6	44	straight, large, according to size, \$3 50 to 5 00	
2177.*	4.6	66	4.4	Satterlee's	
2179.*	4.6	Gnawing	66	straight or curved, \$2 25; with spring, 2 50	
2180.	44	66	4.6	" Aseptic joint, with spring 3 25	
2181.*	Trep	hining Go	uge For	rceps, Hopkins, straight	
2182.			4	" curved to side	
2183.*	Rong	geur Force	ps, Kee	en's, for Linear Cranectomy	

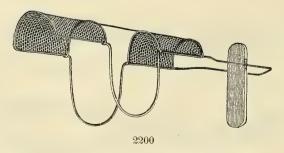


2195

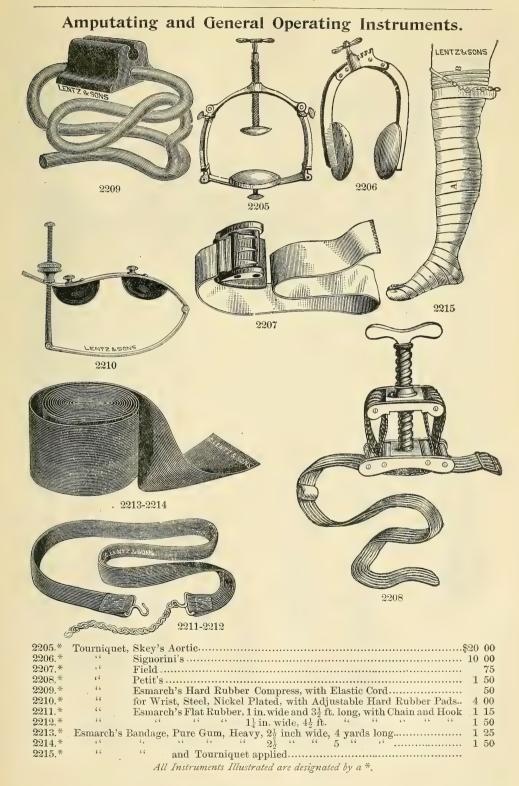
2186.*	Bone Hold	ling Force	eps, Ham	ilton's				• • • • • • •			\$3	00
2187.*	" "		Faral	oeuf's							5	25
2188.*	., .	"	Ferg	ason's					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2	00
2189.	"		"	Ase	eptic j	oint co	orrugat	ed ha	ndles		2	75
2190.*	Toe Nail I	Forceps, P	ost's Ase	ptic join	t corru	gated 1	handle	S	•••••		2	25
2191.*	Sequestru	m Forceps	s, Van Bu	iren's, pla	ain, \$1.	.75 ; A	septic	joint	corrugate	ed handles,	2	25
2192.	44	66	Gross',	straight,	plain.	\$1.75 ;	66	66	66	6.4	2	25
2193.	44	"	66	curved,	66	1.75;	66	"	"	4.4	2	25
2194.*	66	"	66	straight v	with sp	ring, A	septic	joint,	corrugat	ed handles,	2	65
2195.*	66	"	"	curved	"		4.6			"	2	65
2196.	46	66	Markoe	's curved	Asepti	c joint	, corru	gated	handles		2	25
2199.*	Packard's	Splint, fo	r Knee I	Resection.					•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	50
2200.*	Ashurst's	Wire Spli	nt, for K	nee Rese	ction					\$3.50 to	5	00
2201.	Esmarch's	Interrup	ted Splir	t for Wr	ist Exc	ision			•••••		3	00
2202.	66	"	"	Ell	oow	٠٠					3	00

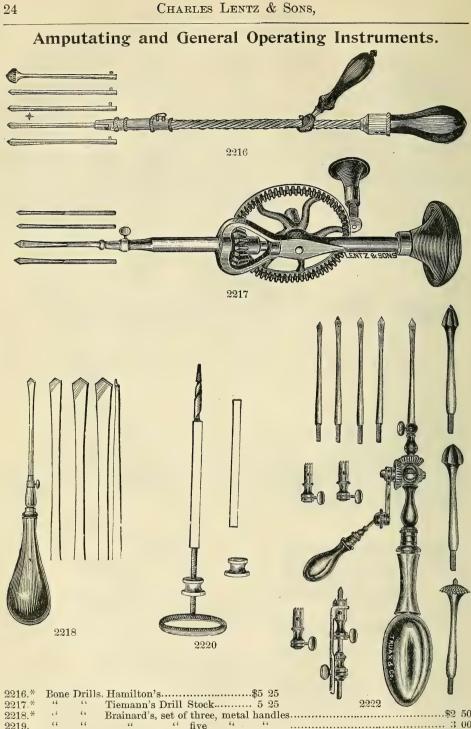


From the side (slide removed.) 2199

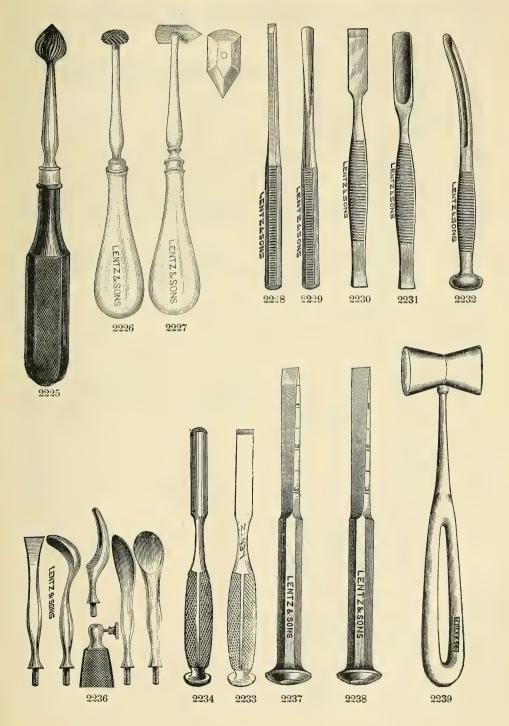


All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *

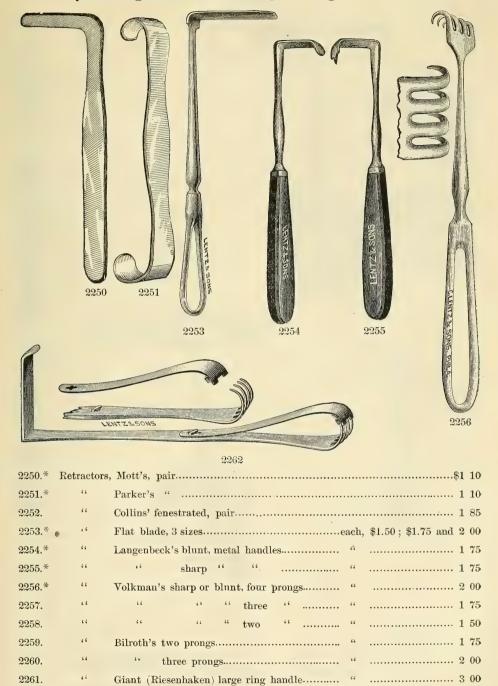




2210.	ропе	111112	, mainton s	
2217.*	4.6	6.6	Tiemann's Drill Stock 5 25 2222	
2218.*	4.6		Brainard's, set of three, metal handles	 2 50
2219.	66	6.6	" five "	 3 00
2220.*	6.6	6.6	Gaillard's	 1 90
2221.	6.		Wyeth's, with adjustable metal handle	 5 25
2222.*			and Bone Trephines, Collins', complete set in case	
2223.	6.6	4.6	Pope's Antrum, metal handle	 2 60
			All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.	





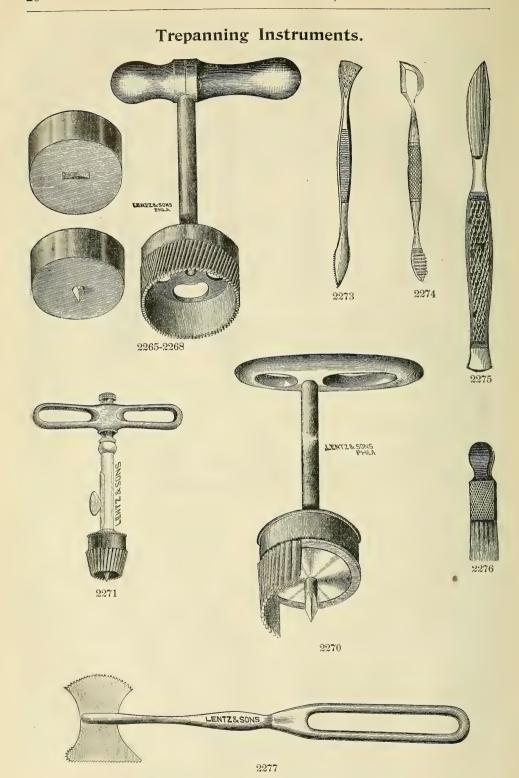


All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

Deaver's double, with protected prongs...... "

2262.*

..... 2 50



Trepanning Instruments.

ROBERTS' ASEPTIC TREPHINE.

All surgeons, probably, have experienced difficulty in keeping the Trephines aseptic during operations, and preserving them free from rust subsequent to use, particularly at the present time, when solutions are so largely used during operative procedures.

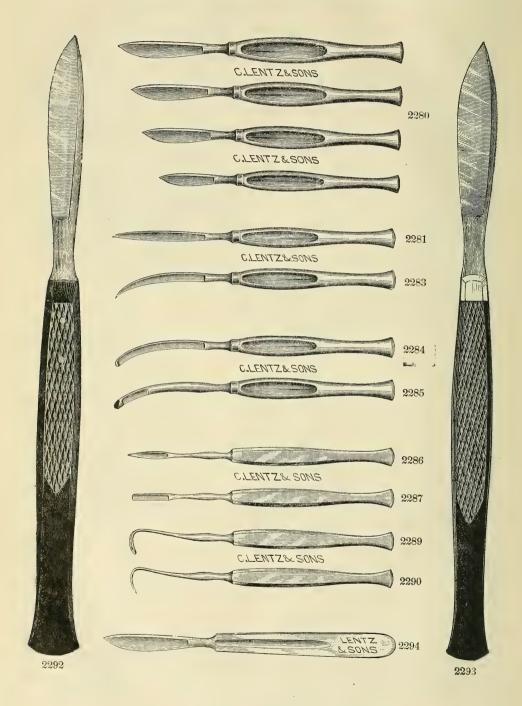
To remedy this difficulty Dr. John B. Roberts has devised an "Aseptic Trephine," which is so made as to avoid the necessity of a sliding centre-pin and hollow stem, which afford such a convenient place for accumulation of septic material and rust.

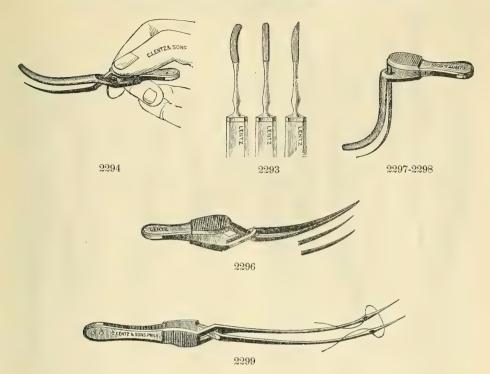
The cut shows how this has been accomplished. It is easily seen that the instrument with its centre-pin upon a disc fitting into the crown can readily be cleaned. The necessity of having a very thick stem is avoided, because there is no tube needed for the sliding centre-pin. The crown of the trephine is made thin and slightly conical, in fact almost cylindrical; because in this manner the furrow surrounding the disc of bone removed is made a very narrow one. The operator who desires to replace the button of bone can do so and even suture it to the periosteum of the surrounding bone without leaving a very wide intervening groove. A slight degree of conicity is desirable, because otherwise the trephine is apt to become jammed in the osseous wound when the thickness of the bone is very slight, and especially if the portion of the bone cut out by the trephine varies in thickness at different points in its circumference.

2265.*	* Trephine, Roberts', $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, each\$5	00
2266.	" " 1 " 6	00
2267.	" " 1½ " 7	00
2268.	" " 1½ "	00
2269.	"three sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1 inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with one adjustable	
	handle, in a handsome, compact mahogany case	00
2270.*	* Trephine Segment, Roberts', two sizes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, \$7.00; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	00

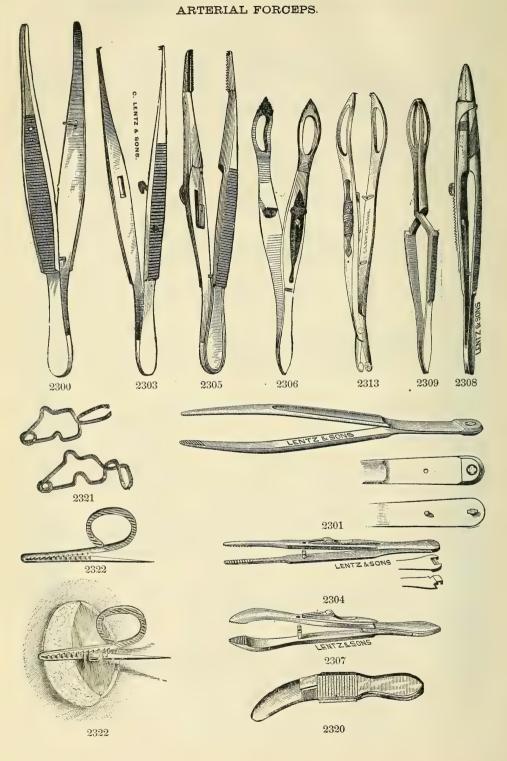
Roberts' "Segment Trephine," is a convenient instrument with which to enlarge the first opening made in the skull, in operations for removing tumors of the brain. It is also valuable when it is desired to deepen a portion of the groove surrounding the button of bone to be removed in trephining, without cutting around the entire circumference. This necessity not infrequently arises when larger discs are removed from regions of the skull of irregular thickness.

2271.*	Trephine, Galt's conical, 3 sizes, each\$3 00)
2272.	" large and small, both with one handle 5 50	}
2273.*	"Elevator, plain	,
2274.*	" and Raspatory	1
2275.*	" Scalpel " " all steel	
2276.*	" Brush	
2277.*	Skull Saw, Hey's	,

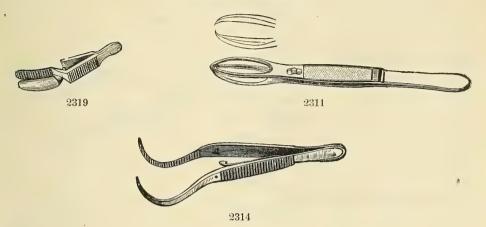




2280.*	Mino	r Operating	Scalpels,	$4~{\rm sizes}$				Tre mirrote à Tile annu le coulle
2281.*	66	4.6	Bistoury	, straight	sharp	pointed	a	In riveted Ebony handles,
2282.	. 4	.4	6.6	. 4	probe	6.6		like fig, 2292, each\$ 65
2283.*	4.4	4.6	4.4	curved,	-	4.4		In ferruled Ebony handles,
2284.*	6.6		6.6		probe		/	like fig, 2293, each 85
2285.*	4.6	6.6	Hornin I	Znife	-		- 1	In solid metal handles,
2286.*	6.	44					,	> plain 85
	6.6			e, straigh			- 1	In solid metal handles,
2287.*				66	*		1	grooved, like fig, 22941 25
2288.	**	6.6	" (convex or	concav	e, prob	e p'td	In hollow metal handles,
2289.*	"	6.0	Aneurist	n Needle.				like figs, 2280–2291,
2290.*	6.6	٤ ٤	Tenaculu	ım				
2291.	"	4.4	Metacarp	al Saw			/	either style, each
2293.*	Tenot	omes, Allis	s' Set of T	Three, me	tal hand	lles, in	case	\$4 00
2294.*	Allis'	Acupressu	re Forcep	s, curved				1 25
2295.	_k 6	cc	4.6	straigh	t			
2296.*	4.6	6.6	4.	needle	points.			1 25
2297.*	66,	44	66	Tenacu	lum F	orceps	small	1 50
2298.*	. 6	. 44	66			66	large	
2299.*	6.6	Suture Fo	orceps					

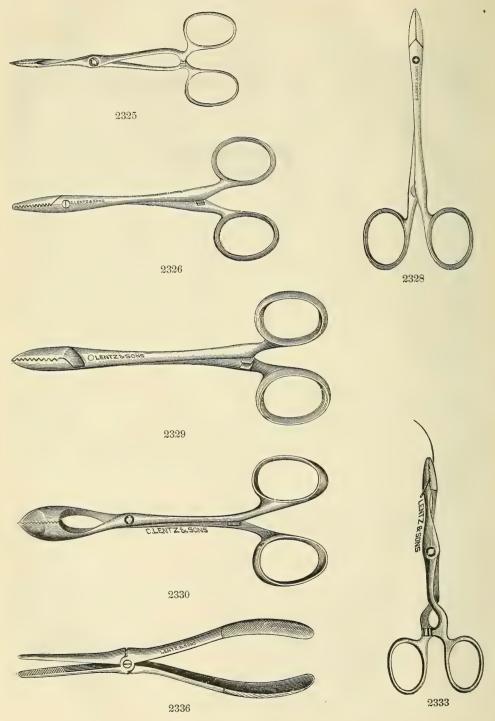


ARTERY FORCEPS.

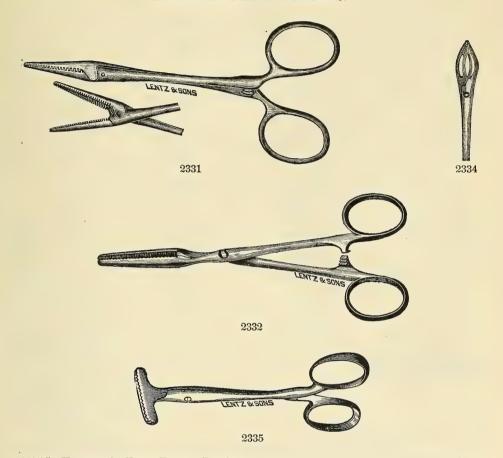


2300.*	Artery	Forceps,	plain, 4 inch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 5 inch, each
2301.*	4.4	••	Aseptic (separating blades) $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, \$1.50; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch
2302.	4	4	mouseteeth, plain, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch
2303.*		. 4	"spring catch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch
2304.*	4.4	6.6	Schwabe's slide catch, Aseptic (separating blades) 2 00
2305.*	66	. 6	Gross', " " 1 75
2306.*	"	6.4	fenestrated " "
2307.*	. 6	. 6	Wyeth's "
2308.*		4.6	Wright's " "
2309.*	46	. 6	fenestrated, cross action, 4 inch, \$1.50; 5 inch
2310.	4.4	. 6	" slide catch, Aseptic (separating blades) 2 25
2311.*	4.6	4 4	" spring catch
2312.		"	" " " Hamilton's 1 75
2313.*	44	6.6	and Needle Holder combined, slide catch
2314.*	44 -	4.6	Wright's spring catch
2315.	4.6	6.6	Andrew's slide "
2316.	44	4.6	Esmarch's bulbous slide catch
2317.	6.6	4.6	"fenestrated slide catch
2319.*	Artery	Clamps,	Langenbeck's. small
2320.*	44	4 6	" large 75
2321.*	Serresf	in's Wire	, straight or curvedeach, 20c.; per doz. 1 85
2322.*	Artery	Compres	sor, Levis'each, 25c.; per doz. 2 50
2322.*	44	44	applied

ARTERIAL CLAMP FORCEPS.

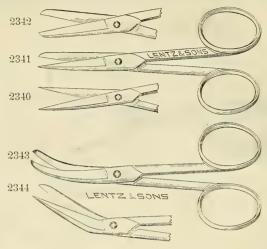


ARTERIAL CLAMP FORCEPS.



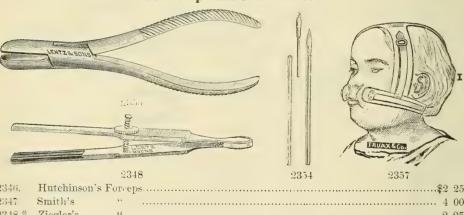
2325.*	Hæmostatic	Clamp	Forceps,	Pean's\$1 25
2326.*	44	4.6	4.6	Lawson Tait's 1 50
2327.	"	44	6.6	" curved
2328.*	4.6	4.6	46	Spercer Wells' 1 50
2329.*	44	44	66	Wells' with Collins' lock 1 75
2330.*	46	66	46	Forbes'
2331.*	"	"	"	Jones' with Collins' lock
2332.*	"	44	44	Wyeth's 1 75
2333.*	46	4.6	44	and Needle Holder combined, 5 inch 1 50
2334.*	. 46	4.6	46	Little's, scissors-handled 1 75
2335.*	44	44	66	Pean's T-shape jaw
2336.*	Artery Force	eps, Gro	ss', long	pointed jaws, French lock, for deep-seated arteries 1 65

Minor Operating Instruments.



2340.*	Scissors,	straight,	both points sharp, 5 inch, 80c.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch\$	90
2341.*	66	- 66	one point sharp, one blunt, 5 inch, 80c.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch	90
2342.*	£ £	6.6	both points blunt, 5 inch, 80c.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch	90
2343.*	1.6	curved o	n flat, 5 inch, 95e.; 5½ inch	10
2344.*	4.6	angular,	5 inch, 95c.; 5½ inch	10

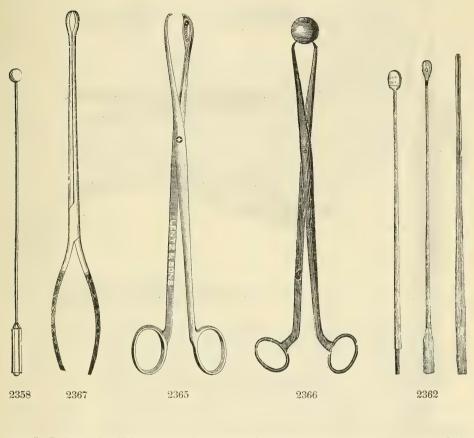
Harelip Instruments.



	2010	2001		
2346.	Hutchinson's Forceps		\$2	2 25
2347	Smith's "		4	00
2348.*	Ziegler's "	************	2	25
2349.	Parallel Opening Forceps		6	5 50
2350.	Scissors, angular, 95 cts. and			
2351	Scalpel, 85 cts. and		1	25
2352.	Harelip Pins, assorted sizes,	per hun	dred	15
2353.	" glass heads, 2 to 3 inches long	per	doz.	60
2354.*	" silver canula, with removable points			40
2355.*				
2356.	"Conductor, Post's			75
2357.*	Harelip Truss, Hainsby's (made to order)		4	50

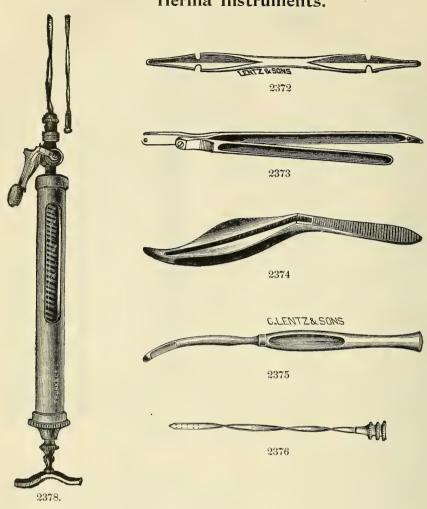
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED.—Circumference of face and neck taken in an oblique direction.—Circumference of head under the chin and over the head.

Bullet Instruments.



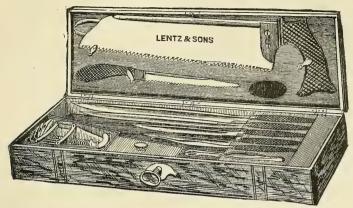
2358.*	Bullet	Probe,	${\bf Nelaton's}$	Porcelain	Head	, with handle, small\$	45
2359.	"	""	٠,	44	4+	9 inch	65
2360.	44			44	4.4	9 " in two parts, to screw	75
2361.	"	, 4+	Elastic,	"	66	in two parts, to screw	75
2362.*	4.4	6.6	Hamilton'	s, with Di	irector	c, in three parts, to screw	90
2363.	4.6		Long, silve	er, various	sizes	, 75 cents to 1	25
2365.*	Bullet	Extra	eting Force	ps, Gross'.			75
2366.*	1 44	٠	4.6	Ameri	can	1	50
2367.*		,		U. S	A	1	50
2368.	•	Screw.				1	50
2 369.		Scoop.				1	. 50

Hernia Instruments.



2372.*	Directo	r, Levis'	\$	3 1	10
2373.*	"	Hinged		1	15
2374.*	"	Peter's		1	60
2375.*	Hernia	Knife, Cooper's	85c. and	1	25
2376.*	66	Needle, Warren's spiral		1	50
2377.	66	" Dowell's			75
2378.*	66	Syringe, Warren's spring and lever pattern		13	50
2379.	44	" DeGarmo's		5	00
23 80.	"	" Heaton's		2	25
2381.	4 4	Instrument, Agnew's		4	75

AMPUTATING CASES.

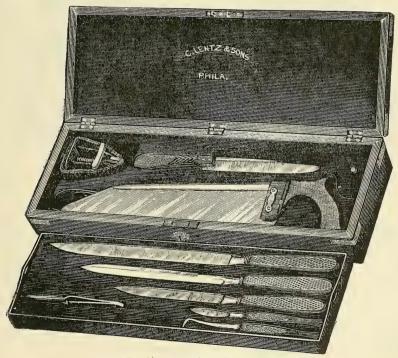


2400.* Amputating Case, No. 1,

- 1 Liston's Knife, medium.
- 1 Catling " small.
- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Artery Forceps, cross-action.

- 1 Metacarpal Saw, metal handle.
- 1 Bone Forceps.
- 1 Capital Saw, metal handle.
- 1 Petit's or Esmarch's Tourniquet.

Needles and Silk, in mahogany case, lined with velvet or leather with ebony handles, \$18.50: with hollow metal handles.....\$20 00



2401.* Amputating Case, No. 2. Contents and price on next page.

2401.* AMPUTATING CASE, No 2.

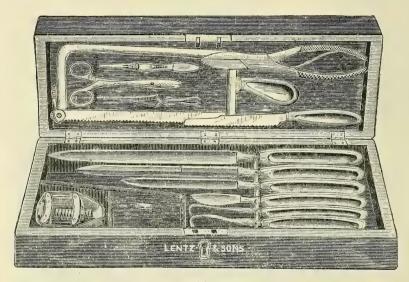
- 1 Liston's Knife, long.
- 1 Liston's Knife, small.
- 1 Catling, medium.
- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Capital Saw, metal handle.

- 1 Metacarpal Saw, metal handle.
- 1 Artery Forceps, fenestrated, cross-action.
- 1 Petit's Tourniquet.
- 1 Liston's Bone Forceps.

Needles and Silk.

In mahogany case, lined with velvet or leather, with ebony handles, \$20.00; with hollow metal handles.....\$22 50

Note.—This case is made with instruments fitted in top and bottom, instead as illustrated, making it more compact and convenient



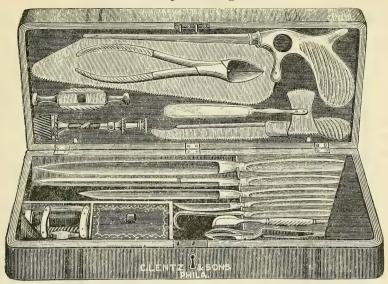
2402

2402.* AMPUTATING CASE, No. 3.

- 1 Liston's Knife, long.
- 1 Liston's Knife, small.
- 1 Catling, medium.
- 1 Scalpel.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Aneurism Needle
- 1 Bow Saw, two blades, improved.

- 1 Metacarpal Saw.
- 1 Artery Forceps, fenestrated, cross action.
- 1 Artery and Needle Forceps, slide catch.
- 1 Hæmostatic Forceps, Spencer Wells.
- 1 Liston's Bone Forceps, with spring.
- 1 Petit's or Esmarch's Tourniquet.
- Needles and Silk.

In mahogany case, lined with velvet or leather, with ebony handles, \$26 50; with hollow metal handles.....\$28 50



2403

2403.* AMPUTATING AND TREPHINING CASE, No. 4.

1 Tenaculum.

1 Liston's Knife, long.

1 Catling, medium.	1 Trephine and Handle.
1 Liston's Knife, small.	1 Skull Saw.
1 Scalpel.	1 Trephine Elevator and Raspatory.
1 Capital Saw, metal handle.	1 Brush.
1 Metacarpal Saw, movable back.	1 Tourniquet, Petit's or Esmarch's.
1 Artery Forceps, fenestrated.	Needles and Silk.
	reedles and Silk.
1 Bone Forceps, with spring.	
In mahogany case lined with velvet or leather we metal handles	\$27 00
The same in brass-bound mahogany case, add to	price 1 25
2404. C. M. THOMAS' GENER	AL SURGICAL CASE, No. 5.
2 Scalpels.	1 Raspatory and Elevator.
1 Straight Bistoury, sharp pointed.	1 Grooved Director.
1 Tenotome, blunt pointed.	1 Pair Probes.
1 Cooper's Hernia Bistoury.	1 Trocar, medium.
1 Amputating Knife, medium.	2 Trachea Tubes.
1 Pair Scissors, straight.	2 Nelaton's Catheters, 16 and 20.
1 " curved.	2 Mercier's "14 and 18.
1 Tenaculum.	1 Silver
1 Packard's Needle.	6 Filiform Bougies.
1 Capital Saw, shifting handle.	1 Gouley Tunneled Catheter.
1 Bone Forceps, medium.	6 Steel Bougies, conical, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
2 Pean's "	3 Bulbous Explorers, 10, 18, 26.
2 Artery "slide catch.	1 Thomas' Bladder Sound.
1 Needle ''	1 Nelaton's Bullet Probe.
1 Volsella "	1 Bullet Forceps.
1 Polypus "	1 Stomach Tube.
1 1 biy pus	
1 Thomas' Tissue Forceps.	1 Œsophagus Probang.
1 Esmarch Bandage. 1 "Tourniquet with chain	1 doz. Assorted Needles.
a data que o, men entire.	Silk, Silver Wire and Pins.
1 Trephine.	

2405 EDW MARTIN'S "UNIVERSITY" GENERAL SURGICAL CASE, No 6.

•	2400. EDW. MARTIN S UNIVERSITI	GENERAL SURGICA
	1 Amputating Knife, medium.	1 Pin Cutting Forceps.
	1 Catling, small.	1 Bone Gnawing Forceps.
	1 Finger Knife, stout.	1 Bone Chisel.
	2 Scalpels.	1 Bone Gouge.
	1 Straight Bistoury, sharp point.	2 Langenbeck's Retractors.
	1 Curved " " "	1 Periosteotome.
	1 Curved " probe "	1 Roberts' Trephine.

1 Hernia 1 Set of 4 Trocars, with Canulas. 2 Tenotomes. 1 Esmarch Bandage.

1 Tenaculum. 1 Esmarch Tourniquet, with chain.

1 Aneurism Needle. 1 Scissors, straight. 1 Scalpel and Raspatory. 1 Scissors, curved on flat. 1 Capital Saw. 1 Grooved Director.

1 Pair Probes. 1 Metacarpal Saw. 1 Bone Forceps, with spring. 1 Bullet Forceps.

1 Sequestrum Forceps, with spring. 1 Nelaton's Bullet Probe. 1 Ferguson's Bone Holding Forceps. 1 Stone Sound.

6 Artery Clamp Forceps, Wells'. 1 Thompson's Urethral Forceps.

1 Vulcellum Forceps. 6 Filiform Bougies.

1 Dissecting 2 Gouley's Tunneled Catheter. 1 Soft Rubber Catheter.

1 Fenestrated Artery Forceps, cross-action. Needles, Silk. Silver Wire and Pins. 1 Needle Holder, Reiner's.

All Aseptic Instruments.

Mahogany case, brass-bound, lined with leather.....\$90 00

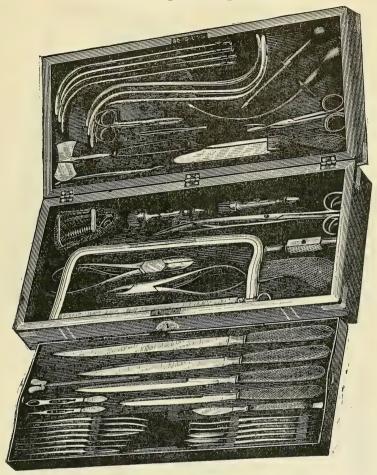
catch.

2406. GENERAL SUE	RGICAL CASE, No. 7.
1 Liston's Knife, large.	4 Artery Clamp Forceps.
1 Liston's Knife, small.	1 Artery and Needle Forceps, slide
1 Catling, medium.	1 Capital Saw.
3 Scalpels.	1 Metacarpal Saw.
1 Finger Knife.	1 Bone Forceps.
1 Hernia. "	1 Sequestrum Forceps.
1 Bistoury, curved, sharp point.	1 Vulcellum "
1 Bistoury, curved, probe point.	1 Polypus "
1 Tenotome.	1 Grooved Director.
1 Tenaculum.	1 Trephine.
1 Aneurism Needle.	1 Trephine Elevator.
1 Scalpel and Raspatory.	1 Hey's Saw.
1 Seissors, straight.	1 Brush.
1 Scissors, curved on flat.	1 Petit's Tourniquet.

Needles, Silk, Silver Wire and Pins.

All Aseptic Instruments.

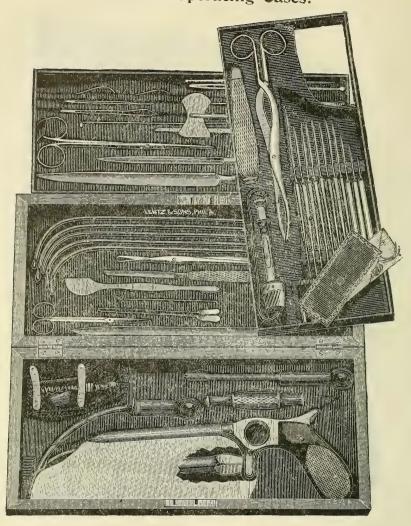
Mahogany case, lined with velvet or leather.....\$52 00



2407.* General Operating Case, No. 8.

Stor. General Op	craining Case, 110. C.
1 Capital Knife, large.	3 Well's Artery Clamp Forceps.
incurum.	1 Straight Trocar.
1 Catling, medium.	1 Curved "
1 " small.	2 Trephines.
4 Scalpels.	1 Trephine Elevator.
1 Bistoury, straight.	1 Pair Silver Probes.
1 "curved, sharp point.	1 Long Bullet Probe.
1 " probe "	1 Bullet Forceps.
1 Scalpel and Raspatory.	1 Dissecting Forceps.
1 Cooper's Hernia Knife.	1 Fenestrated Artery Forceps, slide catch.
1 Tenotome.	1 Needle Forceps.
1 Tenaculum.	1 Polypus Forceps.
1 Aneurism Needle.	1 Scissors, straight.
1 Bow Saw, 2 blades, improved.	1 "angular.
1 Metacarpal Saw.	1 " curved on flat.
1 Hey's Skull Saw.	: 1 Director.
1 Bone Forceps, with spring.	4 Male Catheters, silver-plated.
1 Sequestrum Forceps, with spring.	3 Double Curve Metal Bougies.
1 Vulcellum "	1 Petit's Tourniquet.
1 Oesophagea "	Needles, Silk, Silver Wire and Pins.

All Asceptic Instruments, rosewood, brass-bound case, lined with velvet or leather.......\$75 00



2408

2408.* Parker's General Operating Case, No. 9.

- 1 Liston's Amputating Knife, screw handle. 1 Liston's Amputating Knife, medium size. 1 Catling, small. 1 Capital Saw.

- 1 Capital Saw.
 1 Metacarpel Saw.
 1 Hey's Saw.
 1 Trephining Elevator and Raspatory.
 1 Galt's Trephine and Handle.
 1 Finger Knife.
 1 Curved Probe Pointed Bistoury.
 1 Curved Sharp Pointed Bistoury.
 1 Coper's Hernia Knife.
 3 Scaluels, assorred.
 3 Scaluels, assorred.

- 3 Scalpels, assorted.
 1 Tenotome.
 1 Eye Speculum.

- Cataract Knife.
 Parker's Lachrymal Needle.
 Exploring Trocar.

- Director.
- 1 Pair Probes, Silver.

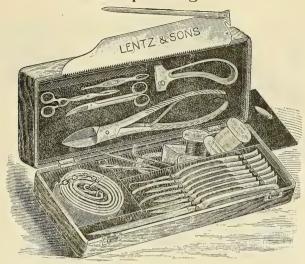
- Operating Case, No. 9.

 1 Pair Parker's Retractors.
 1 Small Trocar, straight.
 1 Rectum Trocar, curved.
 1 Pair Artery Forceps, plain.
 1 Pair Polypus Forceps.
 1 Steel Sound.
 2 Lithotomy Staffs.
 1 Lithotomy Bistoury.
 1 Pair Lithotomy Forceps.
 1 Pair Lithotomy Forceps.
 1 Pair Liston's Hone Forceps.
 1 Pair Liston's Hone Forceps.
 2 Silver Catheters.
 1 Spiral Tourniquet, Petit's.
 1 Eye Needle, curved.
 1 Set Parker's Aneurism Needles.
 1 Pair Artery Forceps, spring-catch.

- Pair Artery Forceps, spring-catch. Bullet Forceps.
- 1 Brush.

Needles, Silk, Plastic Pins and Silver Wire, rosewood case, brass-bound, lined with silk velvet, or leather and patent-leather cover.....

All instruments in above set have Aseptic metal handles with exception of the eye instruments.



2409

2409.* LENTZ'S COMPACT OPERATING CASE, No. 10, STYLE A.

- 1 Amputating Knife, leg and arm.
- 1 Finger Knife.
- 1 Hernia Knife.
- 1 Sharp-curved Bistoury.
- 2 Scalpels.
- 1 Tenotome.
- 1 Tenaculum.
- 1 Pair Scissors, curved.
- 1 Saw, 9 inch blade.

- 1 Liston's Bone Forceps.
- 1 Artery and Needle Forceps, combined.
- 1 Pean's Artery Forceps.
- 1 Esmarch's Flat Rubber Tourniquet, with chain.
- 1 Director with Aneurism Needle.
- 1 Pair Probes.

Needle, Silk and Silver Wire.

All the Knives with hollow metal handles, Forceps, Scissors and Saw, made so they can be separated easily.

In mahogany case, lined with leather, \$22.00; with Trephine and Trephine Elevator in addition......\$25.56



2410.* LENTZ'S COM-PACT OPERATING SET, No. 10.

Containing same instruments as above set in either mahogany wood or leathercovered case, lined with leather.

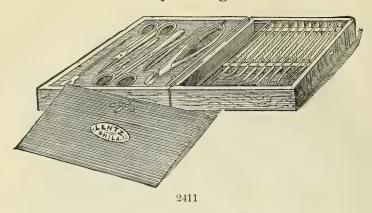
Style B.—Hard Rubber Aseptic Handles on Knives,\$20 00

All Steel Nickel-plated Aseptic Handles on Knives, \$20 00

Style C.—Ebony Handles on Knives...........\$18 00

Any of the above sets with Trephine and Elevator, extra.....\$3 50

Minor Operating Cases.



2411*. Minor Operating Case, No. 11.

Three Scalpels, assorted sizes; one curved Bistoury, sharp point; one curved Bistoury, probe point; one straight Bistoury, sharp point; one Cooper's Hernia Knife; one Tenotome; one Tenaculum; one Aneurism Needle; two Pean's Artery Forceps; one pair Dissecting Forceps; one Artery and Needle Forceps, with slide catch; one Vulcellum Forceps; one Bone Forceps; two Scissors, straight and curved; one Grooved Director; one-half dozen Suture Needles; Silk and Wire.

All Aseptic Instruments.

Mahogany case, lined with velvet or leather......\$21 25

2412. Minor Operating Case, No. 12.

Three Scalpels, assorted sizes; one Scalpel, with Raspatory; one straight Bistoury; one curved Bistoury, sharp point; one curved Bistoury, probe point; one Cooper's Hernia Bistoury; one Tenotome, sharp point; one Tenotome, probe point; one Tenaculum; one Aneurism Needle; one Metacarpal Saw; one Hernia Director; one Grooved Director; two Volkman's 3-Prong Retractors; one Bone Forceps; one Pin-cutting Forceps; one Sequestrum Forceps; one straight Scissors; one Scissors, curved on flat; three Artery Clamp Forceps, Wells'; one Volsella Forceps; one Dissecting Forceps; one Fenestrated Artery Forceps, slide catch; three Langenbeck's Artery Clamps; one Reiner's Needle-holding Forceps; Needles, Silk, Wire and Pins.

All Aseptic Instruments.

Rosewood case, lined with velvet or leather......\$45 00

2413. Minor Operating Case, No. 13.

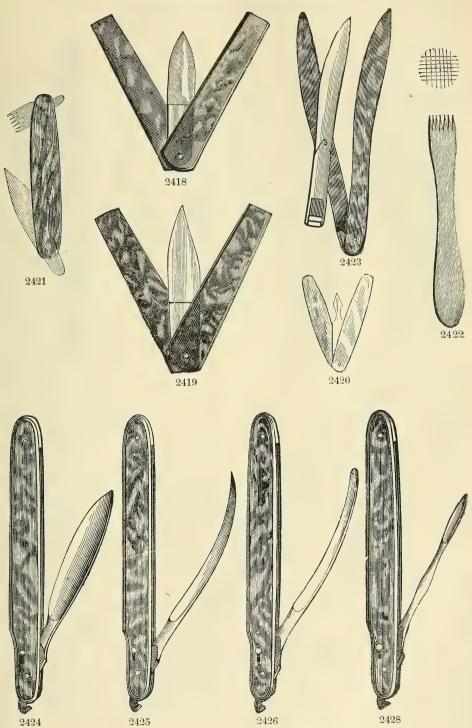
Two Scalpels, assorted sizes; one straight Bistoury, sharp point; one curved Bistoury, sharp point; one curved Bistoury, probe point; one Hernia Bistoury; one Tenotome; one Tenaculum; one Aneurism Needle; one Metacarpal Knife; one Grooved Director; one Thumb Forceps; one Artery Forceps, fenestrated, with Needle-holder slide catch; two Pean's Artery Forceps; one pair Retractors; one Bone Forceps; one Vulcellum Forceps; one straight Scissors; one curved Scissors; one Metacarpal Saw, movable back; Needles, Silk and Wire.

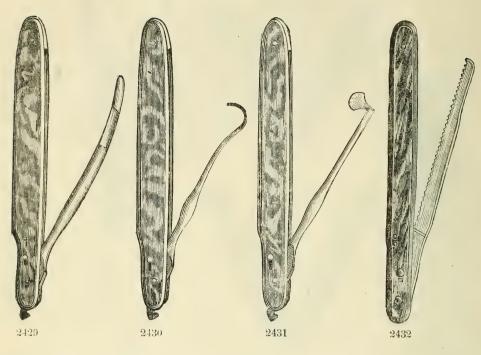
All Aseptic Instruments.

Rosewood case, lined with velvet or leather......\$30 00

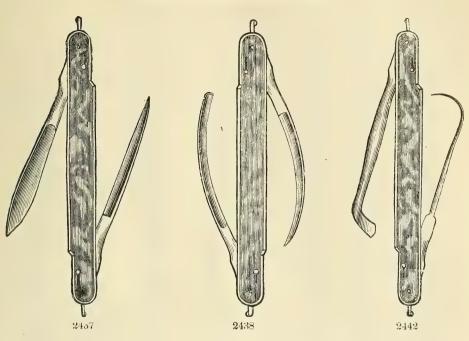
The foregoing Amputating and Operating Cases will be furnished at the prices quoted only when taken complete, and without change of contents. They are priced very low and less than our regular Catalogue prices for contents when figured separately; therefore, instruments contained in them, and not wanted, cannot be credited at regular prices.

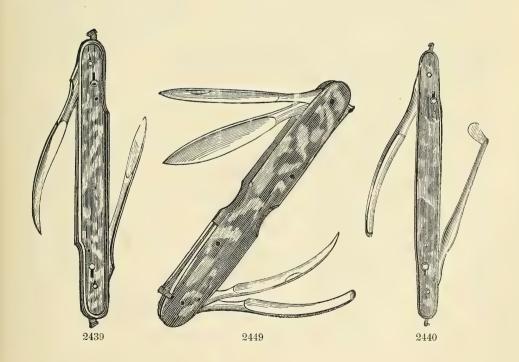
We make to order any special desired cases, at lowest prices.





241	18.*	Lancet Thumb, shell handles	\$		50
241	19.*	" Abscess, "			50
242	20.*	" Vaccinating, spear point, shell handle	*************		50
24:	21.*	" with Scratcher, shell handle			75
243	22.*	Steel "Scratcher			25
249	23.*	Seton Needle, in shell handle		1	00
242	24.*	Scalpel			
242	25.*	Bistoury, sharp pointed, curved	In hard rubber handles,		
249	26.*	" probe " "	each,		55
242	27.	" sharp " straight	In shell handles, each		75
24:	28.#	Tenotome, " " "	In shell handles with slide		
249	29.*	Cooper's Hernia Knife	catch, each	1	10
	30 #	•	In aluminum handles with		
		Tenaculum	slide catch, each	1	10
	31.*	Gum Lancet			
243	32.*	Finger Saw, in shell handle, with slide catch	••••••••••	1	50
243	33,	Hollow Needle for wire in shell handle, slide catch		1	30
24:	34.	Perineal "	*************	1	30





2452.*

2453.*

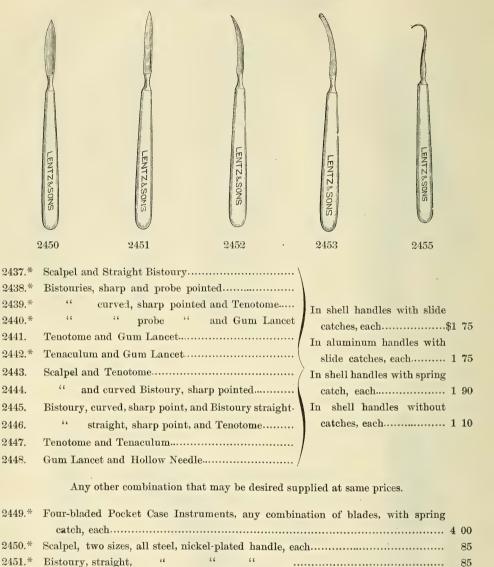
2454.

2455.*

2456.

2457.

Pocket Case Instruments.



Tenaculum, " " 85
Aneurism Needle, all steel, nickel-plated handle 85
Finger Saw, all steel, nickel-plated handle 100

curved, sharp point, all steel, nickel-plated handle.....

85

85

85

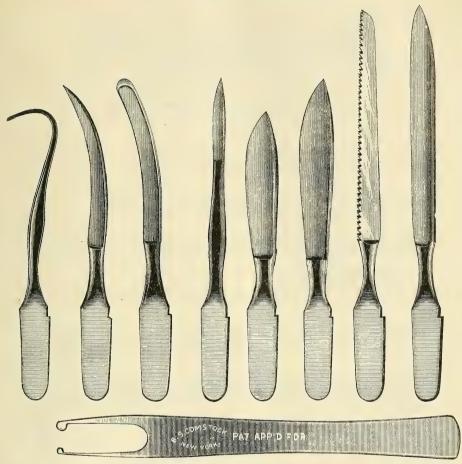
......

These instruments are small enough for pocket cases, and handles are thin and light.

Tenotome, all steel, nickel-plated handle....

66

probe point,



2460

The above illustrations show a set of Aseptic pocket case instruments (actual size) with detachable metal handle, the blades are larger then the regular size of cutting instruments usually fitted in cases. This pattern presents the following advantages.

1st.—The handle is entirely of one piece of metal, without any holes or internal springs or attachments whatever in which septic matter can possibly lodge.

2d.—It can be thrown into the antiseptic solution without damage and be wiped off dry as readily as any one of the blades.

3d.—The blades are held perfectly fast in the handle, but can be removed with ease when desired.

4th.—Owing to its simplicity of construction there is nothing about the handle which can get out of order.

2460.*	Price o	of set of 8 blades, with handles\$8	00
	66 66	blades, each	90
	66 66	handles, each	25

2479.0

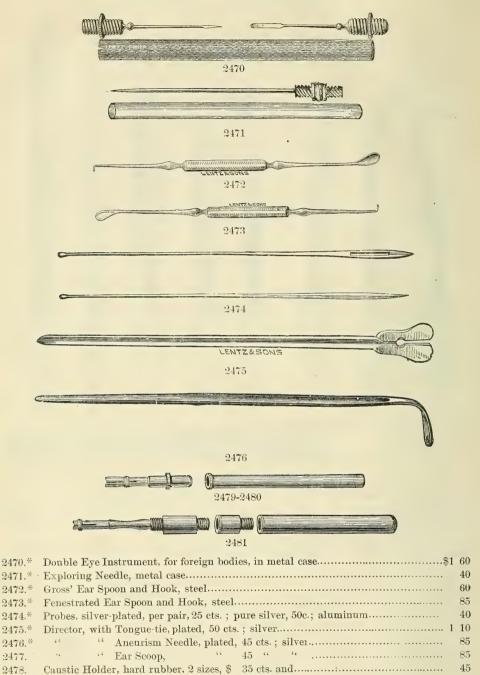
2480,#

2481.**

. 6

. 4

Pocket Case Instruments.



All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

aluminum, 2 "

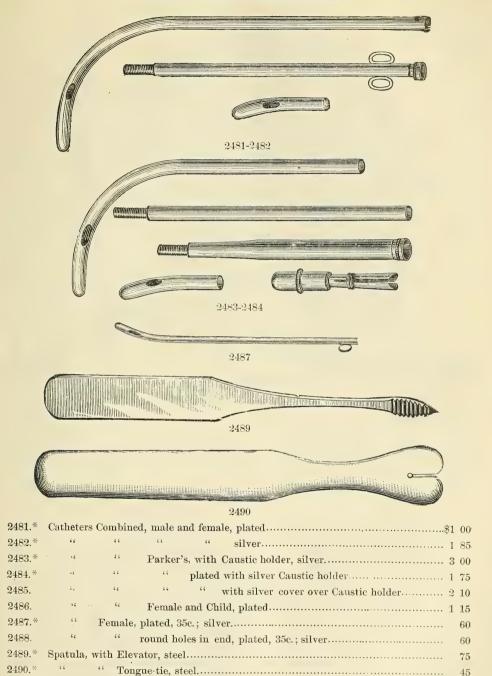
1 25 and,....

2 " 1 10 " 1 35

ebony, with silver point.....

85

Pocket Case Instruments.

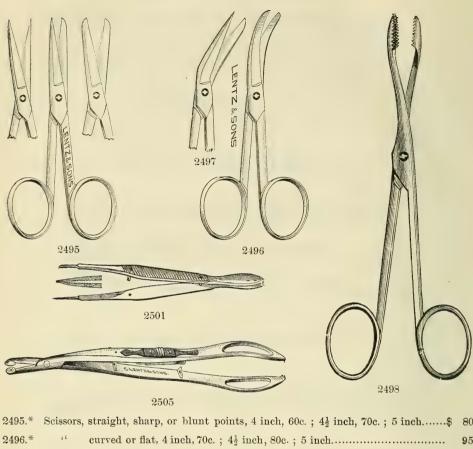


All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

folding, in shell handle spring back.....

2491.

2492.

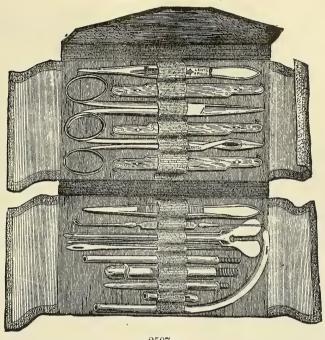


2495.*	Scissors	, straigh	nt, sharp, or blunt points, 4 inch, 60c.; 4½ inch, 70c.; 5 inch\$ 80
2496.*	٤ 6	curved	l or flat, 4 inch, 70c. ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 80c. ; 5 inch
2497.*	66	angula	ar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 80c.; 5 inch
2498.*	Dressing	g and P	olypus Forceps
2499.	6.6	6.6	" with catch
2500.	66	66	" catches, combining Needle and Artery For-
	ceps,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ inch	, (see page 34, Fig. 2333)
2501.*	Splinter	Forcep	s, short, 55c.; long
2502.	Artery 1	Forceps,	, plain, 4 inch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 5 inch, each
2503.	66	66	fenestrated, slide catch
2504.	66	44	Gross', with grooved jaw to hold Needles, slide catch 1 75
2505.*	44	66	fenestrated, with Needle Holder at other end, slide catch 2 00
			Artery Forceps, see pages 32 and 33.

Hæmostatic Clamp Forceps, see pages 34 and 35.

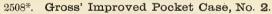
Needles, Silk, Silver Wire and Catgut, see Surgical Necessities, (pages 9 and 10.) Needle Holders, see Eye Instruments and Surgical Necessities, (pages 12 and 13.)

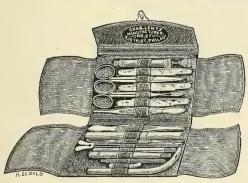
2507*. Gross' Pocket Case, No. 1.



2507

One Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; one Tenotome and Tenaculum; two Bistouries, curved, sharp and probe pointed; one Artery and Needle Forceps, combined; one pair Spring Forceps; one Scissors; one Pean's Artery Forceps; one Male and Female Catheter, with Caustic Holder; one Gross' Ear Scoop and Hook; one Grooved Director; one Exploring Needle; one pair Probes; six Needles and Silk.





2508

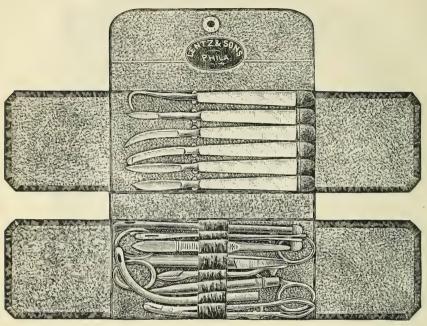
One Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; one Tenotome and Tenaculum; two Bistouries, curved, sharp and probe pointed; one Artery and Needle Forceps, combined; one pair Spring Forceps; one Scissors; one Pean's Artery Forceps; one Male and Female Catheter, with Caustic Holder; one Gross' Ear Scoop and Hook; one Grooved Director; one Exploring Needle; one pair Probes; six Needles and Silk.

One Hicks' Indestructible Index Thermometer; one Silver Barrel Hypodermic Syringe, with Needle in the end of piston rod. Double Knives, with tortoise shell

or aluminum handles, with slide catch, fine morocco case, lined with velvet or leather.....\$16 50

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

2509.* GROSS' ASEPTIC POCKET CASE, No. 3.

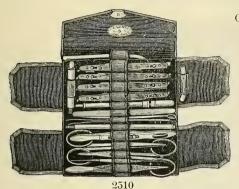


2509

This case contains the same number of instruments as the No. 1 Gross' Case, and in respect the same with exception of the knives, instead of being double folding in handle, are single, and made of one piece of steel, and are held securely in their place by small steel clasps, instead of leather loops, the clasps are made of best watch spring steel. Contains: Scalpel, straight, curved sharp, and, curved probe Bistouries; Tenotome; Tenaculum; Artery Forceps, fenestrated, combined with Needle Holder, (same as figure 2505) Plain Spring Forceps, Pean's Artery Forceps; Scissors; Combined Male and Female Catheter, with Caustic Holder; Gross' Ear Spoon and Hook; Pair Probes; Grooved Director; Exploring Needle; Six Needles; and assorted Silk. Morocco case, leather lined............\$13 00

Physicians who already have the Scissors, Forceps Catheters, &c., we can furnish the above Pocket case with Knives, and the other side empty. and which they can fill with what they have, thus saving them considerable expense, as many of them have their instruments in good condition and are only desirous of having Aseptic knives.

2510.* KEEN'S POCKET CASE, No. 4.

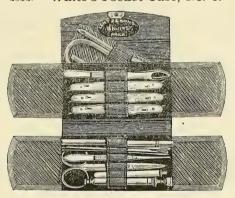


One Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; two Bistouries, curved, sharp and probe point; one Tenotome and Tenaculum; one Gum Lancet and Hollow Needle, one pair Dissecting Forceps; one pair Fenestrated Bull-dog Forceps; one pair Dressing Forceps, with catch; one Gross' Ear Scoop and Hook; one pair Scissors; one Male and Female Catheter, with Caustic Holder and Exploring Needle; one Grooved Director; one pair Probes; one Hypodermic Syringe, silver; one Thermometer; six Needles and Silk.

2511. Agnew's Pocket Case. No. 5.

One Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; two Curved Bistouries, sharp and probe pointed; one Tenotome and Tenaculum; one pair Artery and Needle-Forceps; one pair Polypus Forceps; one pair Scissors; one pair Spring Forceps; one Male and Female Catheter, with Caustic Holder; one Grooved Director; one Exploring Needle; one Bellocq's Canula; one Neill's Probe; one pair Probes; one Mercier's Catheter; six Needles and Silk.

2512.* White's Pocket Case, No. 6.

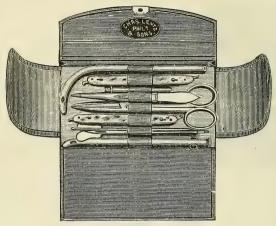


2512

Centains one Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; one Tenotome and Tenaculum; two Bistouries, curved, sharp, and probe pointed; one Artery Forceps, fenestrated, self-retaining; one pair Spring Forceps, one Scissors; one Exploring Needle; one Ear Scoop and Grooved Director; one Hypodermic Syringe, silver, with Needle in end of Piston Rod; on Thermometer, Hick's best self-registering; one pair Probes; six Needles and Silk, and Jacques soft rubber Catheter.

Pean's Artery Forceps can be substituted for either the Thermometer or Hypodermic Syringe.

2513*. Pocket Case, No. 7.



2513

Contains one Combined Catheter, Male and Female; one Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; one Curved Bistoury and Tenotome; one pair Scissors; one Grooved Director; one pair Probes; one Exploring Needle; one Artery and Needle Forceps; Needles and Silk.

2514. Deaver's Pocket Case, No. 8.

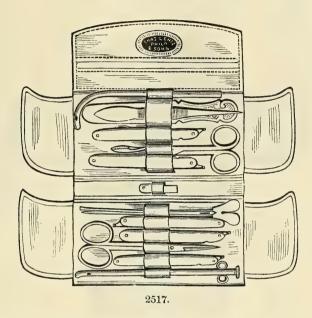
Contains one Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; two Bistouries, curved sharp and probe point; one Scissors; one Dissecting Forceps; one Exploring Needle; one Director; one Gross' Ear Spoon and Hook; one pair Pean's Artery Clamp Forceps; one pair Probes; six Needles and Silk.

2515. Thomas' Pocket Case, No. 9.

Contains one Straight Bistoury and Tenotome; one Scalpel and Curved Bistoury; one Artery and Needle Forceps, slide catch; one Scissors; one Director; one pair Probes; six Needles and Silk.

2516. Hunter's Pocket Case, No. 10.

2517*. Pocket Case, No. 11.



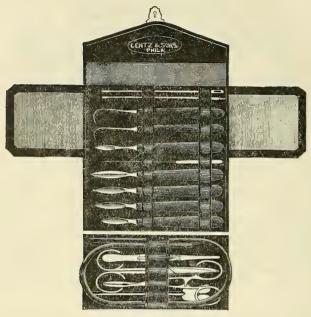
Contains one Scalpel; one Bistoury, straight; one Bistoury, curved, sharp point; one Tenaculum; one Gum Lancet; one Thumb Lancet; one pair Scissors; one Dressing and Polypus Forceps; one Dissecting Forceps; one Director; one Spatula; two Probes; one Combined Male and Female Catheter; six Needles and Silk.

2518. Pocket Case, No. 12.

2519. Hughes' Pocket Case, No. 13.

Contains Scalpel and Straight Bistoury; two Bistouries, curved, sharp and probe pointed; one Tenotome and Tenaculum; one Artery and Needle Forceps combined; one Dissecting Forceps; one Scissors; one Wells' Artery Clamp Forceps; one Ear Scoop and Hook; one Grooved Director; one Pair Silver Probes; one Double Eye Instrument, in metal case; Needles and Silk.

2520.* ASEPTIC POCKET CASE, No. 14.



2520

Contains two Scalpels, medium and small; one Probe Pointed Scalpel; one Lancet Shaped Abscess Knife; one Tenotome Knife; one Tenaculum; one Aneurism Needle; all steel nickel-plated Aseptic handles on knives; one Exploring Needle in flat steel handle; one pair Silver Probes; one Straight Scissors, with French Joint; one Dressings Polypus Forceps with Catch; one Artery and Needle Forceps, with slide catch; one Director and Tongue-Tie; one Soft Rubber Catheter; Needles and Silk.

Bistouries can be substituted for any Scalpel not desired in the above case.

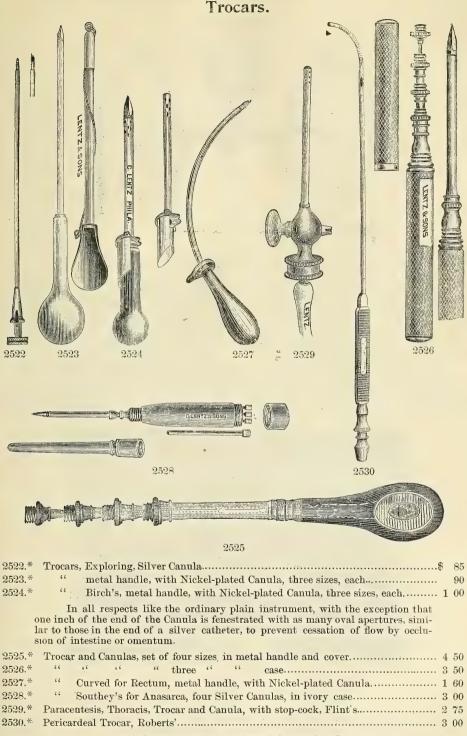
2521. ASEPTIC POCKET CASE, No. 15.

Contains one Scalpel; one Straight Bistoury; one Curved Sharp Point Bistoury; one Tenaculum; one Scissors; one Pean's Artery Forceps; one Dissecting Forceps; one Director and Aneurism Needle; one pair Probes, Needles and Silk.

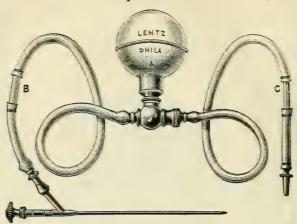
All Steel, nickel plated, Aseptic handles on knives.

Two-fold leather-lined case.....\$8 75

Pocket Cases made up according to order with any number and style of instruments desired.



Aspirators.



2533.

2533*. The Perfect Aspirator and Injector.

This new Aspirator is made in the most durable and simple manner.

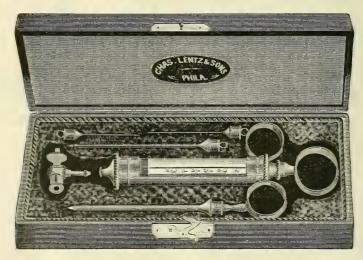
The above cut illustrates its construction. In place of an air-pump, a strong rubber suction ball a draws the fluid through the canula, a valve prevents regurgitation, and another valve discharges the fluid through the distal tube of rubber. Glass peep-tubes b and c enable you to observe the flow of fluid, while the distal end is, if you wish, kept immersed in the dejecta. After evacuating the sac, you can remove the tube from canula, and attach the other end of the tube, which will enable you to inject water, or a medical wash, into the cavity. Again reverse the tubes, and draw off the fluid as before.

the tubes, and draw off the fluid as before.

The valves are brass, easily cleaned, and not injured by coming in contact with liquids. Metal fittings and trocar and canula are nickel-plated, the bulb and tubing are of very best quality rubber, of red color, so it will not soil readily.

Price, complete, with one Trocar and Canula, in Box. \$3 50

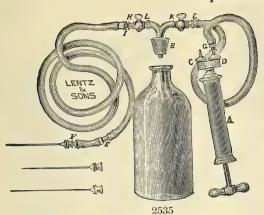
Extra sizes of Trocar and Canulas, each. 1 25



2534.

2534*. Aspirator and Hypodermic Syringe.

Aspirators.



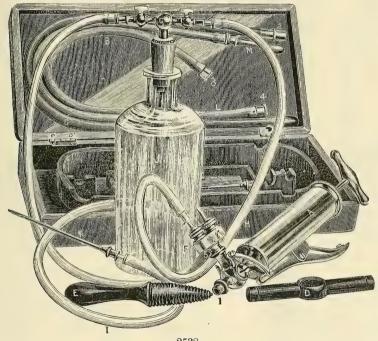
2535.* Potain's Aspirator.

2536. Same as above with three Trocars and Canulas, with Stop-cock in addition, in large case.....\$15 00 Circular giving full description on application.

2537. Stomach Pump Attachment to Aspirator......\$4 50

Consists of a Stomach Tube and a double Stop-cock, with a Stopper to fit larger vessels, and Tubing of larger calibre.

2538.* THE EXCELSIOR STOMACH PUMP, ASPIRATOR AND ENEMA SYRINGE.



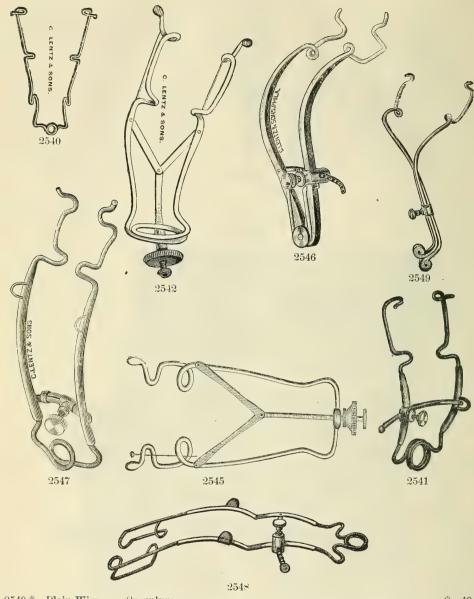
2538

A complete Stomach Pump, Aspirator and Enema Syringe, combined, has long been sought for by the Medical Profession. In offering the Excelsior Pump and Aspirator we have combined three distinct instruments, each complete in itself, thus making one portable apparatus, and avoiding the necessity of purchasing each instrument separately. All the metalic parts are nickel-plated, and the whole is encased in a polished wood box, velvet lined.

Price.....\$15 00.

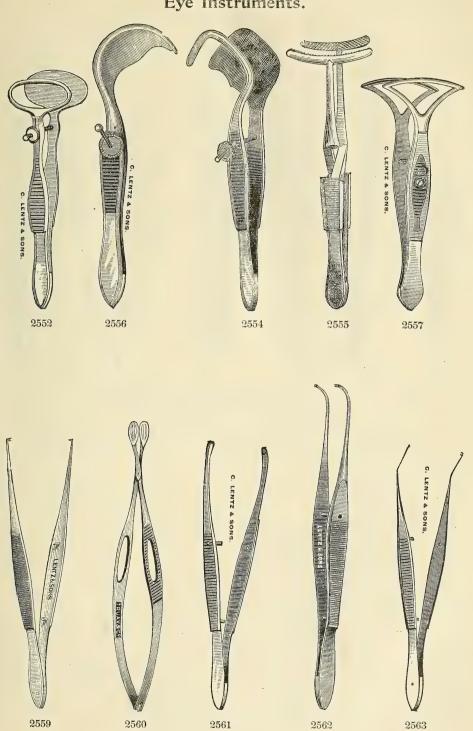
Circular giving full description on application.

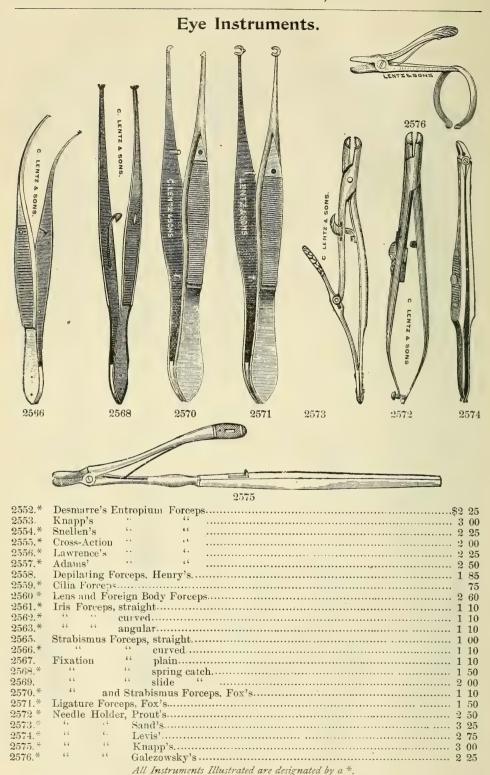
SPECULUMS.

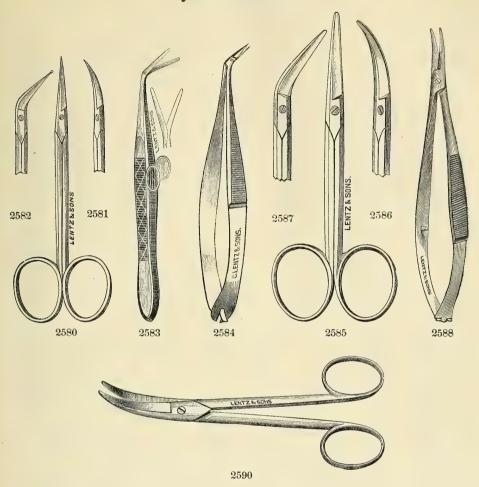


2540.* Plain Wire Speculum		
254 L *]	00
2542. Noyes' Improved "	1	75
2543. Lawrence's "]	25
2544. Liebreich's "	1	50
2545.** Galante's "	1	75
2545.* Fox's "	9	75
2547.* Snowden's Improved "	1	50
2548.* Graefe's Right and Left Speculum		
2549.* Liebold's Speculum,	1	75

Eye Instruments.







2580 *	Iris Sciss	ors, straight\$1 10
2581.*	66 6.	curved 1 10
2582.*		angular
2583.*	"	Wecker's
2584.*	٤, ،،	McClure's
2585.*	Strabism	ıs Scissors, straight
2586.*	"	' curved
2587.*		'' angular
2588.*	46	" Jackson's
2589	Tendon	" Stevens'
2590.*	Enucleati	on Scissors, curved
2591.	4.4	". Norris"

Eye Instruments. LENTZ & SONS CLENTZ & SONS FULL SIZE HANDLE LENTZ & SONS. LENTZ & SONS. C.LENTZ & SONS LENT Z& SONS LENTZ & SONS LENT LA SONS LENTZ & SONS LENTZ1250NS LENTZ 8.50NS

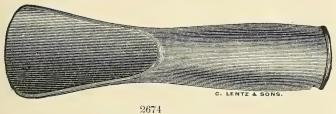
2594.*	Cataract Knife, Graefe's, narrow	
2595.*	'. ': medium	
2596.*	" ' Jackson's	
2597.*	" Taylor's, modified by Fox, used in operation for conical cornea 1 50	
2598.*	" Beer's, three sizeseach 1 10	
2599.*	" Zehender's 1 10	
2600.*	" Baeder's, right and lefteach 1 50	
2601.*	Iridectomy Knife, Agnew's	
2602.*	Keratome, straight, three sizeseach 1 15	
2603.*	" angular " " 1 30	
2604.*	Scalpel, three sizes	
2605.	Bistoury, straight or curved	
2606.*	Canalicula Knife, Weber's, straight	
2607.*	" curved, sharp or probe point	
2608.*	"Bowman's, straight or curved probe point	
2609.	" Agnew's, with long, pliable shank 1 25	
2610.*	" Noyes'	
2611.*	" " movable blade	
2612.	" Stilling's	
2614.*	Secondary Knife, Desmarre's, angular	
2615.	" " straight	
2616.*	Iris Knife	
2617.*	" " with stop	
2618.	" " sickle-shaped	
2619.*	Knife Needle, Hayes	
2620.*	" Knapp's, curved	
2621.*	Paracentesis Trocar, Desmarre's, narrow	
2622,*	" " broad	
2623,*	" Needle, broad	
2624.*	" extra broad	
2625.*	Cataract Needle, Beer's, straight	
2626.*	" " curved	
2627.*	" Bowman's, with stop	
2628.*	Cystotome, Graefe's	
2629.*	" Knapp's	
2630.	'. Keyser's, hoe-shaped 1 15	

Eye Instruments.



2634.*	Strabismus Hook, small\$	90
2635.*	" large	90
2636.*	" " Bistoury	75
2637.	" Weckers', double, for advancing the muscle 3	00
2638.	Tenotomy "Steven's	15
2639.	Traction " " 1	
2640.*	Streatfield's Ivory Hook 1	00
2641.*	Lazardi's, Hooked Needle	15
2642.	Noyes' Barbed Hook 1	
2643.*	Tyrell's Sharp Hook	
2644.*	" Blunt "	90
2645.*	Double Fixation Hook. 1	15
2646.*	Ophthalmostate, three point	
2647.*	Grante's Treator	10
2648.*	Dix's Spud, for removing foreign bodies. Schell's Spud, """ 1 Knapp's Hook, """ 1 Gouge, small, """ 1	90
2649.*	Schell's Spud. " " "	10
2650.	Knapp's Hook. " " "	30
2651.*	Gouge small. " " " 1	15
2652.*	Daviel's Scoop, German-silver	00
2653.	Wecker's Scoop, steel, sharp edge	
2654.*	Graefe's Lens Scoop.	
2655.*	Shell or Rubber Lens Scoop. 1	
2656.*	Levis' Steel Lens Scoop, very delicate	
2657.*	Critchet's Serrated Scoon, German-silver 1	15
2658.*	Critchet's Serrated Scoop, German-silver. 1 "Concave " " 1 Schell's Chalazion " " 1	15
2659.	Schell's Chalazion " " 1	10
2660.*	Spatula, tortoise shell	10
2661.	"German-silver	
2662.*	Desmarre's Lid Retractor, small	
2663.*	medium and large each 1	
2664.*	Scarificator, for conjunctiva	
2665.*	Tatooing Needle, Baader's	
2666.*	with silver Spatula	
2667.*	Cystotome and Daviel's Scoop	
2668.	Tyrell's Sharp Hook and Daviel's Scoop	85
2669.	Critchet's Serrated and Concave "	85
2670.*	Spud and Needle, in metal case, for pocket	
2671.	Gouge and Curved Needle, in ivory case, for pocket	85
2672.*	Desmarre's Lid Retractor, two sizes, jointed	30
2673.*	Fox's Lid Retractor, tortoise shell, two sizes	
2674.*	Jaeger's Lid Holder, hard rubber, 50c.; shell	
	races of Law Houser, Haru Hubber, 50C., Shell	00

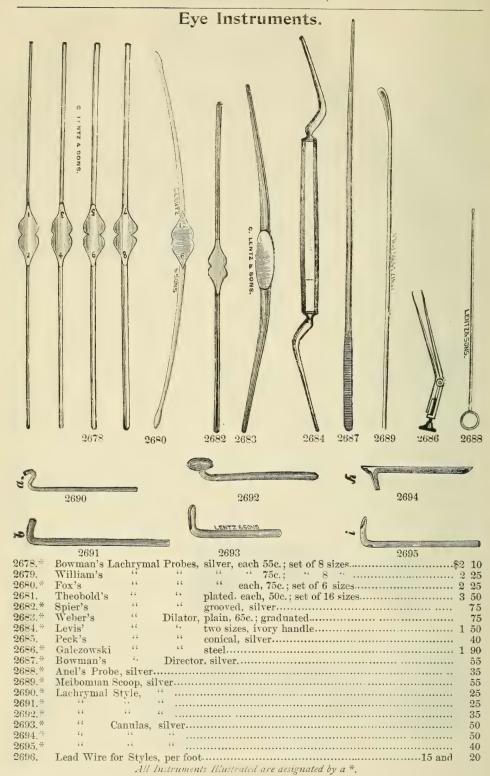


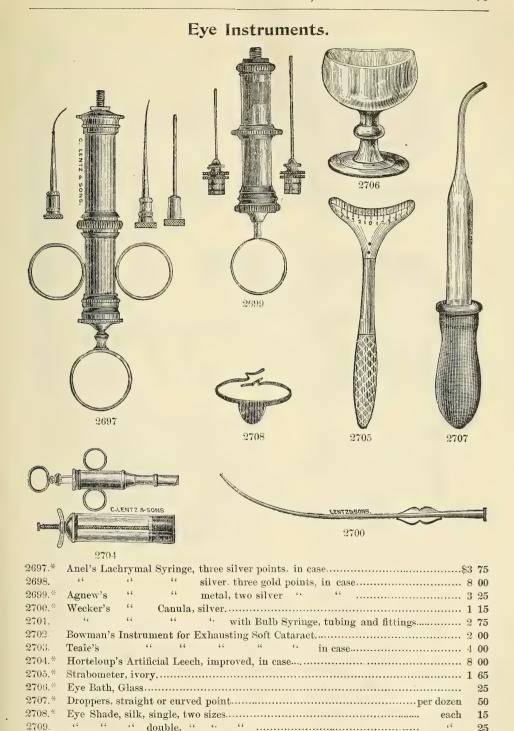




2672

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

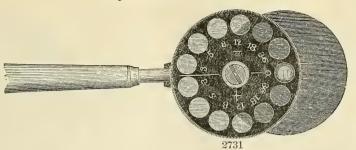




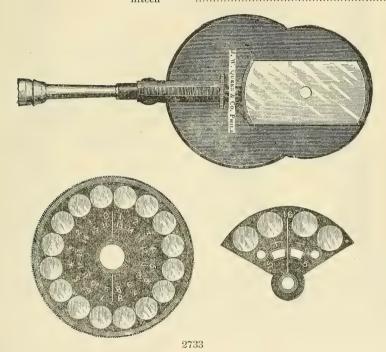
All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

2710.





2730.	Loring's O	phthalmoscop	e, seven L	enses	\$6 00
2731.*	"	44	twelve	6.6	
9729	4.6	66	fifteen	66	11 00



Consists of a single disc and a segment of a disc, as shown in the drawing.

The single disc contains sixteen glasses on the metric system, the plus being numbered in white and the minus in red. The first row of numbers, or that just beneath the glass, shows the real value of the glass; the second or inner row shows the result of the combinations when the quadrant is in position. The quadrant rotates immediately over the disc and around the same centre, and contains four glasses,—5,—16, and x0.5, x16. When it is not used the quadrant is beneath its cover. The instrument then represents a simple Ophthalmoscope with sixteen perforations, the series running with an interval of 1 D, and extending from 1 to 7 plus, and from 1 to 8 minus. This is ample for all ordinary work, as the interval of 1 D is as close as even an expert usually desires, and can, with a little experience, be used for even very minute discrepancies. From this glass we get successive half-dioptric from 1 to 8 plus and from 1 to 9 minus. In this way we have, so to speak, a fine and coarse adjustment, as in the microscope. If the higher numbers are desired, these are obtained by combinations with those of the quadrant. These progress regularly up to 16 D, every dioptric being marked upon the disc; above this, up to x23 D and—24 D, we have to simply add the glass which comes beneath the 16 D, turning always in the same direction. The latest form of this instrument is that of setting the lenses of the quadrant into a full disc which serves as a cover for the lenses of the lower disc.

lenses of the lower disc.

The mirror shown in the drawing is the "tilting" mirror. If preferred, however, the "three-quarter" mirror or the common circular mirror can be employed.



2734.* The Polyclinic Ophthalmoscope, devised by Dr. Jackson, has a full-sized circular tilting mirror, and the lenses arranged in two slides, controlled by a spring stop, that secures their accurate adjustment before the sight hole. By combination of the lenses, any in the following series can be obtained without taking the instrument away from the eye.

Convex, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 dioptries. Concave, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10 and 22

A series sufficient to give the best view of the various parts of the interior of the eye in any case; and all that can be used to advantage for the measurement of refraction, except by the most accomplished experts. It is substantial, easy to use, possessing all the essentials of a first-class instrument, at a moderate price, with one Condensing Lens, in case, \$9 00 2735.* Jackson's Ophthalmoscope, complete, form of refraction ophthalmoscope. It has the rectangular tilting concave mirror, with a back piece 11 inches in diameter to shield the observer's eye from extraneous light. lenses, instead of being placed in broad circular disks, are arranged in two narrow slides that move vertically just back of the mirror. 2735

One of the slides contains plus

lenses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dioptrics, the other contains plus 6 and minus 0.5, 6, 12 and 18 dioptrics. These are capable of furnishing the following series: plus 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 D, minus 0.5, 1, 2. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Other series of lenses will be furnished if desired, for which see Ophthalmic

17 and 18 D. Other series of lenses will be furnished if desired, for which see *Ophthalmic Review* for January, 1887. The slides extend down in the stem of the instrument and are moved by milled projections at the lower end. It is the thinnest tilting mirror opthalmoscope and the lightest refraction opthalmoscope yet offered. The method of moving the lenses is exceedingly simple and most convenient; all the different combinations can be made without taking the instrument from the eye. In using it the observer's hand does not have to come in front of the patient's face so much as in the use of instruments made with the Rekoss disc.

2736.* Liebreich's Ophthalmoscope, with two bi-convex condensing lenses, 1³/₄ and 2 inches focus, and a series of five lenses of various foci, fitting on an arm behind the perforated mirror.

In morocco case......\$3 00

Any other styles of Ophthalmoscopes furnished at lowest prices.



Eye Instruments. Queen & Co.

2739. Trial Cases.

Complete set of Spherical Trial Lenses, in silver and gold-plated rings; numbers stamped on handles.

Consisting of 24 pairs each, Spherical, Convex and Concave Lenses, from 5 to 80 inches, (0.50 to 8 Dioptrics); 1 Nickel-plated Trial Frame and Disc; all in handsome box, velvet lined \$30 00

2740. Complete Set of Trial Lenses.

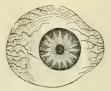
Consisting of 32 pairs each of Spherical, Convex and Concave, from 2 to 144 inches, (0.25 to 20 Dioptrics); 18 pairs each of Convex and Concave Cylindrical, from 6 to 144 inches; 10 Prisms, from 2° to 20°; 5 Colored Lenses; 1 Ground Lens; 1 Metal Disc, with round hole; 2 Stenopaic Metal Discs; 1 Solid Metal Disc; 1 Maddox Rod; 1 Adjustable Trial Frame, with revolving graduated fillings for holding the various lenses; 1 Plain Frame, all in a fine morocco velvet lined box...................................\$60 00 The Trial cases described above are those most generally in use.

Any set desired can be furnished.

Artificial Eyes.



2741



2741.* Artificial Eyes of all sizes and colors, finest quality, price to physicians.....each \$5 00 In ordering Artificial Eyes the following questions should be answered:

If for right or left eye?

If for right of left cyc.

If eyeball has been shrunken or removed?

Has an artificial eye been worn?

Is the sound eye prominent, very full, or sunken?

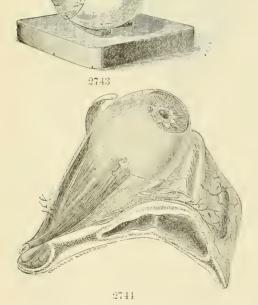
Is the white of the eye a clear white, or of a dark or yellowish tinge?

Color of Iris?

Diameter of Iris? Diameter of Pupil?

Distance from inner to outer canthus?

ANATOMICAL MODELS OF THE EYE.





2743.* Bock-Stieger Model of Human Eyeball, made of plaster-of-paris, 5½ inches diameter. Can be taken to pieces, and then shows the cornea, iris, crystalline lens, vitreous humor,

and the coatings, including the results of microscopic examination upon the retina ... \$6 50 2744.* Auzoux's Dissected Model of the Eye; the most perfect and accurate ever made. The material is Papier-Maché, and the whole is accurately dissected so as to be taken apart, showing successively the Sclerotic and Choroid coates, and Cornea, Retina, Iris, Pupil, Crystalline Lens, Acqueous Vitreous, Humors, also the Muscles, Nerves and Blood Vessels lying in the orbit around the eyeball; all parts having the natural colors, with full descriptive
 pamphlet.
 \$30 00

 Same of German manufacture.
 25 00

Set of Eye Instruments.

2750. Eye Case, No. 1.

Conta	ins one pair Strabismus Scissors; one	Strabismus	Hook; one	pair Fixation	Forceps; one
	Double Hook; one Wire Speculum,	plain.			
797	31 3 143 3 4				A 0 00

2751. Eye Case, No. 2.

Contains two Graefe's Cataract Knives; one Iris Knife; one Iris Hook; one Canalicula Knife; one Keratome; one Cystotome and Spoon; three Iris Needles; one Double Hook; one Blunt Hook; one Straight Scissors; one Curved Scissors; two Iris Forceps, straight and curved; one Cilia Forceps; one Speculum, with Set Screw; Needles and Silk.

2752. Eye Case, No. 3. L. Webster Fox's.

Contains one Graefe's Cataract Knife; one Beer's Cataract Knife; one Weber's Canaliculus Knife; one Angular Keratome; one Bowman's Straight Stop-Needle; one Broad Needle; one Strabismus Hook; one Tyrell's Sharp Hook; one Critchet's Serrated and Concaved Scoop; one Daviel's Scoop and Cystotome; two Shell Lid Retractors; one Jaeger's Lid Spatula; one pair Iridectomy Forceps, curved; one pair Fixation Forceps; one pair Ligature Forceps; one Conical Lachrymal Dilator, silver; two Lachrymal Probes, silver, four sizes; one Iridectomy Scissors, angular; one Strabismus Scissors, straight; one Enucleation Scissors, curved on flat; one Fox's Set Screw Speculum; Needles and Silk.

2753. Eye Case, No. 4. Edward Jackson's.

Contains one Beer's Knife; two Graefe's Cataract Knives; two Jackson's Cataract Knives; one Canaliculus Knife; one Scarificator; one Knife-Needle; one Bowman's Stop-Needle, curved; one Corneal Spud; one Strabismus Hook; one Tortoise-Shell Lens Scoop; one Levis' Wire Scoop; one Corneal Spatula Shell; one Desmarre's Lid Retractor; two Bowman's Double Probes; one Theobold's Double Probe; one Jackson's Strabismus Scissors; one McCluer's Iris Scissors; one Enucleation Scissors; one Iris Scissors, curved; one Fixation Forceps; one Strabismus Forceps, straight; one Cilia Forceps; one Iris Forceps; curved; one Desmarre's Entropium Forceps; one Snowden's Stop Speculum; one Prout's Needle Holder; Lead Wire for Styles; one Lachrymal Syringe, hard rubber with one silver point; Needles and Silk.

2754. Eye Case, No. 5. Agnew's.

Contains pair of Graefe's Speculums, right and left; Desmarre's Double Lid Retractor; set of Bowman's Probes; Plain Weber's Probe; Prout's Needle Forceps; Agnew's Strabismus Hook; Strabismus Forceps; two Graefe's Linear Cataract Knives; Beer's Cataract Knife; Small Cataract Needle; Delicate Iris Forceps, straight; Tyrell's Sharp Hook; Desmarre's Paracentesis Needle; Spring Catch Fixation Forceps; Agnew's Lachrymal Syringe; Bowman's Lachrymal Director; Agnew's Pliable Shank Lachrymal Knife; Enucleation Scissors; straight round point Scissors; large, Straight Scissors; Delicate Scissors, curved on flat; Plain Strabismus Hook; Agnew's Tatooing Needle; Cystotome; Hard Rubber Scoop; two Stop Needles; Angular Iridectomy Knife; Needles and Silk.

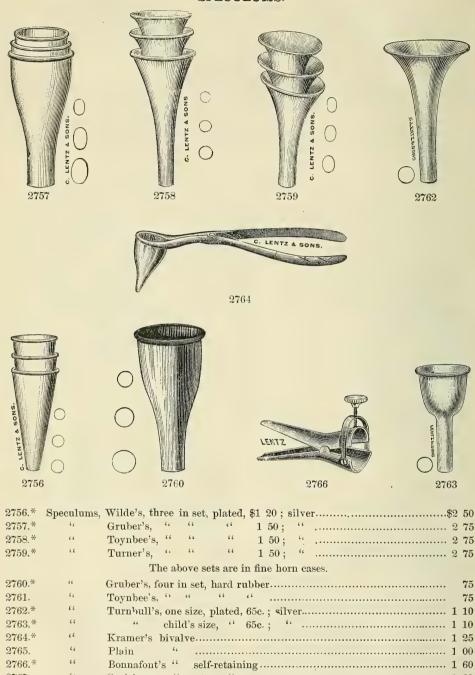
In fine morocco case, lined with velvet or leather......\$49 00 Eye cases put up in any style, to order.

2767.

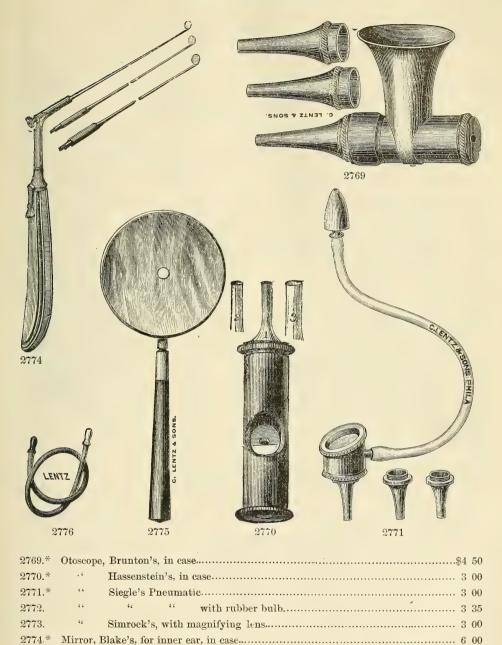
Speir's

Ear Instruments.

SPECULUMS.



...... 1 60



Diagnostic Tube, Toynbee's....

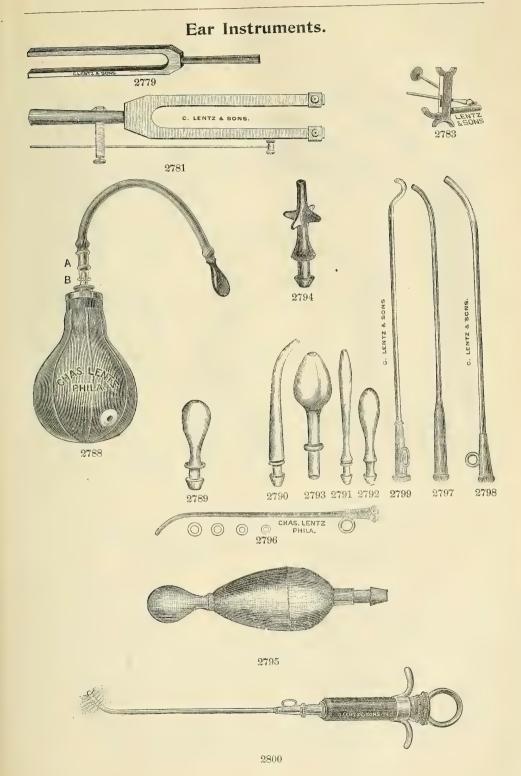
Headband, (see Laryngeal Instruments.)

with handle, 3 inch, \$2 50; 3\frac{1}{2} inch, \dots 2 75

2775.*

2776.

2779.*	Tuning F	ork, small,	\$1 25; me	edium,	\$2 00; 1	arge.	• • • • • •	· · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	ţ	32	50
2780.	**	" Politze	er's, with	clamps,	large		• • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • •	5	00
2781.*	44	66 66	46	4.6	and ham	mer,	large	· · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • •	••••	••••		7	50
2782.	66	" small,	plain				•••••		•••••		• • • • • • • • • •	••••		35
2783.*	Acumeter	, Politzer's	• . • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • •				•••••	•••••	• • • • •	2	65
2784.	Manomet	er "		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					•••••	•••••				75
2785.	Air Bag,	Politzer's, 1	maroon, ru	ıbber, 1	plain, 6 o	z., \$1	40;	with	valve	······			1	60
2786.		46	"	"	" 8 o	z., 1	65;	4.6	"		• • • • • • • •	••••	1	85
2787.	" "	4.6	**	"	" 10 o	z., 1	90;	"	4.6		• • • • • • • •	• • • • •	2	10
2788.*	ec ec	66 .	44	،' e	xtra hea	vy, 10) oz.,	with	valve	and i	mpro	ved		
	Cathete	er fitting	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •			,	•••••		•••••	•••••	••••	2	35
2789.*	Air Bag 1	Nozzle, oval	, hard rub	ber	·····	•••••				••••	••••			30
2790.*	66 66	" Kna	pp's "		•••••	• • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••			30
2791.*	"	" Roos	sa's "				•••••	• • • • • • • •		•••••	• • • • • • • •	• • • • •		20
2792.*	66 66	" Rou	nd "	••••					• • • • • • •	••••••				20
2793.*	66 66	" Glas	S	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • •		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••		15
2794.*	Ear Douc	he Nozzle,	Buck's	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••			•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••		60
2795.*	Buttle's I	nhaler, har	d rubber				•••••	•••••		•••••		• • • • •	1	00
2796.*	Eustachia	n Catheter	, hard rub	ber, 4 s	sizes	• • • • • • •		•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	e	ach		50
2797.*	46	66	German s	silver p	lated, 3 s	sizes.			• • • • • • •	••••••		٤,		60
2798.*	46	. "	pure silve	er, 3 siz	zes							44	1	00
2799.*	44	66	Noyes' rig	ght and	l left, pu	re sil	lver				••••	66	1	65
2800.*	6.6	Syringe	e, hard rub	ber, w	ith silver	Cath	eter.	Seiss'					2	52



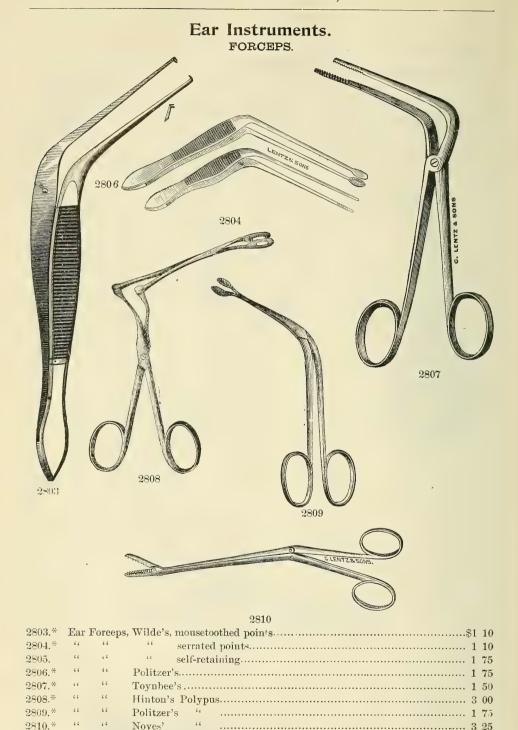
2810,*

2811.

2812.

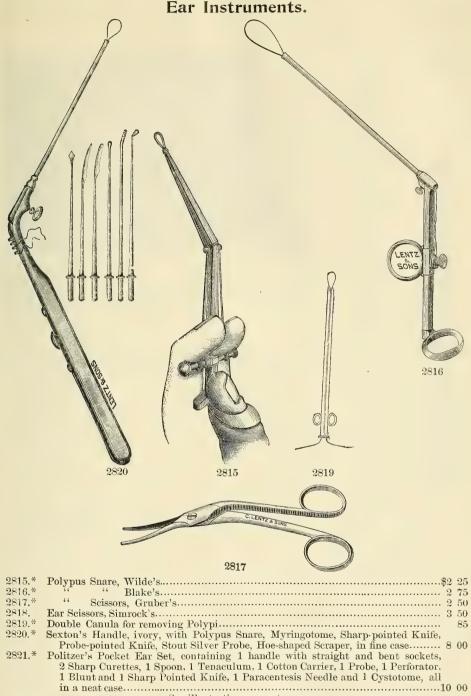
Noves'

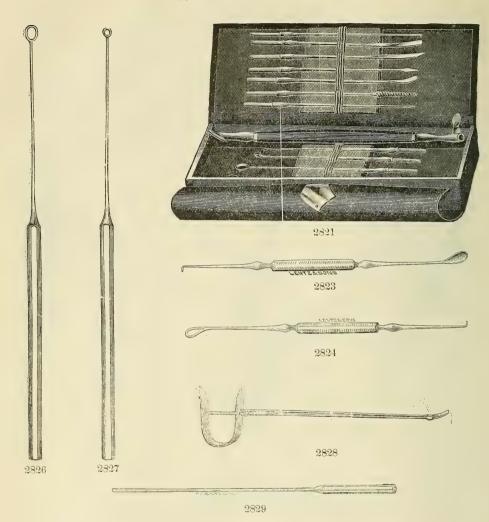
66



All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a*.

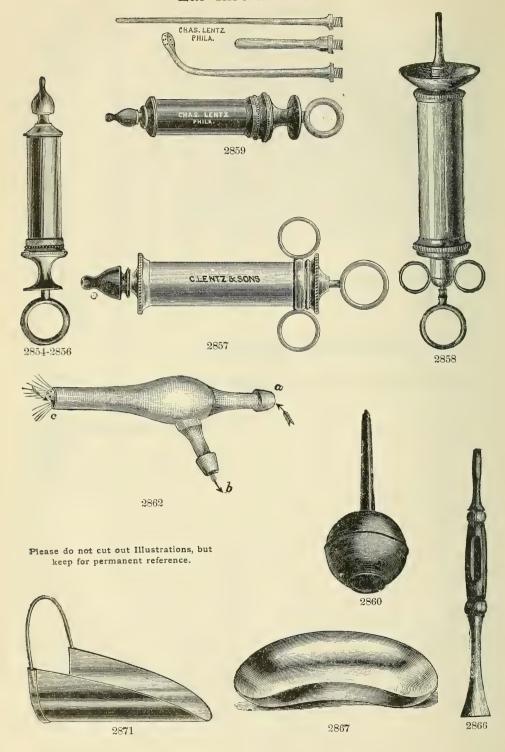
Pomeroy's...... 1 85

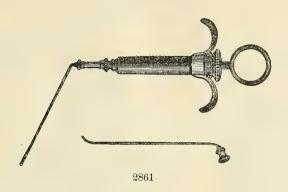




Ear Scoop and Hook, Gross', steel.....\$ 60 2823.* fenestrated, with Hook, steel..... 85 2824.** with Eye Spud, steel.... 75 2825. " Curette, Buck's fenestrated, blunt, three sizes.....each 60 2826.* sharp. " " 60 2827.* 2828.* Cotton Holder, steel, Allen's.... 2829.* 30 2830. Allen's, very fine, steel, with hard rubber handle..... 30 2831.

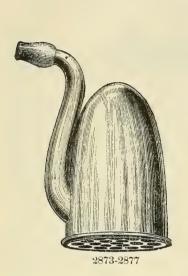






2854.*	Ear	Syring	e, hard	rubbe	$r, \frac{1}{2}$	ounce.		• • • • • • •					• • • • • • •	\$		60
2855.*	**	"	"	"	1	٠٠ .										90
2856.*	6.6	4.4	"	4.	2	٠٠ .				· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					1	25
2857.*	4.6	- 4	Kram	er's, m	etal,	hard	rubbe	r poin	t, 3 c	ounce					2	25
2858.*	"	44	Pome	roy's,	"	"		"	wi	th shie	ld		• • • • • • • •		2	75
2859.*	Univ	versal S	yringe,	hard r	ubbe	r, wit	h ear,	post-n	asal,	uterin	e and	rectal	point	ts	2	00
2860.*	Ear	and Ulo	er Syrii	nge, pr	ıre g	um			·				*******			25
2861.*	Blak	ke's Inn	er Ear S	yringe	, wi	th two	silver	poin	ts, in	case					3	25
2862.*	Ear	Douche	e, Lucae	s reflu	x	•••••							• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	00
2863.			Clark'	s, tin			•••••				• • • • • • • •				1	00
2864.	66	66	Buck's	s, rubb	er b	ulb									1	15
2865.	. 4	"	Nozzle	e, Bucl	x's (s	see pag	ge 83, l	Fig 2	794).		• • • • • • •					60
2866.*	Pow	der Blo	wer, Kn	app's							• • • • • • • •				1	00
	4.6		see '	Throa	t Ins	strume	ents.									
2867.*	Ear	Basins,	metal, 1	nickel-j	plate	d, thr	ee size	s. 75c	. 90c	. and					1	10
2868.	4.6	44	enamele	ed iron	tw	o sizes	s. \$1.00	and.					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1	25
2869.	66	6.6	papier 1	naché,	thre	ee sizes	s, 40c.	50c.	and		• • • • • • • •					60
2870.	44	4.6	hard ru	bber,		4.	\$1.2	25, \$1.	50 a	nd		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1	75
2871.*	66	Spout,	metal, r	nickel-j	plate	d						·····				35
2872.	4.4	44	hard rul	ober, fo	oldin	g wire	·····									50

TO ASSIST THE HEARING.







 2873.** London Hearing Horn, $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches
 \$4 00

 2874.** " " $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ " 4 50

 2875.** " " $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 50

 2876.** " " $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 00

 2877.** " " $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{3}$ " 5 00

This Hearing Instrument is nearly universally used by those who are in any manner troubled with deafness. It is made on scientific principles, of bell metal, elegantly finished and coated in dead black or nickel-plated, and is of such size that it can scarcely be seen when held in the hand.

The largest size is especially recommended for use in church, lecture halls, &c., as it facilitates the hearing for long distance with comfort.

London Horn large sign with tube 0 inches lang ellewing the arm to

2010.	London Horn, large size, with tube, 9 inches long, anowing the arm to rest on
	table, &c\$6 00
2879.*	Walking Cane Ear Trumpet, solid ebony cane and trumpet, nickle-plated, two
	eiges \$2 00 and 10 00

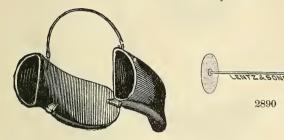
Very efficient and convenient for gentlemen.

2880.*	Ear ?	Γ rumpet	, hard	rubber,	telescopic,	thre	parts	3	50
2881.	66	"	6.6	4.4	6.6	two	parts	2	75
2882.	Audi	phone or	Conve	ersationa	l Fan, har	d rub	ber	6	00

Ear Instruments.

TO ASSIST THE HEARING. I







2889

Ear Trumpet, tin, japanned, made in five sizes.

No.	1.	Diameter,	$3\tfrac{3}{8}$	inches	\$1	2	5
44	2.	"	$4\frac{1}{4}$	"	1	2	5
"	3.	4.6	5	"	1	5	0
46	4.	6.6	$5\frac{1}{4}$		1	5	0
66	5.	66	$5\frac{3}{4}$	46	1	7	5

2890

The Tin Trumpet is indeed a very efficient instrument to aid the hearing in general conversation or in public hall room. They are inexpensive and very widely used.

The greater the diameter of mouth or larger the opening is, the greater its power will be; the length of the conical tube also adds to the power of the instru-

Ear Trumpet, tin, japanned, two sizes.....\$2 50 and \$3 00 2888.* This Trumpet is made with especial convenience to carry, and is equally as good as the plain Tin Trumpet.

2889.* Auricles, three sizes, per pair......each 5 00 The Auricles for those slightly deaf are a very unique contrivance. They are made to fit the sides of head in such a manner as to conceal them by the hair. They can be adjusted to fit any head, and are very suitable for those wishing to converse when their hands are in use. They are made of brass, covered with black silk.

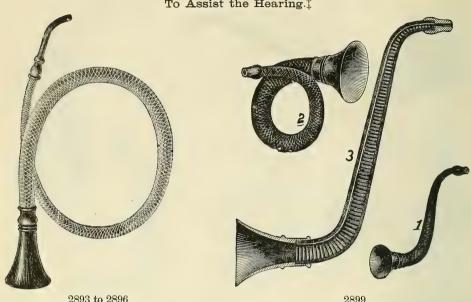
2890.* Artificial Tympanum, Toynbee's, with silver wire.....each 30c.; per doz. 2 50-Cousins', assorted sizes...per box of 3 doz. 2891. 2891A. Combination Probe and Forceps, for inserting and extracting the artificial

Dr. John Ward Cousins' Antiseptic Artificial Membrane Tympanum, in cases of perforation and disease of the middle ear, is used by the eminent Aural Surgeons of England.

We give extract from Pamphlet, which says: "a patient 26 years of age lost hearing when 12 years of age. On examination both membranes were found destroyed. The ears were deodorized and the artificial membranes inserted. The Antiseptic Treatment was carried out for four months, daily, introducing artificial membranes. Patient can now hear well and exhibited no apparent deafness in conversation."

Ear Instruments.

To Assist the Hearing.1



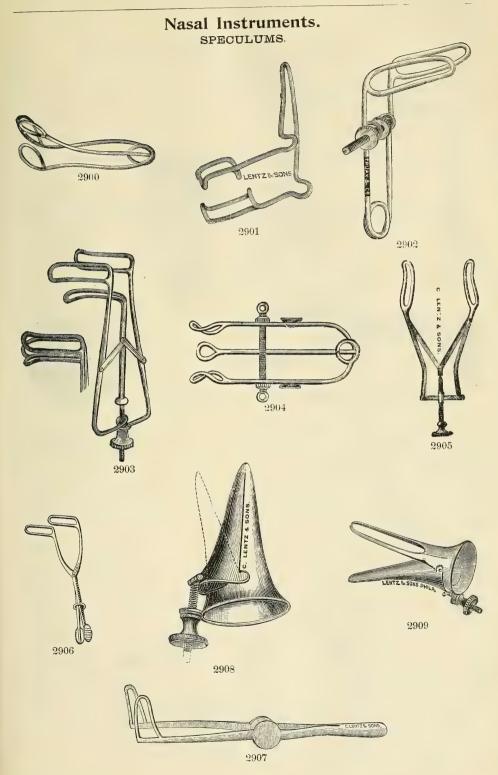
The Conversation Tube is pre-eminently the most powerful of all Hearing Instruments, and is the most efficient for very deaf people. While the Conversation Tube is not suitable to convey the waves of sound to the ear from a distance, yet it excels all other Hearing Instruments for close conversation.

It is very suitable for a person who desires to converse in a low tone, and while the transmission of sound can be heard very clearly by the person using the ear-piece, yet it cannot be heard by any others near by. This is made of conical elastic spiral wire, forming the tube which is covered with rubber and the silk or mohair woven on the outside. It is flexible and can be made compact to carry in the pocket. Ear and mouth pieces are hard rubber.

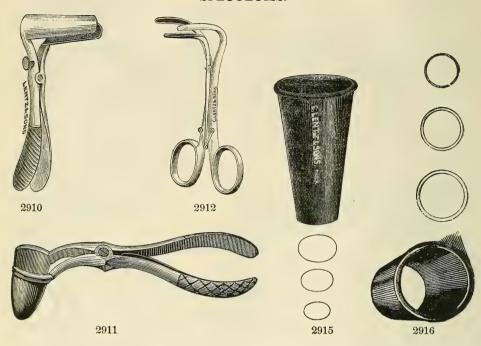
2893.*	Conversation	Tube,	conical,	medium	size,	3 feet	long.	mohair	covered		\$3	00
2894.*	"	6.6	66	6.6	66	3	4.6	silk co	vered		4	00
$2895.^{*}$	4.6	66	44	large	66	3	4.6	mohair	covered	l	3	75
2896.*	٤ ٢	**	"		"	3	6.6	silk	"		5	00
2897.	6.6	4.4	small, s	straight,	3 feet	long,	mohai	ir covered	1		2	00
2898.	66	6.6	44	4.	3	4.4	silk	64			2	50
2899.*	Adjustable C	onvers	ation Tu	be, silk	cover	ed					2	50

These illustrations represent a very desirable form of close Conversation Tube. It will, in a great measure, supercede the Tin Trumpet so common in use. The Tube is made of a conical spiral spring, with a flexible copper wire soldered on the inside to each turn of wire of the spiral spring, the spring is then well-covered with cotton webbing and finished on the outside with silk.

This Tube can be bent into various shapes, as illustrated, which is very advantageous when wishing to allow the arm to rest on the table when in conversation, and to make it compact for carrying. The mountings are of nicely polished hard rubber, and is elegant in appearance.

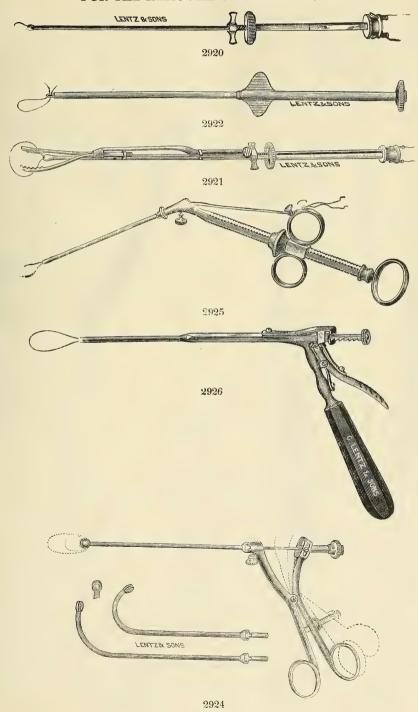


SPECULUMS.



2900.*	Nasal	Speculum	. Goodwillie's, two sizeseach \$	3	60
2901.*	44	4.6	Gleason's, two sizes		50
2902.*	44		Bishop's	1	25
2903.*	4.6	4.6	Potter's	1	50
2904.*	66	6.6	Sajous' with screw	1	35
2905.*	66	4.4	Frankel's	1	75
2906.*	4.6	"	Jarvis'		65
2907.*	4.6	4.6	Bosworth's, plain, 75.; fine	1	10
2908.*	"	4.6	Robert & Collins,' solid blades	1	50
2909.*	46	6.6	Collins', one fenestrated blade	1	75
2910.*	6.6	6.6	Roth's, with long flat blades and set screw	2	00
2911.*	6.6	4.4	Plain Bivalve	1	35
2912.*	4.6	66	Elsberg's Tri-valve, steel	3	75
2913.	6.6	6.6	Folsom's, with screw	1	00
2914.	+4	4.6	Thudicum's		65
2915.*	6.6	4.6	Allen's, hard rubber, oval, set of three	1	00
2916.#			Spencer's " " round, " "	1	00

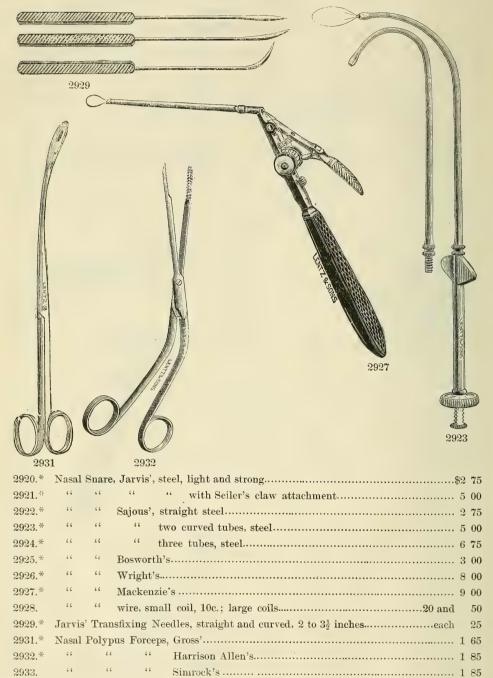
FOR THE REMOVAL OF GROWTHS, &c.



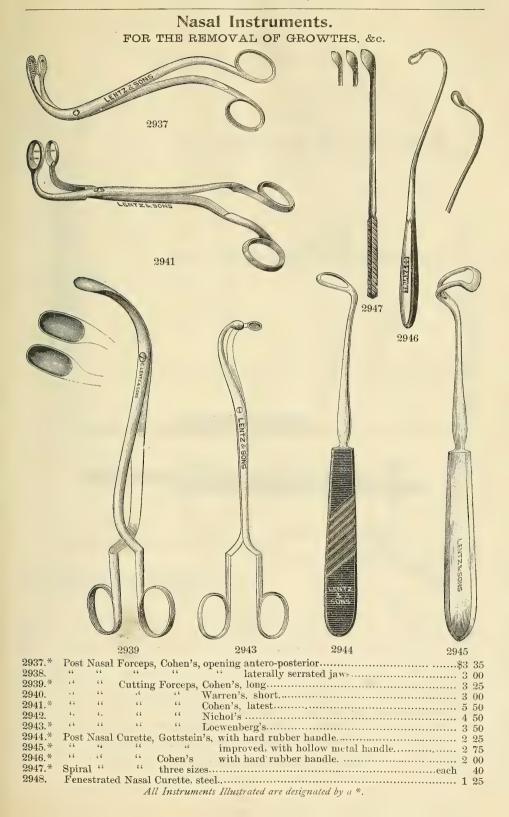
2934.

Nasal Instruments.

For the Removal of Growths, &c.



plain, straight...... 1 00



2955.*

2956.

2957.

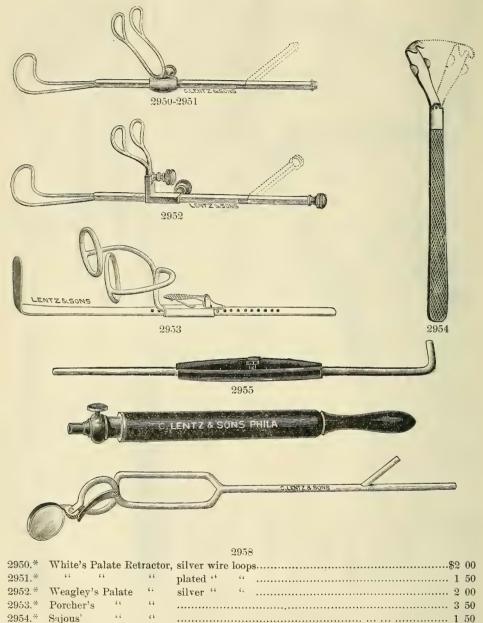
2958.*

Leffert's

Plain

Nasal Instruments.

PALATE RETRACTORS, &c.

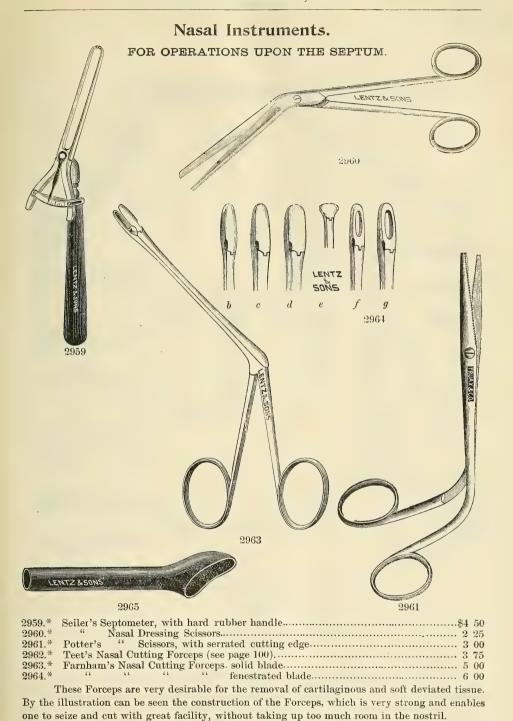


Other Mirrors, see Laryngeal Instruments, pages 110 and 111.

Rhinoscopic Mirror, with handle, plain, 60c.; fine.....

with handle.....

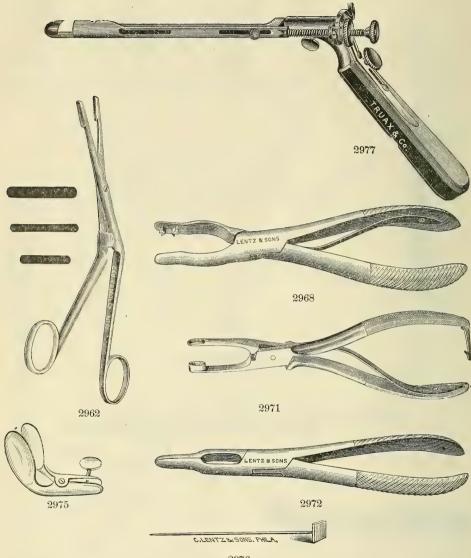
75



The cutting jaws are made of several sizes. State size desired.

2965.* Goodwillie's Nasal Dilator, soft rubber, six sizes......each

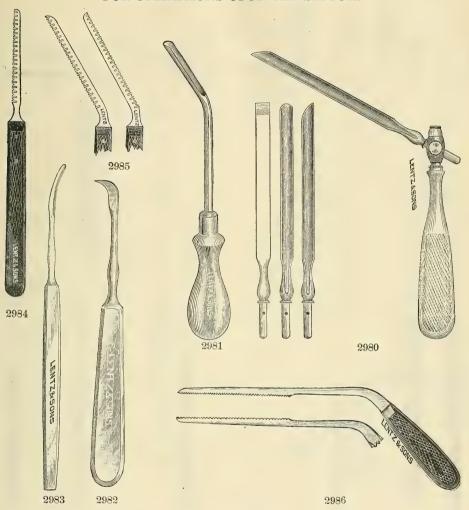
FOR OPERATIONS UPON THE SEPTUM.



2976

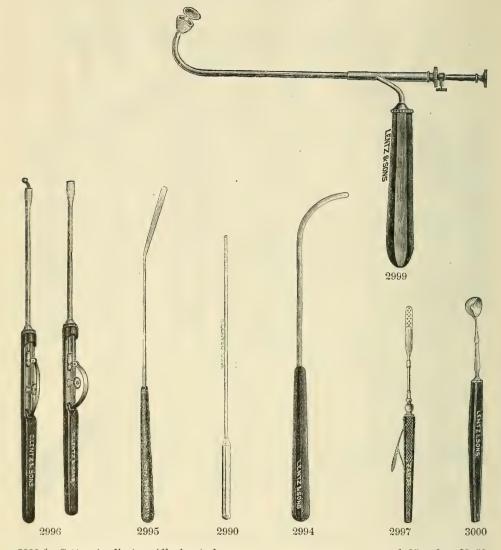
2968.* 2969. 2970.	Steele's Septum Sajous'		" A	septic joint.	corrugated	handles with		3 00 3 50
2971.* 2972.*	erent shape pund Roberts' Septum	n Punching	g Forceps,	corrugated	handles	•		9 00 4 50 2 25
2973. 2974. 2975.*	Bosworth's Sept	cum "Clamp. s	teel	Aseptic,	with spring	and corrugat	ed handles	2 75 3 00 1 65
2976.* 2977.*	Roberts' Septum Brown's Eechon	n Pins, stee driotome	el, 1½ to 2	inches long			doz.	1 75

FOR OPERATIONS UPON THE SEPTUM.

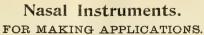


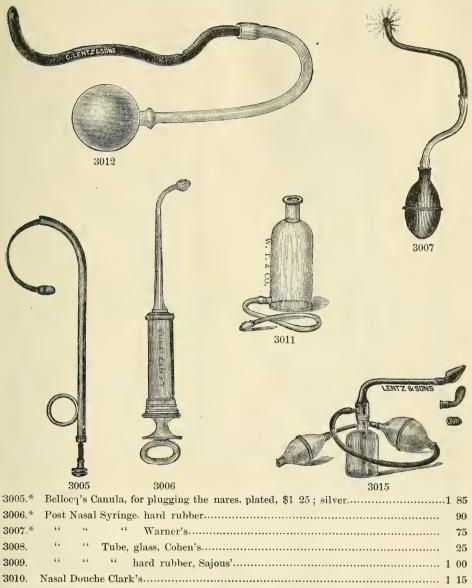
2980.*	Seiler's Chisel and Gouges, with set screw handle\$4 50
2981.*	Seiss' Gouge
2982.*	Allen's Septum Knife
2983.*	Seiler's Double Edge Cartilage Knife, curved upon the flat
2984.*	Sajous' Nasal Saw, straight
2985.*	" angular, up cut and down cuteach 1 50
2986.*	Bosworth's Nasal Saw " " " " 1 50
2987.	" " straight
2988.	Bucklin's Nasal Saw, reversible, two blades to one handle

FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS.



2990.*	Cotton A	applicator,	Allen's, steeleach 25c., doz. \$2 &	50
2991.	"	" "	" aluminum " 30e., " 3 (00
2992.	6.6	4.6	Allen's, very delicate, with hard rubber handleeach	30
2993.	66	6.6	Ivan's, steel, for Posterior Nares	25
2994.*	6.6		Seiss', aluminum for Posterior Nares	35
2995.*	Acid	6.6	Bosworth's "	40
2996.*	Chromic	Acid App	licator, Sajous' 4 (00
2997.*	Acetic	66	" silver points 5 (00
2 998.	Flexible	66	" MacCoy's (see Fig. 3119, page 114) 5 (00
2999.*	Chromic	6.6	Bosworth's 4 5	50
3000.*	Platina (Cup, for m	elting nitrate of silver 2 2	25

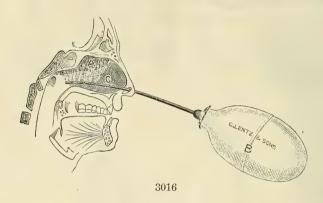




9000.	Donoca	. is Cana	14, 101	prugging i	ne nares, pra	men, wi	1 20, SHVC1	1 (OU
3006.*	Post Na	asal Syr	ringe.	hard rubb	e r			:	90
3007.*		46	4.4	Warner's		• • • • • • • •	•••••	,	75
3008.	4.6	" Tu	be, gl	ass, Cohen	's		•••••	-	25
3009.	6.6		' ha	rd rubber,	Sajous'		•••••	1 (00
3010.	Nasal De	ouche C	lark's		***************************************		***************************************	1 :	15
3011.*	46	" Ti	hudic	am's, pint,	60c.; quart	*****		,	75
3012*	Powder	Insuffla	tor, S	ajous', Pos	terior Auto		***************************************	8	85
3013.	66			" for I	atients, glass			4	40
3014.	66 '	6.6	F	reeman's,	for patients, g	lass	***************************************		15
3015.*	Nasal S	Spray, L	effert	's, three poi	ints			2 9	25
3016.*	66	" SI	hoema	ker's, (see	next page)		each 60c.; doz.	6 (00
		Powe	dor In	griffintora a	nd Atomizors	(con +1	hroat instruments)		

Powder Insufflators and Atomizers (see throat instruments).

3016.* SHOEMAKER'S NASAL SPRAY.



The figure shows the Nasal Spray instrument in position in the left nasal fossa. A, catarrhal incrustation or scab to be removed; B, Dr. Shoemaker's Nasal Spray instrument; C, left nasal fossa.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Place the point of the instrument in the prepared liquid to be used; then press the bulb tightly so as to force all the air out of it, so that the bulb will then fill with the liquid about to be used. When the bulb is filled, pass the point of the instrument into either nostril, as you see by the cut, which is not up, but directly back into either nostril, a distance of just half the length of the tube; then press the bulb by closing and opening the hand in rapid succession, so as to force out the liquid in interrupted jets of spray upon the parts affected, thereby effectually removing all accumulations from these parts, and thoroughly irrigating and cleansing, as well as medicating, all the parts affected.

Price to patients, 75 cts.

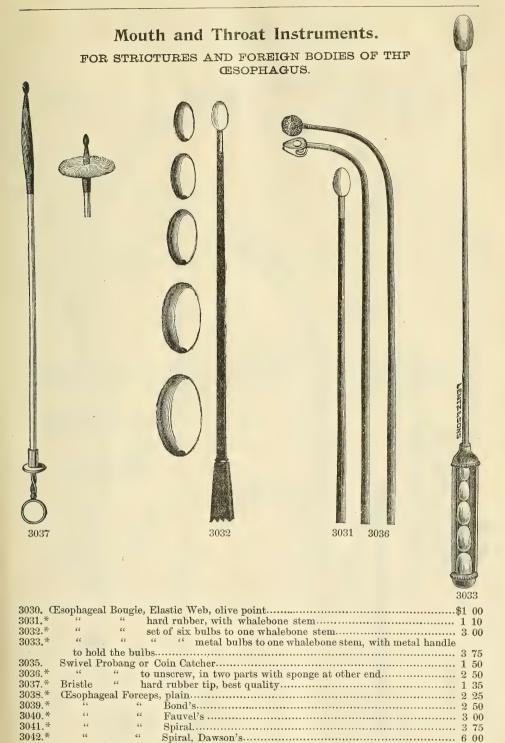
See other Nasal Sprays on previous page.

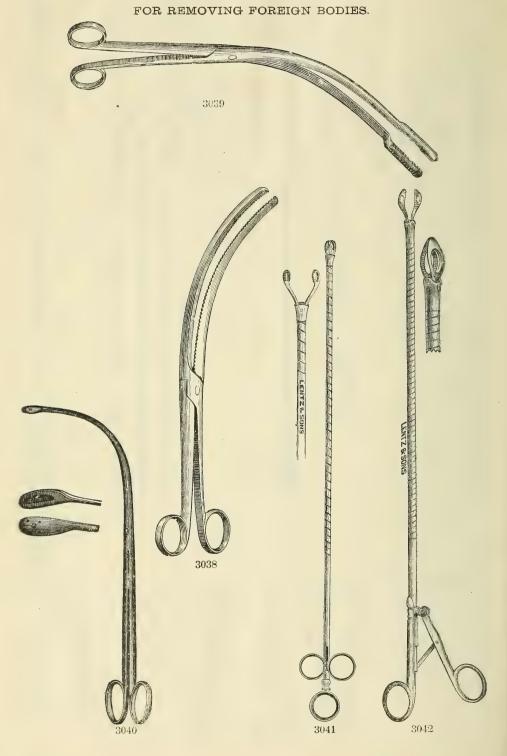
We have all the various kinds of nose and throat instruments used and recommended by the specialist. Orders received for any instruments not listed can be furnished promptly at the lowest prices.

In referring to any special illustration of instruments, to avoid errors please state page and edition of publication.

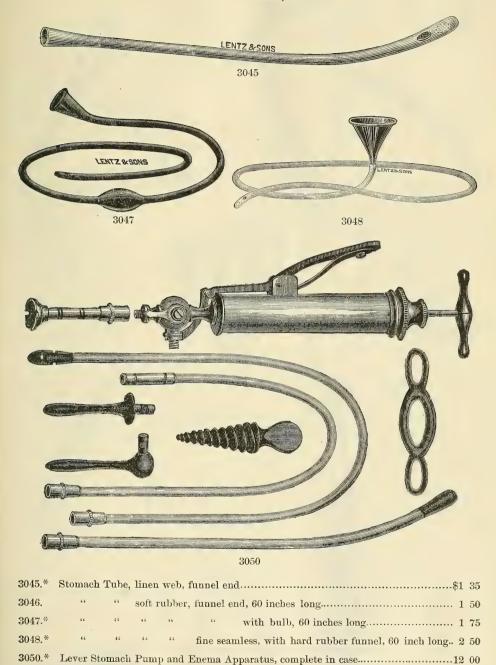
Galvano-Cautery Batteries and Cautery Instruments for Naso-Pharyngeal operations.

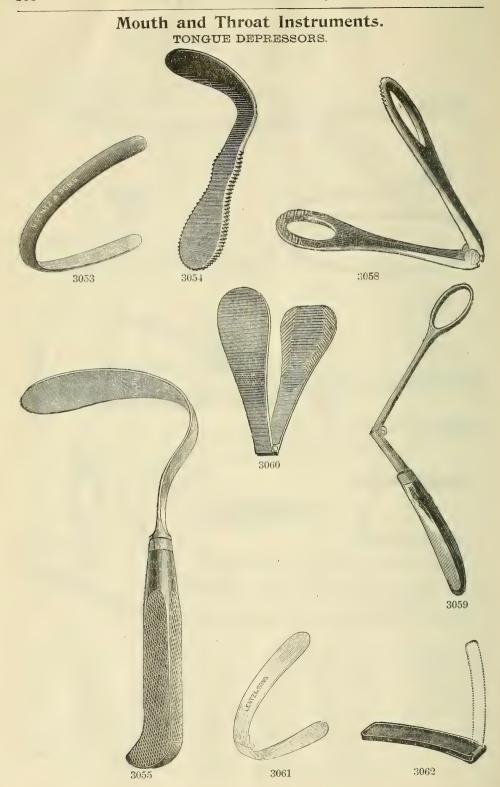
See Electrical Apparatus.

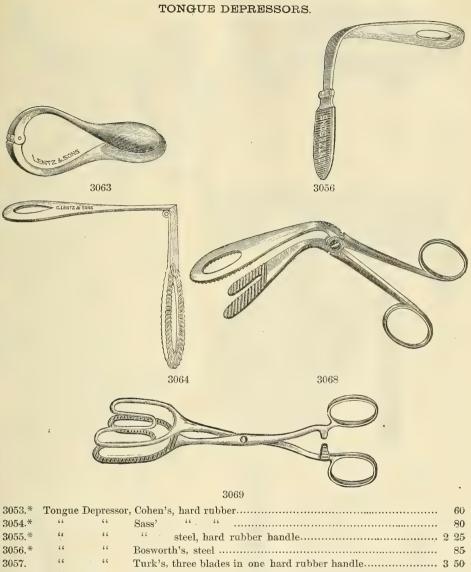




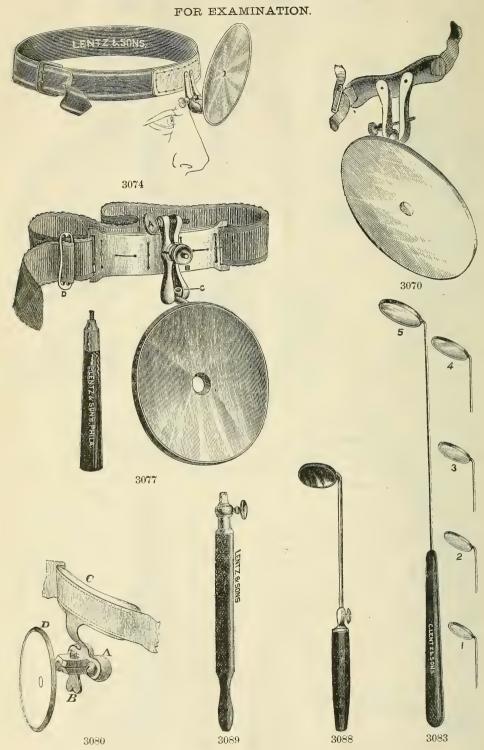
FOR LAVAGE, &c.



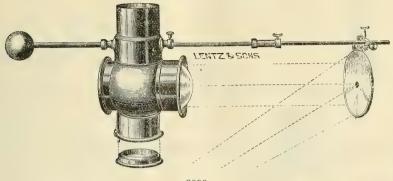




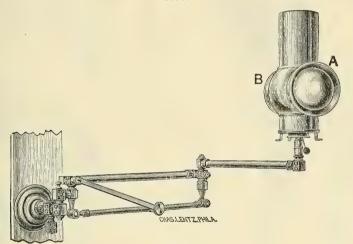
3000.	Tongue	Debresson	, conen	s, hard rubber	00
3054.*	4.6	66	Sass'	u u	80
3055.*	66	66	66 -	steel, hard rubber handle 2	2 25
3056.*	66	46	Boswon	rth's, steel	85
3057.	6.6	- 66	Turk's	s, three blades in one hard rubber handle	3 50
3058.*	6.6	4.6	Foldin	g, metal, nickel-plated, 75c., aluminum 1	00
3059.*	6.6	"	6.6	Green's	00
3060.*	"	"	46	solid blades 1	25
3061.*	6.6	66	4.6	Cohen's, solid blades 1	50
3062.*	6.6	"	4.6	wire	50
3063.*	66	"	6.6	Goodwillie's, metal, nickel-plated, \$1 00; aluminum 1	25
3064.*	4 6	66	4.6	Lentz's " " 1 25; " " 1	50
3065.	4.6	66	Self-re	taining, Stehmen's 1	50
3068.*	Tongue	Holding 1	Forceps,	Cusco's, with French joint	3 00
30 69.*	"	"	"	Houze's, with French joint	1 50-



Mirrors and Light Condensers.



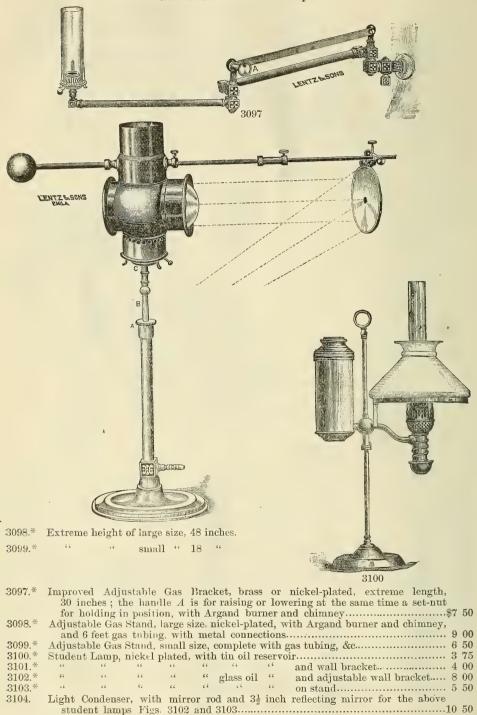




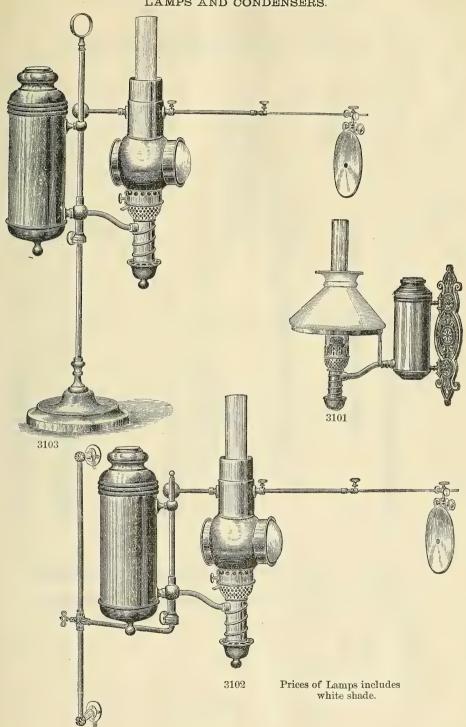
3093.

3073.*	Reflecting	Mirror	with	Pomerov's	hand	3-inch, \$3.	50 - 5	R-inch	\$3.90 · 4.	inch	Q 1	40
3074.*	remeeting.	"		Ivans'	"	3-inch						85
3075.*	4.6	6.6	6.6	4.	6.6							25
3076.*	6.6	66	6.6	4.	4.6							75
3077.*	4.6	4.4	. 4	Saious' cire	enlar n	notion band					_	75
3078.	4.6	6.6	6.6	, i		"	31/3				_	25
3079.	6.6	6.6	6.6	44	4.4	6.	4					75
3080.*	4.6	66	66	Schroetter'	s hand	, 3-inch						00
3081.	66	4.6	44	66		$3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, \$					-	75
3082.	66	4.4	with	out band 3	R-inch	$$2.50; 3\frac{1}{2}$	inch	\$2.90	4-inch			
3083.*	Larvngosc	opic Mi				quality, n					J	80
3085.	2023 25000	opio iii.	66			in, five sizes						60
3086.	4.4		44			est quality,						70
3087.	4.6		46	: 6	44 n	lain, five s	izes	or breeze	3 2 0 5220			55
3088.*	6.6		4.6	with set se	rew ha	ndle, "				66	1	20
3089.*	4.6					crew					-	50
3090.*	Improved					ickel-plate						00
						P					10	50
3091.						at reflecting						50
3092.						mirror						00
3093.*	Lentz's Ad					gand burne						
3094.		66	6,	, ,	6	66						00
												- 0

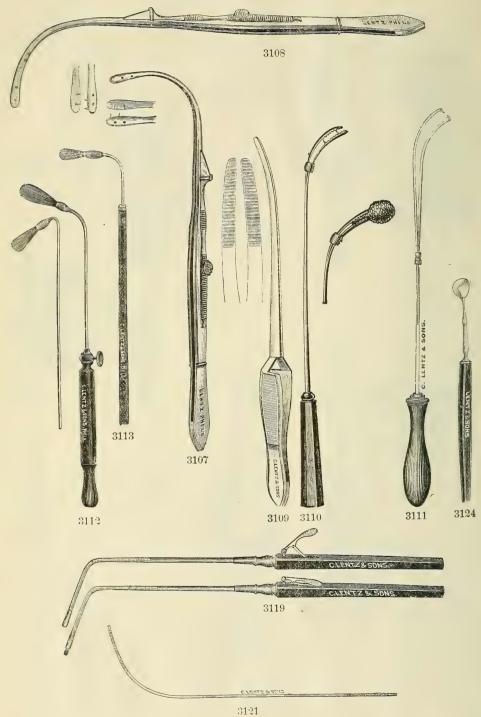
Gas Brackets and Lamps.



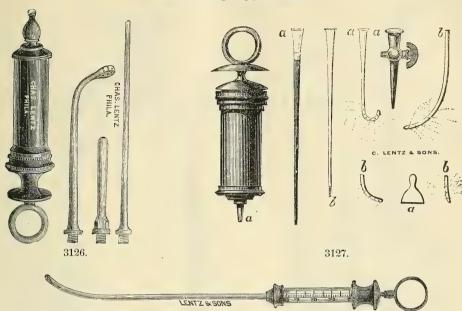
Mouth and Throat Instruments. LAMPS AND CONDENSERS.



FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS.



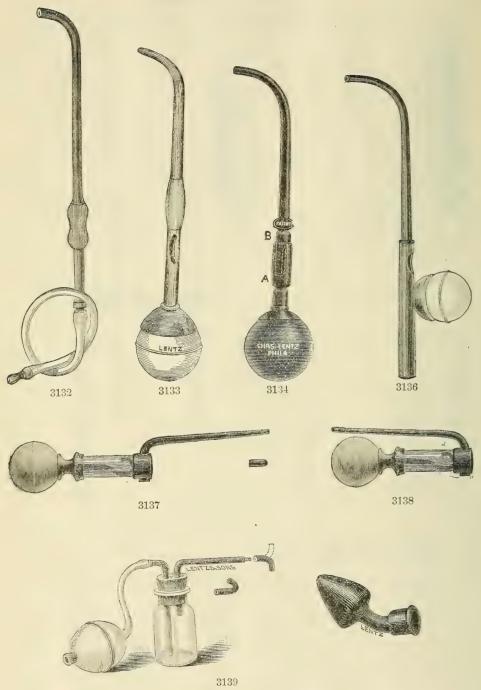
For Making Applications.





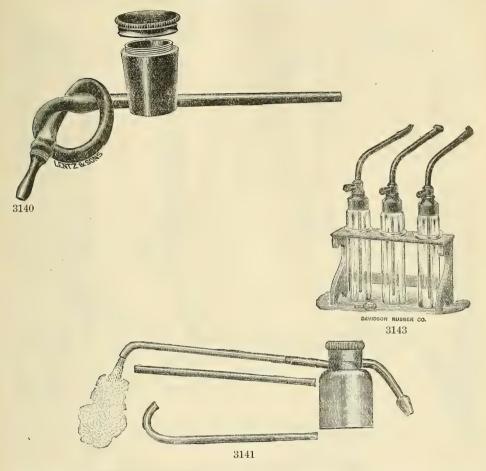
3107.*	Cotton-holding Forceps, Sajous' Universal	32	75
3108.*	" " Miller's Laryngeal	2	75
3109.*	" Cohen's Pharyngeal self-retaining	1	85
3110.*	Cotton and Sponge-holder, with bayonet catch	1	50
3111.*	" " " plain		65
3112.*	Brush-holders, Wagner's, with two stems and six brushes	1	50
3113.*	" Mackenzie's, in fixed handle, with one brush		85
3114.	" Seeger's, for any Camel's-hair brush	1	85
3115.	" Ruppaner's, for any Camel's-hair brush		75
3116.	Throat Brushes, Camel's hair, plain wire handlesper doz.,	1	00
3117.	" wood handles		90
3118.	" in hard rubber sockets for Wagner's holder, "	1	50
3119.*	Flexible Acid Applicator, MacCoy's.	5	00
3121.*	Aluminum Cotton Applicator, with roughened ends		20
3122.	" set serew handle		70
3123.	" " fixed handle		35
3124.*	Platina Cup for melting nitrate of silver (see Fig. 3000, page 102)	2	25
3126.*	Universal Syringe, hard rubber, with ear, post-nasal, uterine and rectal points	2	00
3127.*	" for the larynx, anterior and posterior nares, ear,		
	urethra, bladder, uterus, and hydrocele	5	00
3128.*	Laryngeal Syringe, Tobold's	1	85
3 130.	Drop Tube, Stoerk's	1	70

FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS.



Do not cut out Illustrations, as it will destroy Catalogue. State Figure and page when ordering.

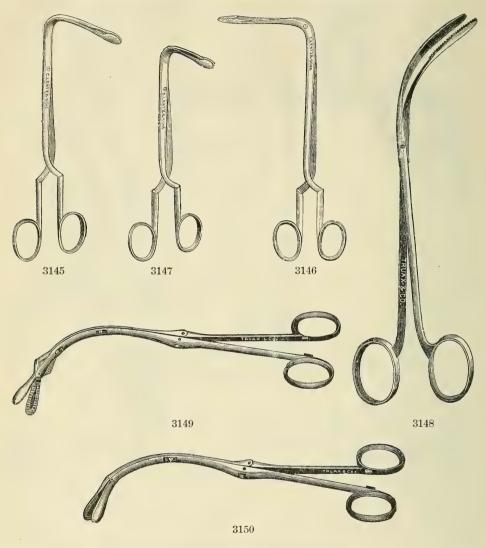
FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS.



3132.*	Powder	Blower,	, hard rubber, with tube and mouth-piece\$ 75	
31 33.*	6.6	6.6	" ball 85	
3134.*	6.6	. 44	Scoop, hard rubber, with ball 1 00	
31 35.	44	66	" " " four adjustable tips 1 50	
3136.*	4.6	66	Leffert's, " " 1 35	
3137.*	6.6	. 66	Cohen's Glass Barrel, hard rubber fittings, straight or curved point 1 75	
3138.*	4.6	4.6	" shown folded, for convenience in carrying	
3139.*	4.6	66	Robinson's, with three points for Larynx, Posterior and Anterior	
	Nares	s	2 00	
3140,*	Powder	Blower	, Vienna, with screw-cap box reservoir	
3141.*	"	6.6	DeVilbiss, with three tubes 1 00	
3142.	4.6	4.4	" " and single bulb 1 25	
3143.*	4.6	44	Davidson's, hard rubber, set of three, with stand 3 50	

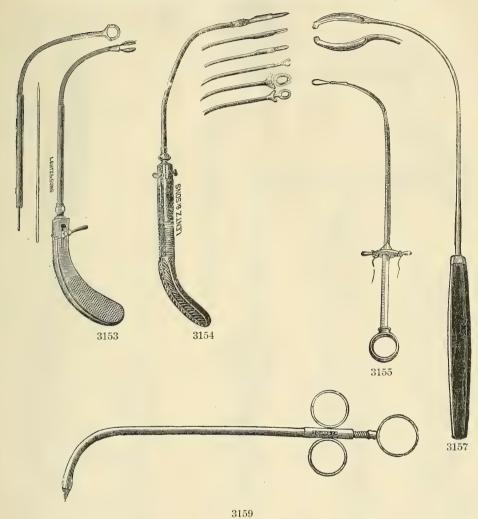
This set is made especially for office use, can be used on the condensed air apparatus or with bulb, each tube has four points.

FOR THE REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES, POLYPI, Etc.



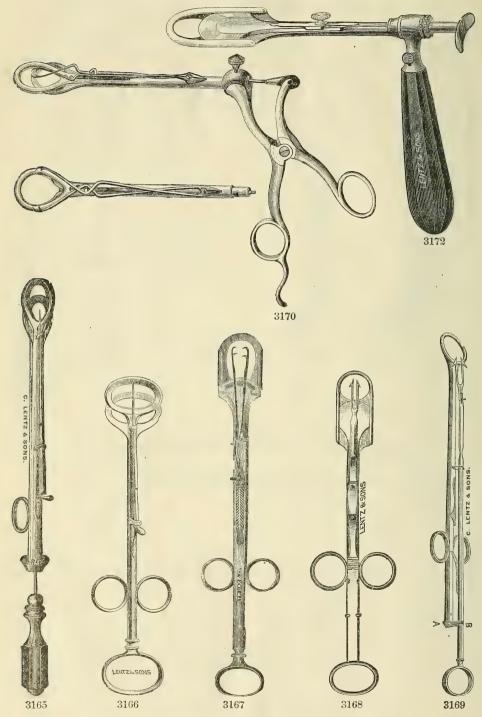
3145.*	Throat	Forceps,	Mackenzie's,	opening	laterally, serrated jaws	52	75
3146.*	"	46	66	6.6	antero-posterially, serrated jaws	2	75
3147.*	6.6	"	66	44	laterally, cutting edge jaws,	3	00
3148.*	4.4	66	Buck's			2	25
3149.*	"	66	Leur's, openi	ng latera	lly	6	00
3150.*	"	"		antero	-posterially	4	50
3151.	4.4	46	Mathieu's Al	ligator		4	50

FOR THE REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES, POLYPI, Etc.



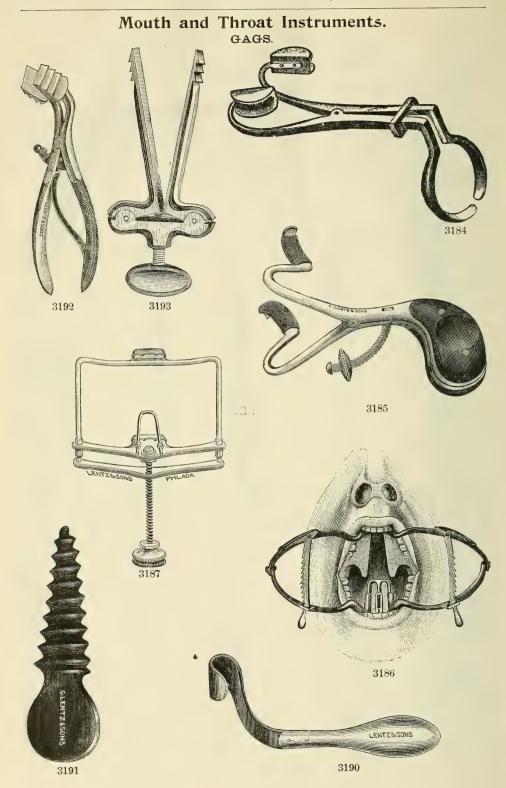
3153.*	Seiler's Guillotine, Laryngotome and Tube Forceps, can be curved to any angle\$12						
3154.*	Tuerck's 1	Tuerck's Extirpation Instrument, handle, with six instruments. in case					
3155.*	Gibbs' Laryngeal Ecraseur						
3 156.	O'Dwyer's	3 "	Snare		2	60	
3157.*	Tobold's	4.4	Knives	e	ach 1	50	
3158.	6.6	66	Lancet, plain		1	15	
3159.*	4.4	46	" concealed	·	3	00	
3160.	Cohen's	4.4	Curette, with flexible	e copper stem that allows bending to	any		
	angle				2	00	

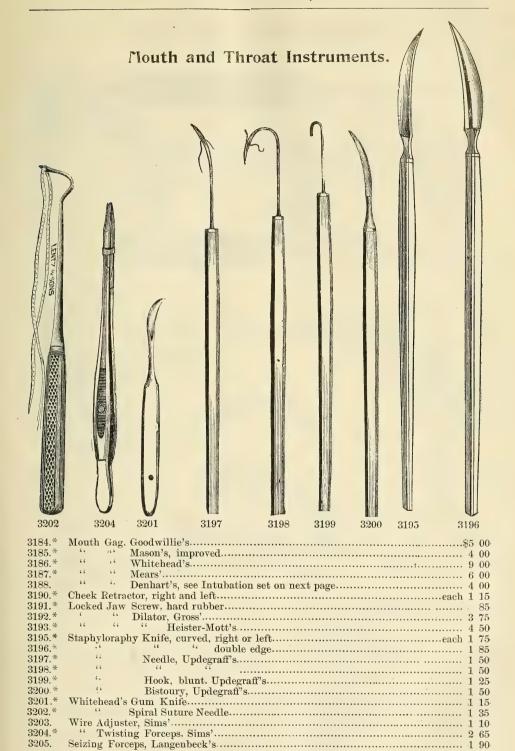
FOR EXCISION OF TONSILS AND UVULA.

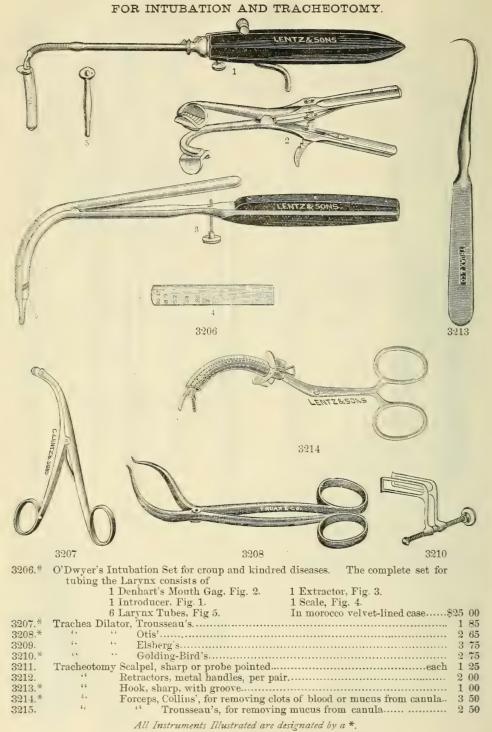


FOR EXCISION OF TONSILS AND UVULA.

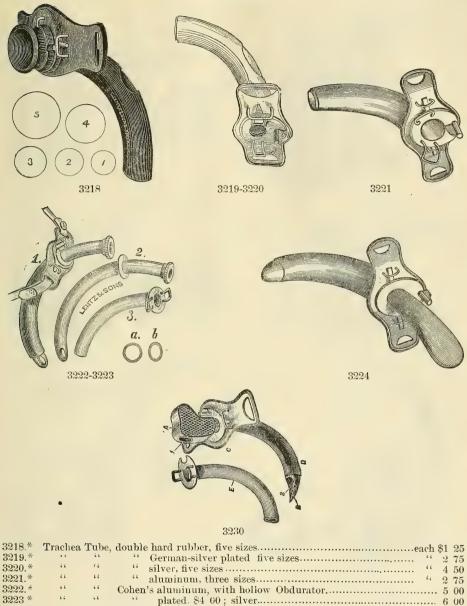




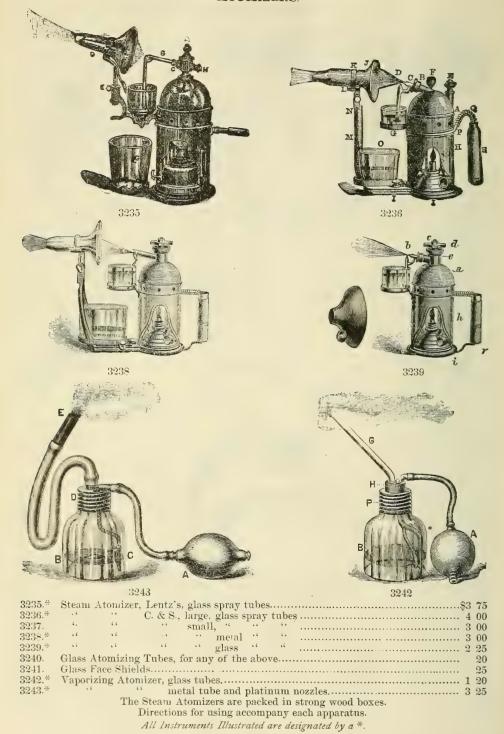




FOR TRACHEOTOMY.



3218.**	Trachea	Tube,	double hard rubber, five sizeseach \$1	25
3219.*	* 6	44	"German-silver plated five sizes	75
3220.*	4.6	16		50
3221.*	4.6	6.6	" aluminum, three sizes" " 2	
3222.*	6.6	4.4	Cohen's aluminum, with hollow Obdurator 5	00
3223 *	4.4	u 6	" plated \$4 00; silver 6	
3224.*	4.6	6.6	double, with solid Pilot, plated 3	
3225.	6.6	6.6	single plated, \$1 00; silver	
3226.	4.4	4.4	Elsberg's double with valve	
3227.	4.4	6.6	Johnson's double with Spiral Canula and Pilot	
3230.*	Tracheot	tome, I	Hauk's, silver 6	
3231.	1.6	F	Pitha's 2	75
3232.		I	_angenbeck's 3	00



ATOMIZERS.

3245.* Lentz's Perfect Atomizers.

These cuts represent our Atomizers, which for SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY have no superior. Every one acquainted with the use of the various forms will readily see the advantages possessed by this instrument as in the majority of Atomizers the Metal Cap is secured to the bottle with cement, which is soon acted upon by the solutions used, causing the cap to become loose and ruining them for spraying purposes.

In the Perfect Atomizer the Metal Cap and Tube are made in one firee, and nickel-plated, the former having a thread cut upon the inside which screws down securely upon a corresponding thread blown in the neck of the bottle, the whole being made air-tight by a soft rubber washer secured on the inside of the cap. The Bottles are round, and have a capacity of three ounces. The Tubes are 3-16 inches in diameter, and 5½ inches long, made in three forms, giving a straight, upward and downward spray. With the wire accompanying each Atomizer, the small opening in the end of the tube can easily be kept free.

Our Pure Black Gum Bulb is not so easily soiled and possesses much greater durability than the White Bulb usually furnished. It is made with a neck at each end, which allows the Nipple and Valve to be securely fastened and adjusted, thereby giving a continuous spray.

For the Toilet, and especially for medical treatment of the Throat, Ear, Eye and Nasal Passages, this Atomizer is superior.

PRICE:

Postage, 10 cts.



3247

HAS. LENT

PHILA

CHAS. LENT

PHILA

HAS. LENT

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

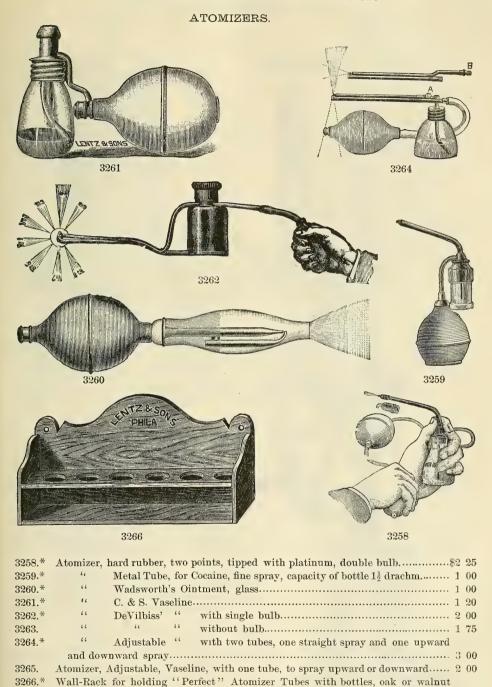
For description and prices see next page.



3246

ATOMIZERS.





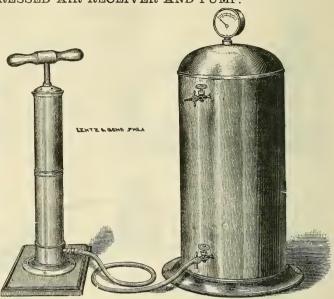
Mouth and Throat Instruments. COMPRESSED AIR RECEIVER AND PUMP

The receiver is 22 inches high and 10 inches in diam-eter, tested to 100 pounds pressure, and provided with a gauge registering the max-imum pressure of 50 pounds. Has two high-pressure valves, one to connect with pump, the other to the spray

tubes

tubes.
The pump, which stands 21½
inches high, is particularly
well adapted for the purpose
designed, having excellent
valves, thereby greatly increasing its working capacity, and the advantage of the
long stroke enables the relong stroke enables the re-ceiver to be filled sufficiently in a few minutes. Receiver in a few minutes. Receiver and pump are made or cop-per, nickel-plated. The re-ceiver, being very light— weighing only 10 pounds— can be placed on a wall bracket, which makes a nice appearance, as well as being more convenient for use.

Complete, with cut-off, see Fig. 3287, 8 feet of silkcovered tubing and couplings for attaching the tubing......\$32 00



3270.

3271. Sass' Set of Three Hard Rubber Atomizers, in rack, (see Fig. 3253,) with above Air Receiver.....\$35 50

Atomizer Rack, Fig. 3266, with 3 Perfect Atomizers, Fig. 3245 and 3 empty bottles with serew caps for holding solution, with above Air Receiver.....\$35 50

3273.* Novelty Air Pump.

This cut represents the well-known Novelty Air. PUMP. designed for exhausting as well as compressing air for atomizing purposes, and for compressing oxygen.

The construction of the pump is such that a pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch can be obtained with comparatively little effort. The fly-wheel, frame part, and base are nicely japanned in black and ornamented in bronze, and all bright parts highly finished and plated-making this pump especially adapted for the office.

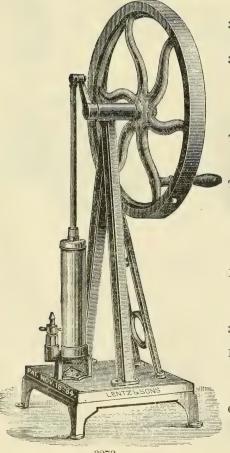
Height of pump from floor to top of wheel, 40 inches; size of base, 14 by 14 inches; diameter of wheel, 20 inches; diameter of chamber, 2 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches stroke; weight of pump, 90

3274. Novelty Air Pump, with two fly-wheels, constructed same as the above.

Height of pump from floor to top of wheel, 431 inches; size of base, 14 by 14 inches; diameter of wheels, 20½ inches; diameter of chamber, 2 inches by 8 inches stroke; weight of entire pump, 150 pounds.

Capable of producing 150 pounds to the square inch.....\$50 00

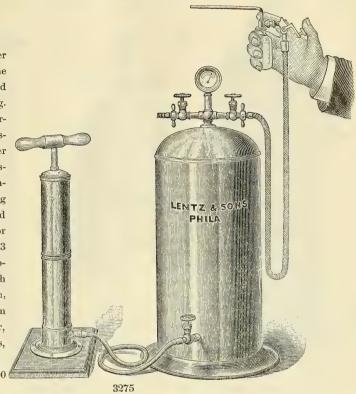
Note.-Adapted for use with electric motor.



COMPRESSED AIR RECEIVER AND PUMP (Latest Pattern).

3275.* The Receiver and Pump are the same in height and diameter as Fig. 3270, gauge registering 50 pounds pressure. The Receiver has two high-presssure valves for connecting tubing with cut-offs, and one at bottom for pump connection, 13 feet silk covered tubing, 5 feet on each atomizer connection. and 3 feet from Pump to Receiver, 2 automatic cut-offs, same as Fig. 3287. Price, complete..\$35 00

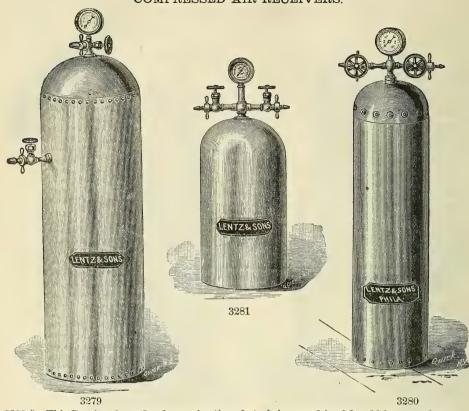
3276



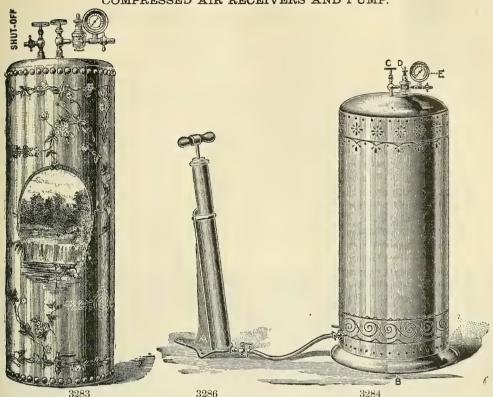
3276.* THE S. & G. COMPRESSED AIR RECEIVER, No. 1.

This Air Receiver is made of tinned iron handsomely japanned in maroon and ornamented in bronze, stands 31 inches high; with nickel-plated pressure-gauge, indicating the pressure from 1 to 30 pounds. Has an improved treadle, permits the rapid condensation of air.

COMPRESSED AIR RECEIVERS.

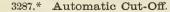


COMPRESSED AIR RECEIVERS AND PUMP.



3283.* This Receiver is made of superior tinned steel, and is japanned, decorated and finished in a highly artistic manner. It is supplied with a Patent Air Regulator and Shut offs. The Air Regulator controls the desired outflow of air from the Receiver and an Air Gauge is used to indicate the pressure as it is supplied to the spray *tubes. The Receiver stands 36 inches high, 12 inches in diameter, and is guaranteed not to leak.....

This Receiver is made of the same material and has identically the same superior decoration and finish as Fig. 3283 (which, however, is not shown in illustration), but has only one outlet valve, stands 36 inches high, 12 inches in diameter\$24 00 3285. 3286.*



The cut-off can be attached to tubing on air receiver, and connected to atomizers, it having a tapering point. It is superior to most patterns, as the spray stops immediately upon removing thumb from lever..... See cut-off in position, Fig. 3275.



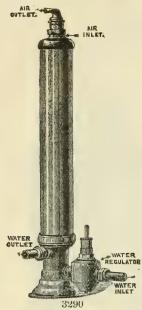
3288.

3288.* Six stop-cocks on oil-finished walnut board, to connect with Air Receiver by tubing with stop-cock A. In this way various atomizers or medications can be readily used. It is made to fasten on wall by screw. Price without tubing..... 5 50

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.



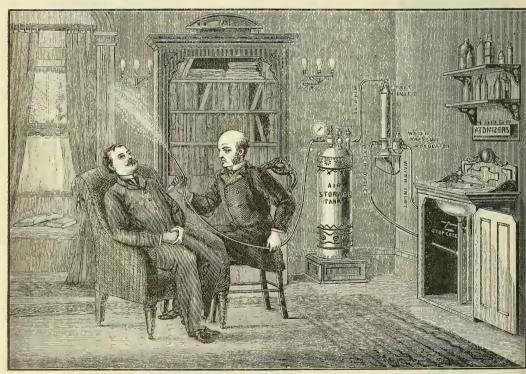
3287



3290.* THE CHAMPION HYDRAULIC AIR COM-PRESSOR,

This cut represents the well-known Champion Hydraulic Air Compressor designed to compress air for atomizing purposes. By using this perfectly Automatic Air Compressor a continual steady air pressure is maintained, thus enabling the operator to give his entire attention to the patient. It requires only one-third the amount of water used by the old styles of Hydraulic Air Compressors. The Champion Air Compressor is highly finished and nickel-plated, thus making it an attractive adjunct to any well-appointed physician's office, and is entirely noiseless in its operation.

Price.....\$25 00

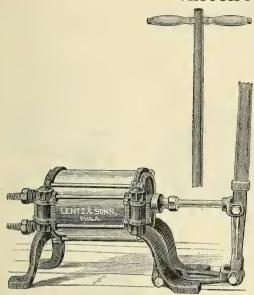


3291

3291.* The accompanying cut shows the Champion Hydraulic Air Compressor connected to our No. 3283 Air Receiver, which are intended for use in a physician's office. The Air Storage Reservoir and the Hydraulic Air Compressor can be attached in any convenient place, but if the water pressure which is to operate compressor is a low-pressure water service, the compressor should be connected in the basement, or at the lowest possible level (as it is not necessary to place Compressor and Air Reservoir in the same room), so as to allow of the waste water being carried to the sewer connection.

Price of Champion Pump and Air Receiver......\$50 00. Lead Pipe and Attachments extra.

3294 * DOUBLE-ACTING HORIZONTAL LEVER PRESSURE AND VACUUM PUMP.



3294

inch and a vacuum of 25 inches, will discharge one quarter of a gallon of air at each full stroke of the plunger, viz.: will fill a tank 36 inches high by 12 inches diameter, 18 gallons ca-

pacity.
30 full strokes give 10 pounds pressure in 45 seconds.

20 16 16 " 65 30

3295.* GLOBE INHALER.

This instrument consists of a glass vessel, 9 inches diameter by 12 inches long, one end being provided

with a metal cap with a spray tube attached, reaching about two inches into the globe. The liquid to be vaporized can be taken from the globe, or from a test tube attached to the frame.

The instrument can be adjusted to the height of the patient.

The iron table-stand is nicely ornamented in black and gilt, and the other metal parts are highly finished and plated.

Two mouth-pieces and six feet of silk-covered tubing are furnished with each instru-

Price of Inhaler, without Receiver\$30 00

For hospitals and physicians having an extensive office practice requiring a large quantity of compressed or rarified air our Double Acting Pumps the most economical and convenient owing to their simple construction, easy and effectual man-ner of working, and moderate cost. The operator stands in an upright position and can throw his full weight against the lever without bending the body or using violent exertion, as with the lift or crank motion. Being double acting, no power is lost in its manipulation.

The Pumps are made with iron heads with cylinders of brass with packing box for piston rod at one end-are mounted on an ash base with screws for fastening to the floor.

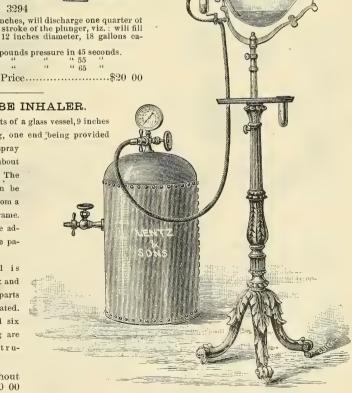
The valves are carefully adjusted and seat them-selves readily. The packing is of leather, which can be lubricated by a few drops of oil placed in the inlet tube.

The lever is easily detached, permitting the pump to occupy a floor space of 16 inches long, 8 inches wide and 11 inches high, weighing, with handle and couplings, 20 pounds.

Suction is produced through the lower inlet, and pressure from the upper outlet. By leading a pipe from the inlet tube to the exterior of the building more air is obtained.

ing pure air is obtained.

This Pump has a cylinder 35-16 inches diameter giving a pressure of 35 pounds to the square



RESPIRATORS.



Nasal Inhaler, Robinson's, hard rubber, with sponge, for medicated breathing.....

Anti-dust, an efficient protection from dust, for workmen in factories... 1 75

66

3304.*

3305.

3306.

Examining Sets.

3312. Case No. 1. Laryngoscopic Set.

3313. Case No. 2. Jurist's Throat and Nasal Set.

Contains 3½ inch Glass Concave Mirror; Headband and Handle; three Throat Mirrors; one Goodwillie's Tongue Depressor; one Goodwillie's Nasal Speculum; one set of three Hard Rubber Nasal Specula; one Cohen's Pharyngeal Forceps, self-holding; one Sajous' Universal Cotton Holding Forceps, with Slide Lock; one Aluminum Wire Applicator; one Universal Handle with set-screw. \$15 00

3314. Case No. 3. Lentz's Throat, Ear and Nasal Set.

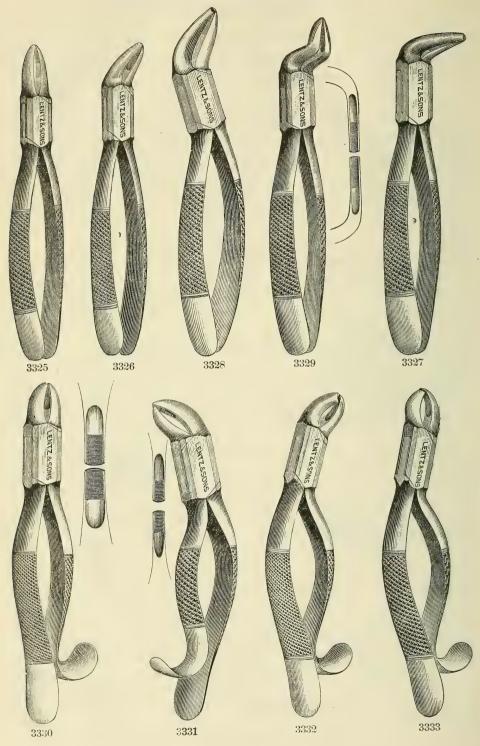
Contains 3½ inch Glass Concave Mirror; Headband and Handle; one Aluminum Applicator; one Sponge Holder; three Throat Mirrors; two Universal Handles; one Tongue Depressor; one Ear Cotton Holder; one Wilde's Angular Ear Forceps; one set of four Gruber's Hard Rubber Ear Speculums; one Goodwillie's Nasal Speculum.........\$12 00

3315. Case No. 4. Ivans' Throat, Ear and Nasal Set.

3316. Case No. 5. Polyclinic Throat, Ear and Nasal Set.

3317. Case No. 6. Examining and Operating Set.

The above cases are of morocco, lined with velvet, and very neat and compact.



These instruments are of the best quality, and have been carefully adapted to the various requirements of teeth extraction. A variety of shapes are represented, from which the purchaser can select such as he may desire.

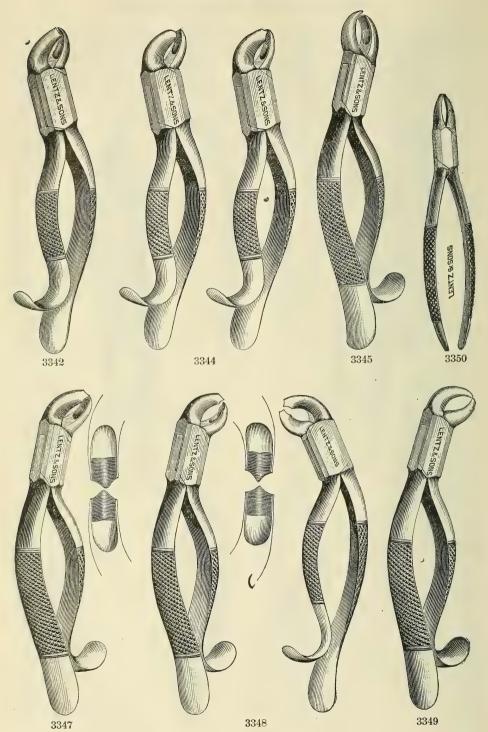
We make all our Dental Forceps with octagon joints, corrugated handles and finely nickel plated. All our Forceps are warranted.

Price of each.....\$1 50

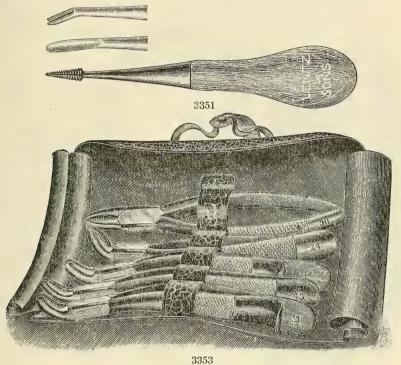




3325.*	Root, U	pper, front, straight\$1 50
3326.*	66	" and Lower, half-curved
3327.*	. " Lo	ower, full-curved
3328.*		niversal 1 50
3329.*	" Ba	yonet shaped
3330.*	Incisor,	Upper, with or without hook on handle 1 50
3331.*	6.6	Lower, hawk bill, for front teeth 1 50
3332.*	6.6	or Bicuspid, Lower, for either side 1 50
3333.*	Bicuspid	l and Canine, Upper 1.50
3334.	6.6	" Incisor, "
3335.*	- 66	" Canine, Lower
3336.	. 66	Upper and Lower, half-curved
3337.	Alveola	Parmly's, straight beak 1 50
3338.*	6.6	" half-curved "
3339.	66	" full-curved " 1 50
3340.	* 46	"Bayonet shaped beak



3341.	Molar, Univ	ersal, Upper, straight handle	each	\$1	50
3342.*	"	hook on handle	6.6		50
3343.	" Bayo:	net Shaped, Upper Wisdom	4.4	1	50
3344.*		r right and left, one for each side		1	50
3345.*	i. Fi	Cow-horn, either side	6.6	1	50
3346.	" Lowe	r, full curved, for either side, straight handle		1	50
3347.*	44 44	(Harris') for either side, hook on handle		1	50
3348.*	46 66	" right and left, one for each side		1	50
3349.*	66 66	Cow-horn, for either side		1	50
3350.*	Children's, s	traight or curved		1	50
3351.*		ors, three patterns, with round, black handles			60
3352		s ebony handle			50



3353.* Extracting Case, No. 1.

Contains two Upper Molar Forceps, right and left; one Lower Molar Forceps; one Incisor For-
ceps; one Root Forceps. In a rolling leather case
Same with Gum Lancet and Elevator in addition

3354. Extracting Case, No. 2.

	and left; one Lower Molar Forceps; one Incisor
	Root Forceps; one Elevator; one Gum Lancet.
In a rolling leather case	\$11 50

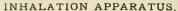
3355. Extracting Case, No. 3.

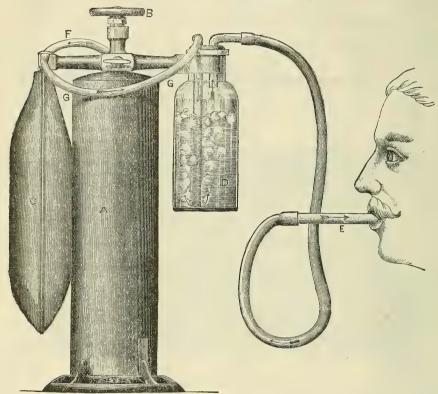
Conu	ains two Up	per Molar	Forceps, 1	right and	i ieit	; two	Lower	Molar .	Forceps, right	and 1ϵ	eft;
	one Wisdo	m Forceps	, bayonet	shaped	; one	Bicus	pid For	rceps; c	ne Root Ford	eps, ha	alf-
	curved; or	ne Root Fo	rceps, bay	onet sha	aped;	one E	llevator	; one G	dum Lancet.	In a re	oll-
3356	Morocco	roll case li	ned with	chamois	skin 1	to hold	l six in	strumen	its	1	60
3357	. "	4.6	"	4.4	6.6	4.4	eight	. 6	************	1	85
3358	6.6	66	6.6	6.6	6.6	4.4	ten	4.4		9	95

PURE OXYGEN

APPARATUS FOR ITS THERAPEUTIC ADMINISTRATION.

The value of pure oxygen in the treatment of various diseases has been generally admitted by the medical profession, but the difficulties of proper generation and convenient administration have heretofore been serious obstacles in the way of its general use. At the solicitation of





Patented April 30, 1889.

B Outfit No. 2.

a number of medical practitioners interested in the therapeutic uses of oxygen, the above apparatus has been devised for its administration, both by inhalation and by enema, which overcome all the difficulties formerly encountered, and which will, we believe, meet all the requirements of safe transportation, easy keeping, and convenient administration.

In both of these apparatus the administration is absolutely under the control of the operator in charge, and we believe they will be found to be the most convenient and economical on the market.

The Inhalation Apparatus is a modification of the apparatus which we have supplied for many years to users of nitrous oxide as an anesthetic. A represents the cylinder filled with compressed oxygen; B, the gas-valve; C, a rubber bag holding one gallon; D, a wash-bottle half filled with water; E, a mouth-piece attached by a rubber tube to the bottle; F, a rubber tube connecting the rubber bag to B; and G, a rubber tube connecting the bag to the wash-bottle by means of a glass tube which extends nearly to the bottle of the bottle.

^{*}The wash-bottle serves several important purposes: indicates how fast the gas is flowing; calls attention if the valve of the cylinder be not closed tightly; arrests any dust that might be carried from the cylinder or from the interior of the tubing or bag; and moistens the gas, thus preventing its absorbing moisture from the throat and air-passages.

In using the apparatus arrange the parts as shown in the cut, being careful to place the leather washer properly at the outlet of the valve B, and half fill the bottle D with water. Open the valve B very slowly and cautiously; the oxygen will then flow through the tube F to the gasbag C. When the bag is filled, the valve B may be closed and the apparatus is ready for use. If the valve B is opened too much, a portion of the gas may rush by the bag, and forcing its way through the water be lost; to correct this it is only necessary to partially close valve B. In administering oxygen by the lungs, the usual practice is to cause the patient to inhale very slowly from three to four gallons.

We are prepared to supply pure Oxygen Gas, or a mixture of Oxygen and Nitrous Oxide in definite proportions respectively of 20 per cent. and 40 per cent. of Nitrous Oxide.

Either Gas is furnished in cylinders containing forty or one hundred gallons.

Cylinders containing pure Nitrous Oxide gas are painted black; those containing pure Oxygen are painted red. Oxygen cylinders containing twenty per cent. of Nitrous Oxide are painted black one-fifth of their length, the remainder red; those containing forty per cent. of Nitrous Oxide are painted black two-fifths of their length, the remainder red.

PRICES:

A* Outfit No. 1.

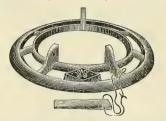
Inhalation Apparatus\$ 5 00Cylinder, 40 gallons' capacity6 0040 gallons Gas, either pure Oxygen or mixed Oxygen and Nitrous Oxide2 00
Complete Apparatus, Cylinder, and 40 gallons Gasnet, \$13 00
B* Outfit No. 2.
Inhalation Apparatus\$ 5 00
Cylinder, 100 gallons' capacity
100 gallons Gas, either pure or mixed 5 00
Complete Apparatus, Cylinder, and 100 gallons Gasnet, \$25 00

We are prepared to supply pure Oxygen Gas, or a mixture of Oxygen and Nitrous Oxide in definite proportions respectively of 20 per cent. and 40 per cent. of Nitrous Oxide.

Either Gas is furnished in cylinders containing forty or one hundred gallons.

Cylinders containing pure Nitrous Oxide Gas are painted black; those containing pure Oxygen are painted red. Oxygen cylinders containing twenty per cent. of Nitrous Oxide are painted black one-fifth of their length, the remainder red; those containing forty per cent. of Nitrous Oxide are painted black two-fifths of their length, the remainder red.

FOOT-PIECE FOR CYLINDERS.

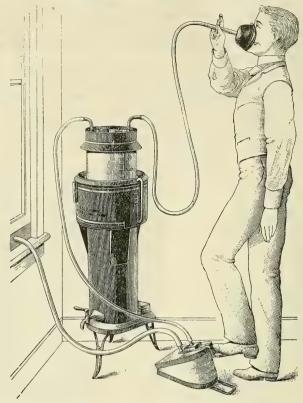


The handling of small gas cylinders, especially those containing oxygen, which are usually manipulated by patients or their attendants, is greatly facilitated by the use of a light base or foot-piece for holding them upright. The bottom of the cylinder is set into the foot-piece, and the wedge forced between the cylinder and one of the upright supports to take up any play. So placed the cylinder is held firmly and steadily, and the upright position is reckoned by some to permit a freer flow of the gas.

Notice-When returning cylinders to be refilled, have same pre-paid.

The Cohen Compressed Air Apparatus.

For the Therapeutic Administration of Inhalations of Compressed Air in Cases of Insufficient Expansion of the Chest and Deficient Oxygenation.



The attention of physicians is specially called to this improved and comparatively inex-

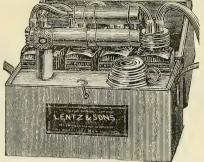
pensive apparatus for the administration of inhalations of compressed and rarified air.

The value of this method of treatment of pulmonary diseases, especially chronic bronchitis, asthma. chronic pleurisy, and the various forms of consumption, has long been recognized in Europe, where institutions specially devoted to Pneumato-therapy have long been established. But in America resort to these methods in the management of diseases has, until recently, been quite limited. Doubtless the high cost of the apparatus formerly used has contributed to this comparative neglect. We are now prepared to supply the apparatus devised by Dr. S. Solis Cohen, at a price which places it within the reach of every physician and most patients. Dr. Cohen, has had it in use for years and finds it perfectly efficient.

The apparatus consists of a small gasometer, an outer cylinder holding water, and an inverted inner cylinder, which is filled with air and rises and falls according to the quantity it contains, together with a small foot-bellows to regulate the supply of air. The bellows is single for the single apparatus (compressed air), and double for the double apparatus (rarified and compressed air). The positive or negative pressure is determined by weights, properly placed. The supply of air is taken from out of doors. The accessories consist of the necessary rubber tubing, a two-way stop-cock, and mask to cover the face of patient, also a pair of Resistance Valves to be used separately or in connection with the gasometer. Each patient should have an individual mask. If desired to medicate the air, creasote, oil of Eucalyptus, and the like, may be placed on the sponge suspended within the air cylinder, or the air current may be passed through a Wolff bottle containing the desired medicament. Apparatus to heat or cool the inhaled air may be added if desired.

Medical Oxygen.

This remedy has increased in popularity to such an extent that over 5,000,000 gallons are annually prescribed in New York City alone. Leading hospitals use it constantly in chronic cases and emergencies, thereby saving hundreds of lives.



C Outfit No. 3.

Perfected Oxygen and Ozone Generators for office and bedside use.

This illustration represents the C Outfit No. 3, Portable Oxygen Generator, in case, $6\frac{1}{3} \times 10 \times 11$ inches, and weighs only $16\frac{1}{3}$ pounds. It is a marvel in efficiency and always ready for use. It yields 7 gallons of perfectly pure oxygen as often as every 15 minutes if required.

C* No. 3 Outfit is as follows, carefully fitted in polished walnut case. Hard Rubber Stop-cock.

- Set wash-bottles and fittings.
- Metal Retort-holder.

-net, \$25 00
- D No. 4 Outfit is as follows, carefully fitted in polished walnut case.
- Set wash-bottles and fittings.
- Metal Retort-holder.
- 1 Metal Retort-holder.
 1 Gas-cooler and Outlet tube.
 6 Filled Retorts, 12 gal. size (yielding 72 gallons).
 1 Set Chemicals, for wash-bottles
 1 Inhaling-bottle (16 oz.) and fittings.
 1 Spirit-lamp, with packing.
 1 12 Gal. Gas-holder, cloth covered pure gum.
 Price complete, boxed for shipment......

- 1 Hard Rubber Stop-cock. Inhaling-tube.

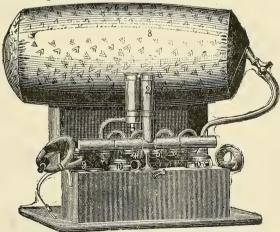
Inhaling tube.

Reprints on Oxygen.

1 Innaing-tuoe.
6 Mouth-pieces.
3 Lbs. Prepared Materials, in bulk (yielding 80 gallons).
1 Copy Printed Directions, for using.
1 Card of Formulæ (for all chemicals used).
Reprints on Oxygen.

Mouth-pieces.
Lbs. Prepared Material, in bulk (yielding 58 gallons).
Copy Printed Directions, for using.
Card of Formulæ (for all chemicals used).

.....net, \$35 00



E* No 5 Outfit is as follows, carefully fitted in polished walnut case.

- 1 Set wash-bottles and fittings.
- Metal Retort-holder.
- Gas-cooler and Outlet tube.

- 8 Mouth-pieces.
 2 Lbs. Prepared Material, in bulk.
 1 Set Chemicals, for wash-bottles.
 1 Inhaling-bottle, (16 oz.) and fittings.
 12 Filled Retorts, 12 gallon size.

- 2 12 Gal. Gas-holders, cloth covered, pure gum. 2 Hard Rubber Stop-cocks.

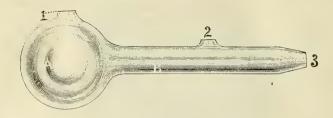
- Inhaling tube.

 Spirit-lamp, with packing.

 Copy Printed Directions, for using.

 Card of Formulæ (for all chemicals used).
- Reprints on Oxygen.
- Price complete, boxed for shipment.....net, \$50 00 Ozonizing attachments can be furnished extra. Gas can be supplied.

Evans' Pocket Inhaler.



Reprint from New York Medical Journal, April 18th, 1891.

NEW "POCKET" INHALER.

BY GEORGE A. EVANS, M. D.,

BROOKLYN.

Five years ago I devised the "pocket" inhaler to which I now desire to call attention. Its invention was suggested by the conviction that the evaporating surface afforded by the sponge in the ordinary oro-nasal inhaler during inspiration was too small, while, on the other hand, it served during expiration to absorb and accumulate the waste products of respiration.

In addition, it seemed to me advisable to secure the simultaneous operation of voluntary deep breathing through a small orifice in conjunction with local medication of the air-passages,

Sufficient experience has been had since the invention of this device to convince me that it possesses positive therapeutic value for the relief of simple catarrhal affections of the upper airpassages, both acute and chronic; chronic bronchitis, with or without asthma; and pulmonary phthisis in its early stage.

Its cheapness and simplicity admit of its use by all afflicted, while the rapid relief from distressing symptoms incident to the affections for which it is recommended will, I think, com-

mend it to all who use it.

It should be used in the following manner: Medicate the sponge in the bowl (A) of the inhaler according to directions to be given; place the open end of the stem (B) well between the lips; close the stem opening (2) with the index finger of the right hand and inspire deeply, lengthening the pause at the end of the inspiratory act to facilitate intrapulmonary gaseous diffusion; cover the opening (1) in the bowl (A) with the index finger of the left hand; uncover the opening (2) and empty the lungs by blowing through the openings (3 and 2) of the stem.

Respiration should be carried on in this manner at the rate of about ten a minute, and con-

tinued until the desired effects have been secured.

The degree of saturation with medicaments to which the sponge in the bowl of the inhaler should be subjected must depend, of course, upon the strength of the solution and its volatility,

as well as upon the effect desired.

Various combinations of the following preparations have been used for the relief of simple chronic catarrhal affections of the upper air-passages and for chronic bronchitis, with and without asthma, successfully when other measures had failed:

Terebene. Merck's. Ol. pini silvestris, do.

Ol. eucalypti, do. Saturate the sponge in the inhaler and inhale at the rate of ten respirations a minute, for from ten to thirty minutes each sitting, several times daily. Fresh medicament may be poured

on the sponge to supply the loss by evaporation at the discretion of the person inhaling. Menthol inhalations have been given by means of this instrument for the relief of acute

catarrhal affections of the upper air-passages, hay fever, etc., as follows:

A solution of menthol in chloroform, two drachms of the former to one fluidounce of the latter, is made and poured on the sponge in the inhaler. After the sponge has become thoroughly saturated, the surplus solution is poured off and the inhaler is allowed to stand uncorked until the chloroform has evaporated; it is now ready for use. When the inhaler, prepared as above, is not in use, it should be tightly corked and kept in a cool, dark place, otherwise the menthol may be lost by volatilization.

Gentle heat or alcohol will rid the sponge of menthol when desired, and chloroform will

wash out the other solutions mentioned.

*Evans' Pocket Inhaler,

Anæsthetic Apparatus.

NITROUS OXIDE (LIQUEFIED.)

Patented March 25, 1879 (Nos. 213,575 and 213,576); Jan. 1, 1884.



Surgeon's Case, F No. 1.

By common consent Nitrous Oxide Gas is acknowledged to be the safest anæsthetic known, and for minor surgical operations and extracting teeth it has no equal.

Surgeon's Case, No. 1, figured above, has a cylinder standing on end, incased by a stout tin case, covered with leather. The small stop-cock inserted in the tubing between the bag and cylinder, enables the operator, after having filled the bag, to shut off the gas and disconnect the bag from the cylinder, if desired, for use where it is not convenient to carry the cylinder.

These Cases are only made for 100-gallon cylinders.

F	No. 1.*	Complete Apparatus, with 4\frac{1}{4}\text{-gallon bag, in stout tin case, covered}	
	with	leather\$31 75	
G	No. 2.	The same, but with 7 gallon bag	
F	I No. 3.	Complete Apparatus, with 4½ gallon bag, in stout tin case, handsomely	
	japan	ned	
I	No. 4.	The same, but with 7 gallon bag28 00	
nfl	atable fa	ce-piece on the inhaler is \$4 00 extra : flexible face-piece, \$2 00 extra.	

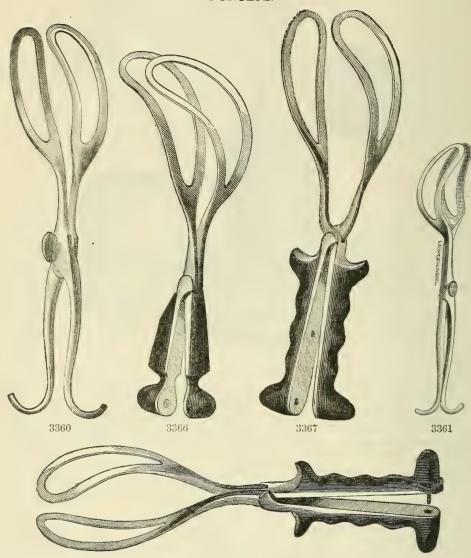
We can refill Cylinders at the following prices:

Cylinders, with 100 gallons of gas	\$ 8	00
" 500 " "	25	00
Refilling 100 gallon cylinder	2	00
" 500 " " 2 cents per gallon		

We put about 450 gallons of gas in the large or 500 gallon cylinder.

Notice - When cylinders are returned to us by Express to be refilled, have box pre-paid.

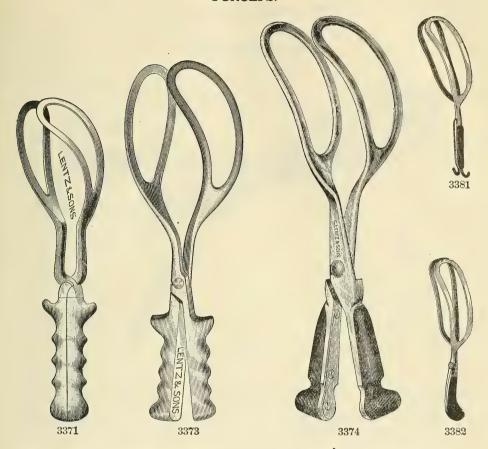




3363

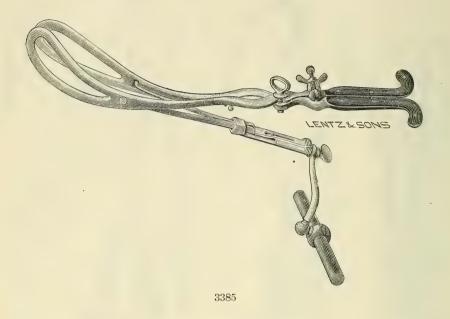
3360.*	Obstetrical	Forceps,	Hodge's	\$4	50
3361.*	6.6	44	Wallace's	. 5	00
3362.	6.6	4.6	Comstock's	6	00
3 363.	6.6	66	Bedford's	6	00
3365.	4.6	66	Bethel's	. 5	50
3366,*	4.6	66	Davis'	. 5	50
3367.*	66	4.6	Budd's	6	00
3368.*	4	. 6	Elliott's, with screw, hard rubber handles	. 6	00
33(9.		6.6	" hollow metal "	. 7	50

FORCEPS.



3371.*		_	Simpson's, long, hard rubber handles, \$5 50; hollow metal	86	00
3372.			Simpson's, short		
3373.*	44	66	Parvin's, hard rubber handles, \$5 50; hollow metal handles	6	00
3374.*	••	••	Wilson's	6	00
3375.	**	44	Baker—Brown's	6	00
3376.		•6	Reamy's	6	00
3377		ι	Denman's	5	50
3378.		6.6	Thomas'	5	5 0
3379		**	Jenks' long	6	25
3380.	4	"	" short,	5	25
3381. ^X	4	٤.	Sawyer's short	4	50
3 382.*		* 6	Hale's "	4	50

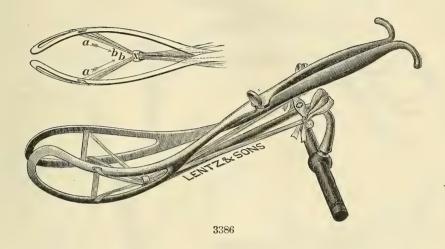
AXIS-TRACTION FORCEPS.



The principle of axis-traction has been for sometime adopted by leading obstetricians of Europe and the special advantages of it may be noted as follows:

- 1. It permits the application of the forceps at the superior strait without reference to the position of the foetal head, inasmuch as, owing to the freedom of lateral movement and of rotation, the head is brought into the canal, and permitted to take the position most favorable for rotation. The position of the blades have actually reversed at delivery, owing to actual rotation, and this without damage to the maternal tissues or foetal head.
- 2. In cases where the head is obstructed at the inferior strait and where the perineum is most likely to suffer, the axis-traction principle, by lifting the head off the perineum and under the public arch, will save lacerations that are ordinarily promoted by the use of the short or the common long forceps, in other words, the axis-traction forceps offers the best possible means of protecting the perineum, either where the obstruction is due to rigidity of the soft parts, or to contracted pelvis.
- 3. In contracted pelvis, the more exact regulation, both of pressure and traction effort, must save many children, and protect the mother, in many cases, from serious harm.
- 4. At all positions along the pelvic canal where forceps are demanded, the axis-traction instrument affords the safest and most scientific aid to delivery.

AXIS-TRACTION FORCEPS.



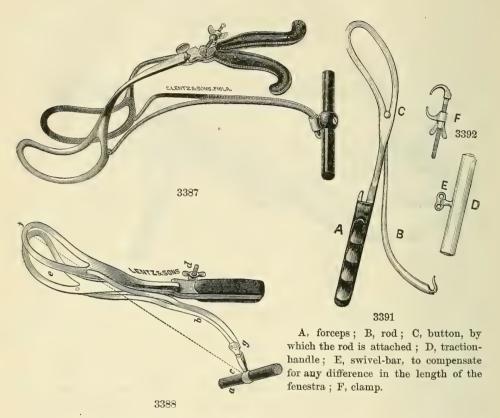
3386.* Poullet's Axis-Traction Forceps, complete, with linen tape.......\$11 50

The Poullet's Forceps is one of the simplest that most perfectly fulfils all the conditions required in axis-traction.

The principle upon which it is constructed is identical with that of Tarnier's. The means for accomplishing the axis-traction effect are markedly different. The traction device of the Tarnier instrument is metallic, while that of the Poullet is a combination of tapes with a swivel and metallic rod bent at an obtuse angle of a little more than ninety degrees. In the Tarnier the traction is applied approximately at the heel of the blade; in the Poullet the ribbons pass through perforations in the centre of the blade on either side of the fenestrum, while before they are attached to the swivel on the traction rod, these tapes are made to pass through an eye at the extremity of the rod, thus bringing the traction force directly in the centre of the vaginal canal and immediately in relation with the foetal head. Furthermore in the Tarnier instrument the forceps are kept in relation with the foetal head by a compression screw, while in the Poullet instrument the simple traction effort, being expended centrally and, therefore, falling inside of the blade, adjusts the forceps to the foetal head by a force entirely dependent upon the traction necessary to move it along the pelvic canal.

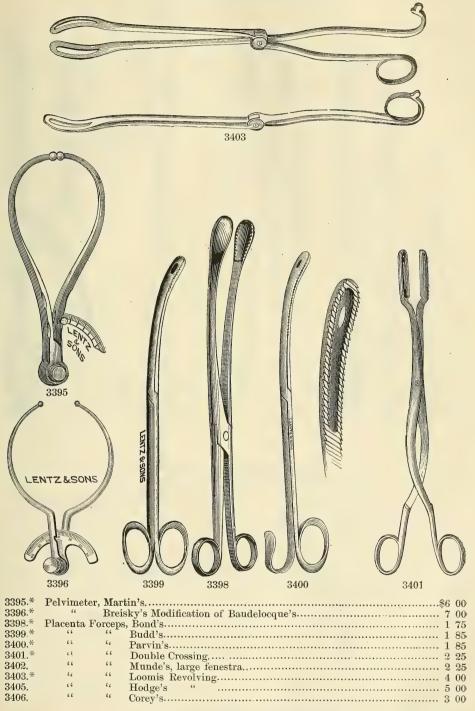
The pliability of the tapes, at the same time, permits the utmost freedom of revolution, and offers not the least resistance to the lateral rotation above referred to.

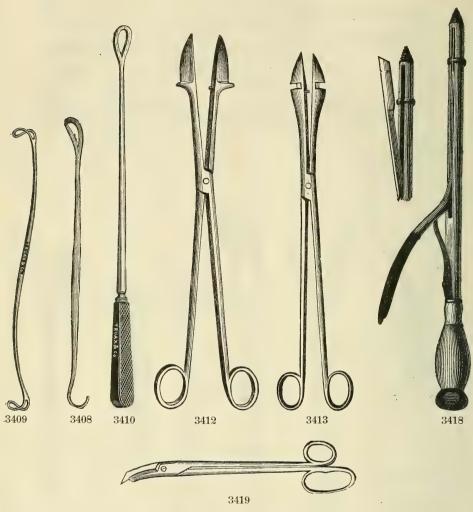
AXIS-TRACTION FORCEPS.



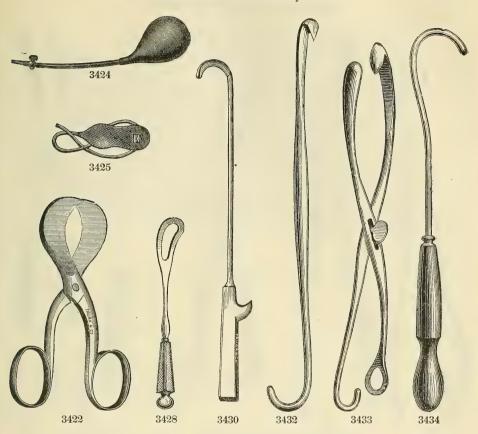
3387.*	Tarnier's A	Axis-Tr	action	Forceps,	first pattern	.\$22	50
3388.*	Simpson's	"	4.6	4.6	latest "	. 15	00
3389.	Lusk's	44	66	66		. 18	00
3391.*	Reynolds'	66	46	Rods and	l handle	. 4	00
			Can	be used	on any Obstetrical Forceps.		
3392.*	Reynolds'	Clamp	F, to f	asten the	handles of the forceps	. 2	00

This new appliance consists of a pair of curved traction rods, terminating at each extremity in a hook. The upper hook is intended to fit into the extremity of the fenestrum, and ends in a flat button of the size and shape which has been found by experiments in actual practice to be best adapted to allow of an easy application and to insure its retention in position. The hooks at the lower end of the rods slip into rings attached to a traction-handle, and fit loosely enough to allow considerable rotation. The handles of the forceps are fastened by a separate clamp of simple construction, somewhat resembling a monkey-wrench. This apparatus is made of the best steel, finely finished and nickel-plated. It is thoroughly efficient, easily applied, and still more easily kept clean.

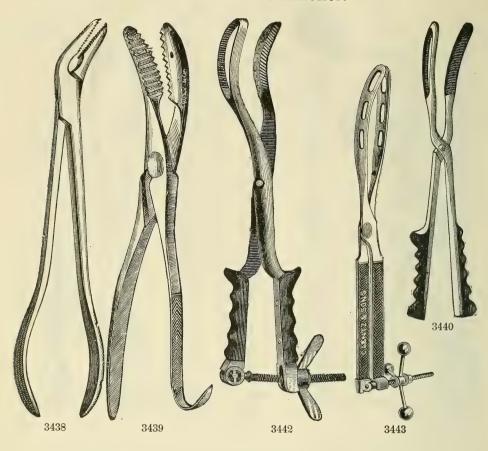


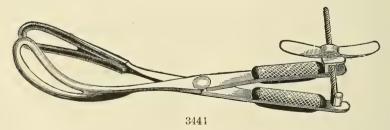


3408.*	Placenta l	Hook and Lever, I	Dewey's	\$	85
.3409.*	6.6	" Leavitt's	•••••		1 25
3410.*	" C	Curette, Munde's, 1	ong, with metal handle		1 85
3412.*	Perforator	, Smellie's	•••••		1 90
3413.*	66	Simpson's	•••••		2 25
3414.	4.4	Bedford's	***************************************		2 25
3415.	44	Naegeli's	***************************************		3 00
3416.	6.6	Holmes'			3 75
3417.	46	Blot's		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 50
3418.*	66	Thomas'			5 00
3419.*	44	Hodge's			3 75

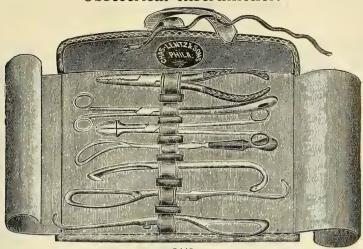


3422.*	Scissors for Umbilical Cord\$1	25
3423.	Colpeurynter, Braun's, pure gum	00
3424.*	" " with hard rubber stop-cock 1	50
3425.*	Dilator, Barnes' pure gum, three sizes, each 60c.; set of three 1	50
3426.	" " " with one hard rubber stop-cock 1	90
3427.	" Hank's Hard Rubber, set of ten sizes 4	25
3428.*	Vectis, with handle 1	75
3429.	" double, two size blades	00
3430.*	Decapitating Hook	75
3431.	" Braun's, 3	00
3432.*	Blunt Hook and Crotchet	15
3433.*	" , " " guarded 3	25
3434.*	" with handle 1	25
3435.	Crotchet " " 1	50





3438.*	Craniotomy 1	Forceps,	Meig's, straight or curved	\$2	25
3439.*	64	4.4	Thomas'	4	50
			's		
3442.*	Cephalotribe	Braun'	s	15	00
3443.*	. 64	Hodge	's	15	00
3444.*	4.6	Lusk's	,	13	50



3448

3448.* Obstetrical Set, No. 1.

3450. Obstetrical Set, No. 2.

Contains one Wallace's Forceps (or Hodge's); one Blunt Hook and Crotchet; one Smellie's Perforator; one Placenta Forceps. In a roll-up morocco pouch, chamois lined......\$12 00

3451. Obstetrical Set, No. 3.

3454.* Obstetric and Gynæcological Bags.



3454

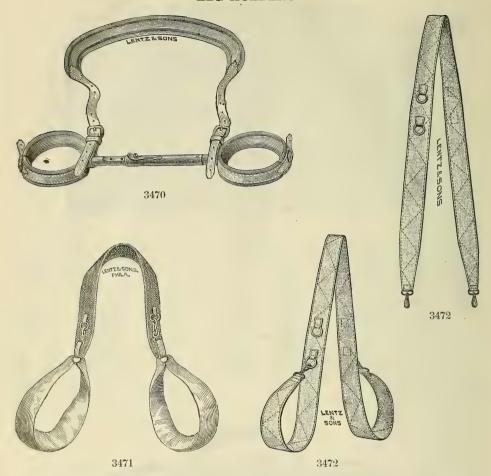
They are made of best quality grain leather, as the above bag. in black or brown, and have the new improved spring clasp to hold bag when closed; also have the stop hinge to prevent bag from closing until desired. Contains five 2 oz. large-mouth bottles, with acid-proof stoppers, in loops as shown in illustration, pocket on the opposite side the full length of the bag. The frame is steel, lock and clasp made of brass and nickel-plated. Made in the following sizes:

13	inches	longNet, \$4	00
15	. 6	" 4	25
16	4.	" 4	50

Same bag, without bottles or loops, 50 cents less.

For surgical chairs and table, see office furniture.

LEG HOLDERS.



3470.* Taylor's Leg Holder......\$7 00

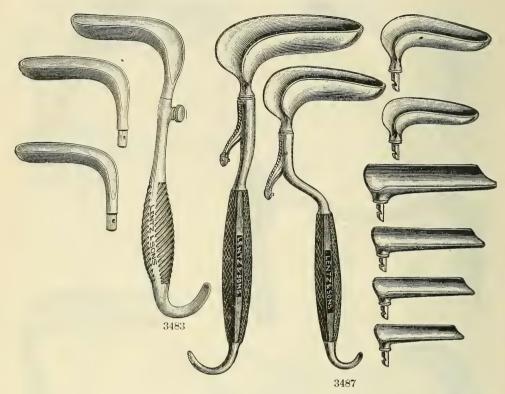
Consists of a metal rod sliding within a hollow one, for the purpose of rendering it longer or shorter and is held at the desired distance by a spring catch. At each end of the rods are attached circular metal bands well padded and covered with leather, which buckle around the limbs.

A broad band which is carried behind the patient's neck has strong leather straps, which buckle to the rod.

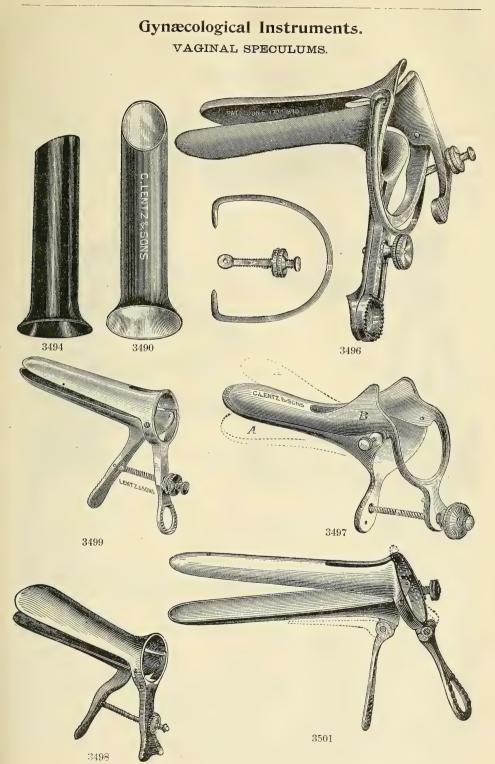
3471.*	Kelly's Leg Holde	er,	2	00
3472.*	Robb's " "		1	25

These Leg Holders are made of unbleached Canton flannel, with snap catch, hooks and rings for adjusting to any desired length. They can be washed and sterilized. Being light, can be conveniently carried in operating bag.

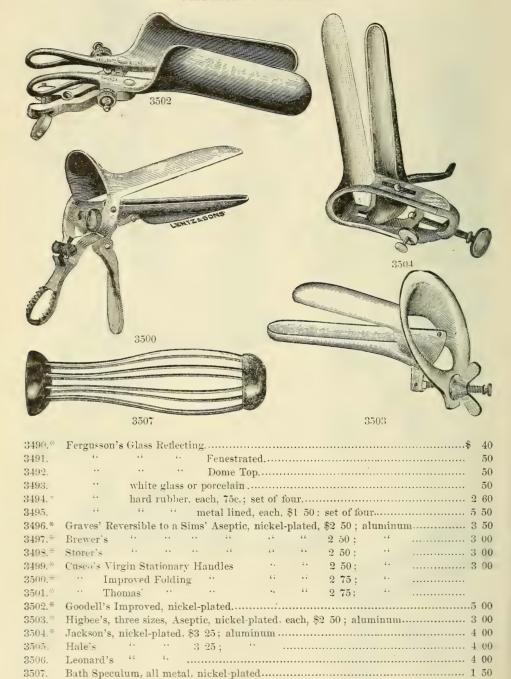
VAGINAL SPECULUMS.



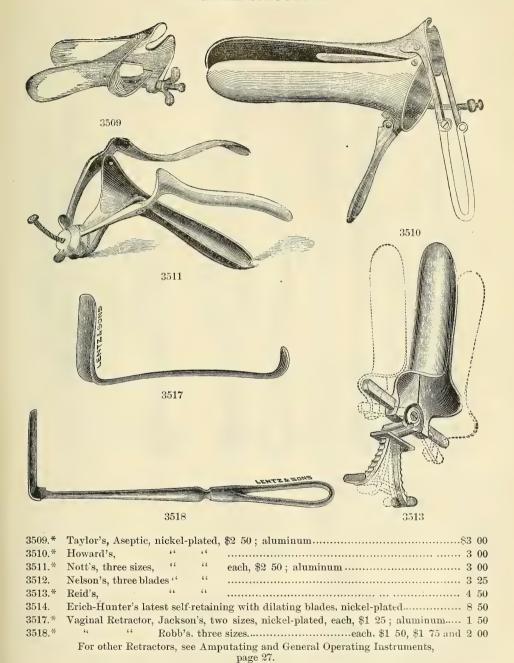
3473.*	Speculum,	Sims'	, nickel-plate	d, four sty	les in width a	nd length of	blades	each	§1	50
3474.	44	"	Aluminum,	four styles					2	50
3475.	66	6.6	Bozeman's I	Modification	n, nickel-plate	d, \$2 00 ; alt	aminu	ım	2	75
3476.*	"	66	Heburn's	44	4.6	2 00;	"		2	75
3478.	. 66	64	Munde's	4.6	66	2 75;	46			
3479.*	44	"	Dawson's	6 6	4.6	4 75;	66	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
3481.	4.6	£ 6	Woman's H	ospital Pat	tern "	2 00;	6.6	********	2	75
3483.*	4.	66	Set of three	blades, fitt	ing in one han	dle, all meta	l, nick	el-plated	6	00
3484.*	4.6	66	Robb's Mod	ification, s	et of four blad	es			10	00
3485.*	"	6.6	. 66	4.6	"	(showing n	ested 1	for trans-		
portation).										
3486.	Simon's set	of 8	flat-shaped S	peculas. 2	socket handles	s, all metal, 1	nickel-	-plated	14	50
3487.*	* Simon's-Bozeman's set of 4 Simon-Bozeman's Specula, 4 Simon-Sims' Gutter-									
shaped Specula and 2 socket handles, all metal, nickel-plated										50
3488.*	Cleveland's	s Self-	retaining Spe	culum, wi	th belt				3	00



VAGINAL SPECULUMS.



VAGINAL SPECULUMS.

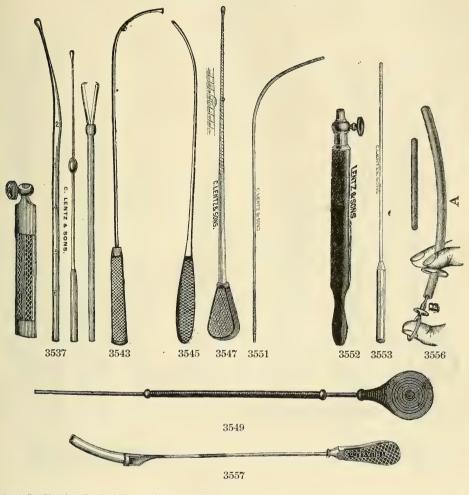


SOUNDS AND VAGINAL DEPRESSORS.



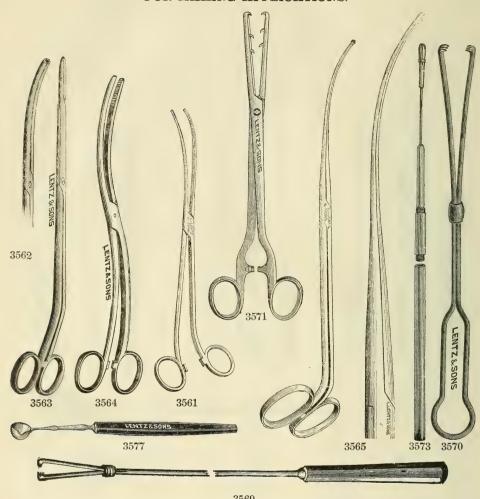
3522.*	Vaginal	Depres	sor, Sims', with metal handle
3523.*	6.6	4.4	Nott's
3524.	44	44	Emmet's, with metal handle 1 00
3525.	66	4.6	Whitney's, hard rubber 1 35
3527.*	Uterine	Sound,	Sims', plain
3528.*	6.6	4.6	"fine, nickel plated, 85c.; aluminum
3530.*	66	4.6	Simpson's, fine, nickel-plated, \$1 00; aluminum
3531.	4.4	4.6	Peaslee's, " " 1 00; " 1 35
3532.	6.6	66	Fitch's, with slide, " 1 10; aluminum, plated slide 1 50
3533.*	6.6	4.6	Gidding's, " " " 1 25
3535.*	66	٤.	Jenks' "spiral, "with metal handle
3536.*	4.6	4.6	Jennison's, for indicating and exploring 3 00
3537.*	Buttle's	Set, So	und, Silver Probe and Sponge Holder in one handle 2 25
3539.	Chapma	n's Set,	Sims' Sound, Simpson's Sound and Silver Probe in one handle 2 50

PROBES AND APPLICATORS.



3543.*	Uterine	Probe, Si	ms', silver, metal handle		90
3544.	6.4	4.6	" aluminum		75
3545.*	6.6	" Th	nomas' hard rubber		35
3546.	"	4.6	" whalebone		75
3547.*	6.6	" Jei	nks', spiral metal handle	1	00
3548.	6.6	" Le	nte's, two bulb, silver, metal handle	1	15
3549.*	1 46	Applicato	r, Emmet's, pure silver, with slide	1	10
3550.	6.6	4.6	" aluminum " "		90
3551.*	4.4	44	aluminum, 20cdoz.,	2	00
3552.*	4.6	66	handle, with set screw		50
3 553.*	46	66	aluminum, with handle		50
3554.	6.6	6.6	whalebone		50
3 556.*	6.6	44	Mitchell's, to apply medicated pencils	1	25
3557.*	Wylie's	Curvical	Speculum, for applications, silver	1	85

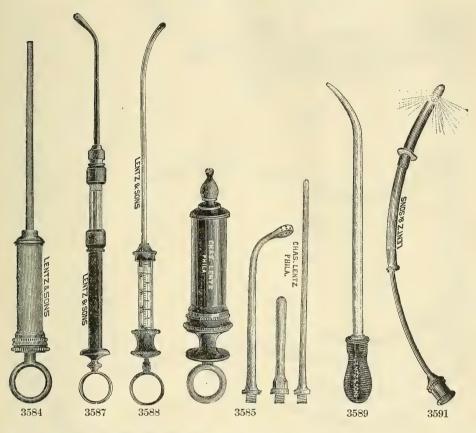
FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS.



3569

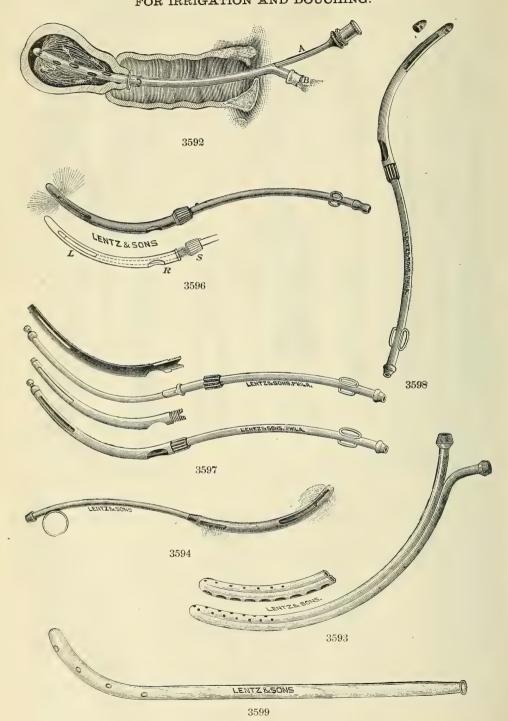
3060.	Uterine	Dressing	rorceps	s, straight, plain. \$1.40; with catch		65
3561.*	6.6		44	Allen's, curved, plain, \$1 50; with catch	7	75
3562.*	6.6	4.4	6.6	grooved points, '' \$1 50; " 1		
3563.*	6.6	6.6	6.6	Elliot's, plain. \$1 65; with catch		
3564.*	6.6	6.6	6.6	Bozeman's, plain, \$1 50; with catch 1	7-	75
3565.*	44	6.6	66	Thomas', long, delicate points, with catch		
3567.	4.4	6.	6.6	self-retaining		
3569.*	n 6	Sponge 1	Holder, 1	metal handle		60
3570.*	44			Husson's, light, 65c.; heavy		
3571.	4.6	66 -		Forceps, bird-claw points, Kelly's 2		
3573.*	6.6			Byford's, pliable stem. silver point 1		
3574.	4.6	64	"			90
3575.	6.6	6.6	66	Edward's, self-holding 1		
3577.*				or melting nitrate of silver		
3578.				l		
3579.	Barnes'	Tube, op	en at en	d or sides for ointment 1	2	25
3580.	Cupped	Sound, fo	or applyi	ing ointment 1	(00
	I L		I F -J			

FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS AND IRRIGATIONS.

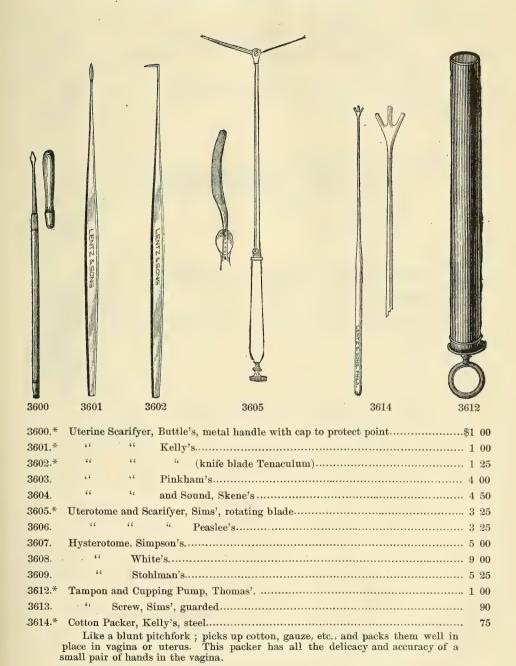


3584.*	Syringe	hard r	ubber, ½ oz., 85c.; 2 oz
3585.*	4.4	4.6	"Universal, four point, 2 oz
3 586.	4.6	Lente's	s, with two silver points, in case 5 00
3587.*	66	Braun'	s, hard rubber, with small glass barrel 1 50
3588.*	. 44	Taylor	's, '' '' graduated glass barrel 1 75
3589.*	Uterine	Pipette,	glass, 6 inches long
3591.*	Uterine	Douche.	Jennison's, Aseptic
3592.*	66	6.6	Lentz's Improved, Aseptic
3593.*	4.	66	Haynes'
3594.*	6.6	66	Bozeman's Vaginal Escapement 1 50
3596.*	44	44	Fritsch's mod. of Bozeman's, Aseptic
3597.*	6.6	. "	Kelly's mod. of Fritsch's 3 50
3598.*	6 6	66	Hoffman's mod. of Kelly's, point unscrews, and all parts can be
	separa	ated for	cleaning
3599.*	Uterine	Douche,	Chamberlain's, glass, large

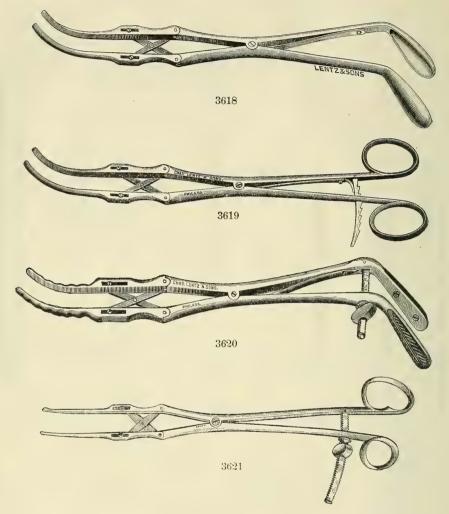
Gynæcological Instruments. FOR IRRIGATION AND DOUCHING.



FOR INCISION OF THE UTERUS.

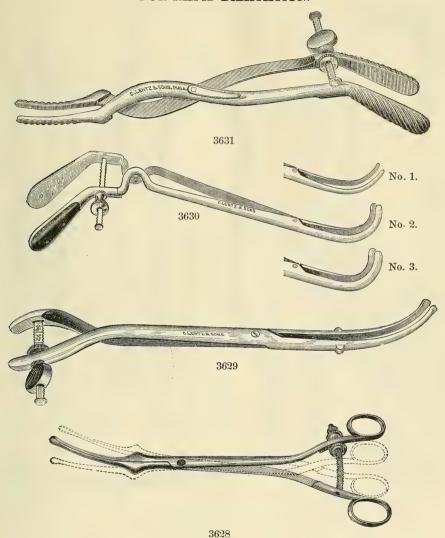


FOR DILATING THE OS AND CERVIX UTERI.



3618.*	Uterine	Dilator,	Goodell's, light, without catch\$6 50	0
3619.*	6.6	4.6	" with " 6 5	0
3620.*	44	. 6	heavy, with graduated screw 8 5	0
3621.*	4.6	66	Baer's, light, " "	0
3622.	44	* 4	Sims', three blade	0
3623.	٤ ("	Miller's	0
3624.	"	4.6	Nelson's	0

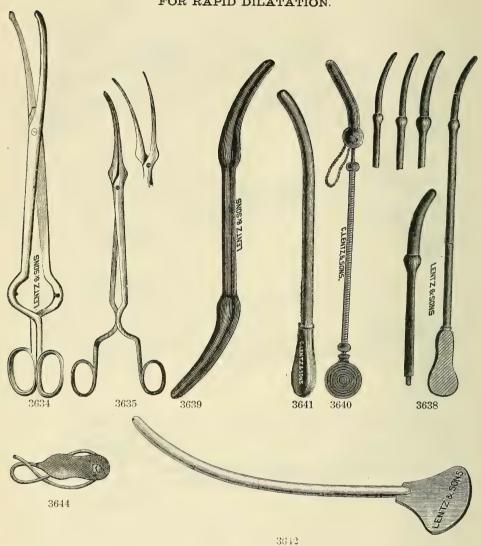
FOR RAPID DILATATION.



3628.*	Uterine	Dilator,	Palmer's Original\$3	00
3629.*			" Improved 3	
3630.*	46		Wilson's, three sizes with different curveseach, 4	
3631.*	4.4	6.6	Wathen's, heavy, with corrugated blades 6	00
3632.	4.4	4 *	" light, with smooth blades 5	

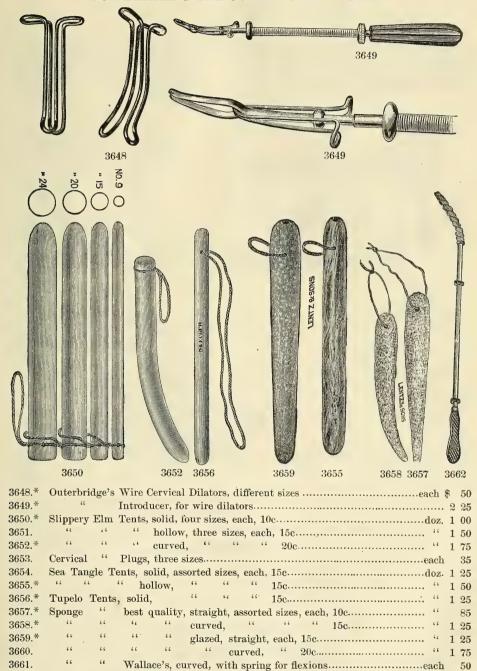
This dilator has been much improved, and to its superior qualities has been added a principle that makes it as perfectly aseptic as it is possible to have any surgical instrument. The blades are held together by a modified French lock that admits of the instrument being separated into its different parts in a few seconds, so as to be easily cleaned and made aseptic. This is the only dilator that is made after this fashion. The graduated screw can also be removed.

FOR RAPID DILATATION.



3634.*	Uterine	Dilators.	Atlee's\$2 2	5
3635.*	4.6	"	Nott's 2 2	
3636.	66	6.6	Wylie's 3 00	
3637.	44	4.4	" with graduated screw at end of handle 4 00	
3638.*	66	66	Peaslee's, metal, five in set 5 00	0
3639.*	4.6	46	Hank's, hard rubber, ten in set	
3640.*	6.6	6.6	Simpson's " twelve in set 5 00	0
3641.*	. 66	6.6	Werner's " nine sizes in set 6 00	0
3642.*	4.6	4.6	Heger's, metal, graduated, ten sizeseach, 90	0
3643.	66	6.6	Pratt's "double end, eight in set" "80	0
3644.*	4.6	66	Barnes', pure gum, three sizeseach, 60c.; set of three, 1 50	0
3645.	66	6.6	Barnes', pure gum, three sizeseach, 60c.; set of three, 1 50).

FOR DILATING THE OS AND CERVIX UTERI.

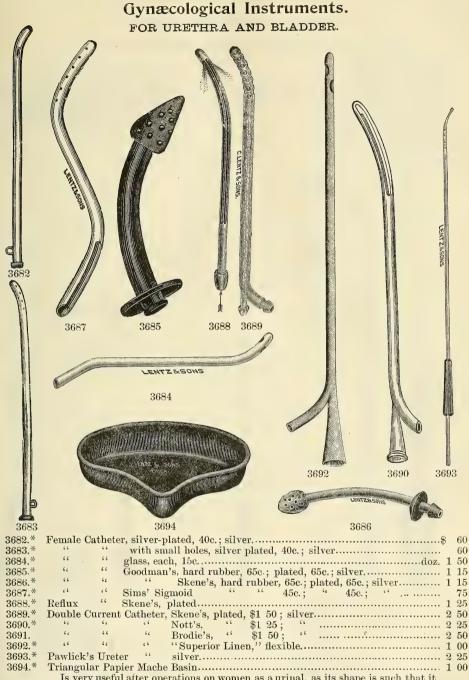


Tent Introducer and Expeller.

3662.*

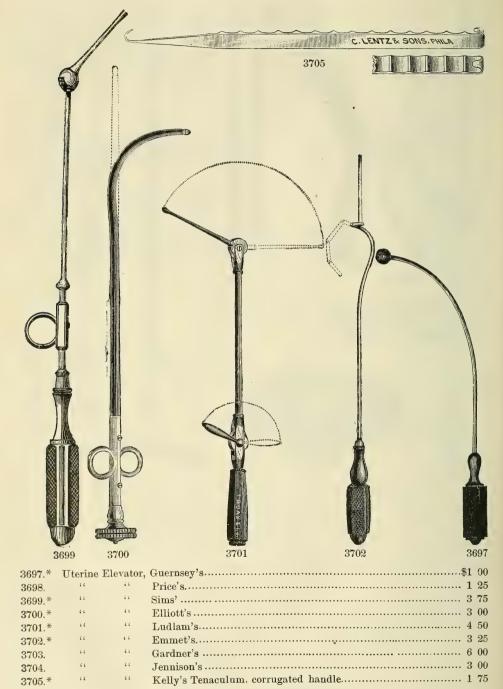
FOR EXAMINATION AND DILATION.



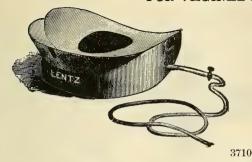


Is very useful after operations on women as a urinal, as its shape is such that it can be substituted for a bed pan in the administration of rectal and vaginal injections; it fits close against the inner surface of thighs and perineum and behind the anus, thereby prevents wetting the bed, without the disturbance of placing the patient on a bed pan. It is also useful in general surgery in the washing of surface wounds on any part of the body, as it will fit close against most of the body curves.

FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF THE UTERUS.



Gynæcological Instruments. FOR VAGINAL IRRIGATION.





3710.* THE IMPROVED VAGINAL DOUCHE APPARATUS.

The curative value of hot water vaginal injections has for a long time been appreciated by the medical profession in general, and the need of a properly constructed Douche Apparatus has been particularly felt by those having charge of the treatment of cases of uterine and vaginal diseases, both in hospital and in private practice.

vaginal diseases, both in hospital and in private practice.

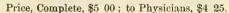
The importance of "Posture" and of the "Hot Douche" and of continuous irrigation, in the treatment of many cases of uterine and other female disorders, need here no mention but to say that the Improved Vaginal Douche Apparatus has been constructed to meet every indica-

tion and at the lowest cost.

These vessels are of strong tin and of neat and durable construction, being japanned outside, and coated with a waterproof lining inside. The bucket holds one and a half gallons, and is covered to provide against rapid cooling of the water; it also has a flat side, in order that it may be, if desirable to secure the needed elevation, suspended from a hook on the wall, or affixed to the patient's bedstead. Attached to the bucket is six feet of best rubber hose and a hard rubber vaginal tube, long, curved, and having a separable end, also a stop-cock; the first for convenience in cleaning the tube, and the stop-cock enabling the nurse to regulate or stop the flow of the hot water, or if necessary that the patient herself may do so without moving from the recumbent position. The pan is of a convenient height and nearly 15 inches in breadth; on its top it is excavated to exactly accommodate the hips of one resting over it, and is provided with a broad flange in front to prevent the water flowing from the vagina from wetting the bed. No water can be spilled from it as there are no bung holes or corks used in it; an overflow tube is permanently attached to the pan at one side and near the bottom, and opening into it a stop cock.

When more than a bucketful is to be used the pan can be emptied by opening the stop-cock and dropping the overflow tube over the bedside and into a bucket or other vessel placed below to receive the water; the flow may then be continuous. When the irrigation is finished the last portion of water can be poured from the pan through the opening half concealed under the tip

and at the front of the vessel.





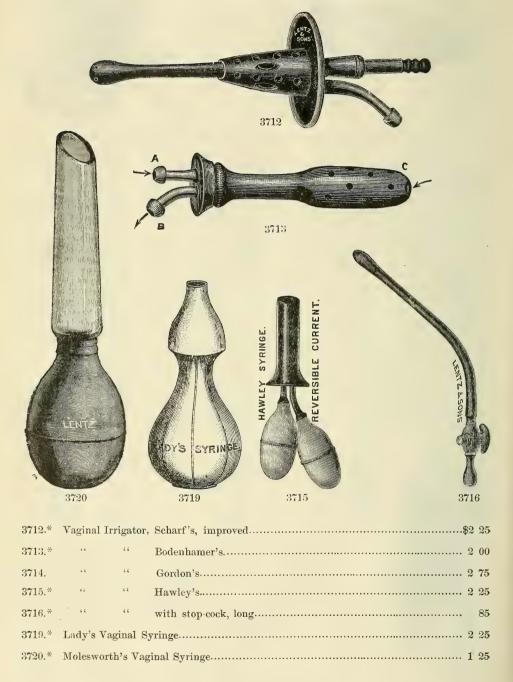
3711.* VAGINAL DOUCHE.

This vessel is constructed of strong tin, neatly japanned outside, and coated with a water-proof lining inside.

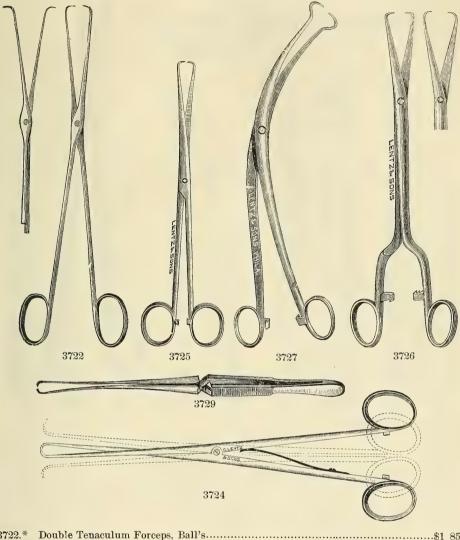
Capacity: one gallon, with six feet of best rubber hose and a hard rubber vaginal tube with stop-cock.

Price, \$2 00; to Physicians, \$1 70.

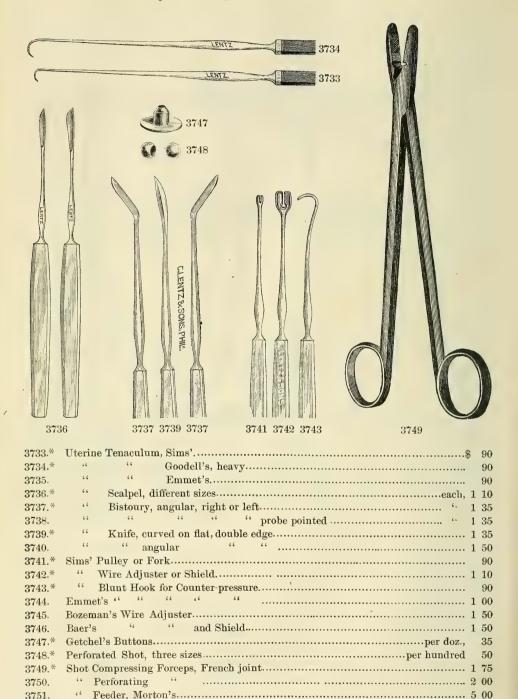
FOR VAGINAL IRRIGATION.



UTERINE TENACULUM FORCEPS.



3722.*	Double	Tenaculum	Forceps,	Ball's	\$1	85
3723.	4.4	"	4.6	Hank's	2	00
3724.*	4.6	4.6	46	with spring and catch	2	50
3725.*	4.6	6.6	66	with eatch	2	00
3726.*	4.6	4.6	66	with three catches, long	2	50
3727.*	6.4	66	6.6	Skene's, with catch		
3728.	66	46	6 6	Wylie's, (Angle Forceps)	2	25
3729.*	"	"	. "	Nott's, self-retaining	2	25
3730.	"	"	"	Hirst's, large	2	50

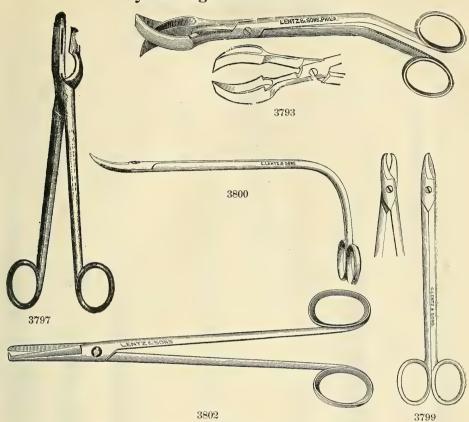




SCISSORS FOR PARING OR VIVIFYING THE EDGES.



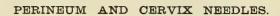
3778.	Scissors,	Straight, blunt or sharp points		\$1	60
3779.*	4.6	Curved on flat, blunt or sharp points		1	75
3780.*	"	Angular		2	00
3782.*	£ 6	Bozeman's, double curve		3	25
3784.*	44	Emmet's, slight curve, right or left	each,	3	00
3785.*	6.6	" full " " • " • "	,4	3	50
3786.	6 K	Byford's, sharp or blunt points	"	3	00
3787.	. 44	Boldt's Trachelorraphy		3	00.
3 788.	4.6	Hank's "	• • • • • • • • •	3	75
37 90.	4.6	Jenks' Perineum.		3	00

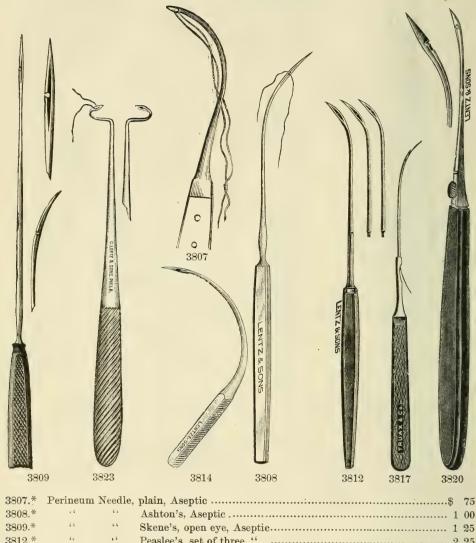


3793.* Skene's Hawk Bill Scissors, for operating on laceration of the cervix......\$7 50

The parts of the scissors are made to seize the angle formed by the junction of the two flaps as far as appears necessary. The flaps are brought together by the aid of the double tenaculum forceps on each side, so as to bring the tissues more within the grasp of the scissors. The blades of the scissors are then closed, and a strip is removed from above downwards on each flap.

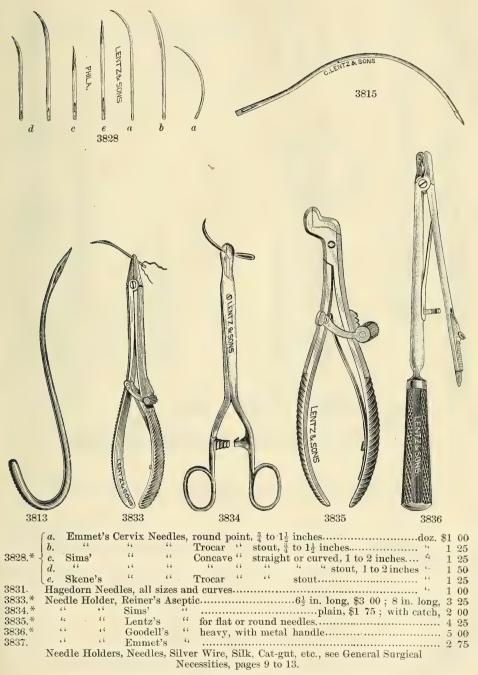
3794.	Kuechenn	eister	's Ce	vix	Scissors	š		4	00
3795.	Kelly's		6	٤	4.6			3	50
3796.	Clark's To	oth I	Edged		6.4	•••••		4	50
3797.*	Emmet's U	Jrethr	al Bu	ıttor	hole Sc	issors		6	00
3798.	Skene's	4.6		44		٠٠		5	00
3799.*	Smith's Li	gatur	or V	Vire	Cutting	g Scisso	rs	2	25
3800.*	Wilson's	4.6	"		66	"		3	25
3801.	Boldt's	44	44	66	4.	4.4		2	25
3802.*	Skene's	44	4.6	44	44			3	00

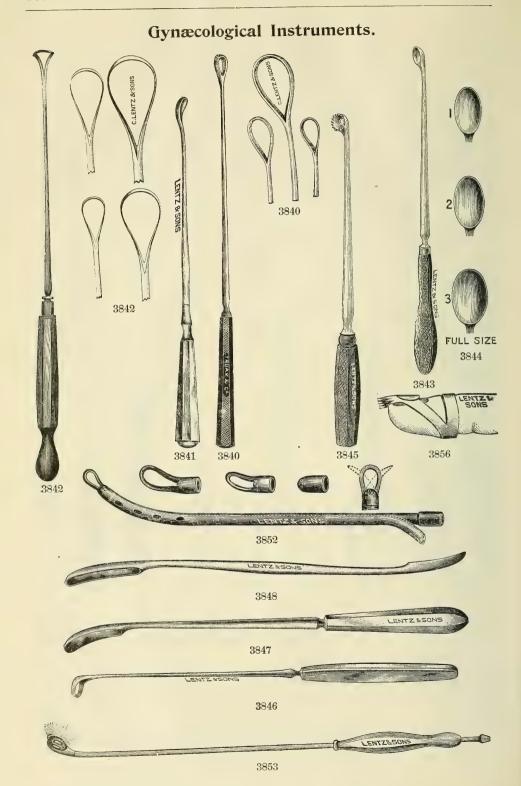


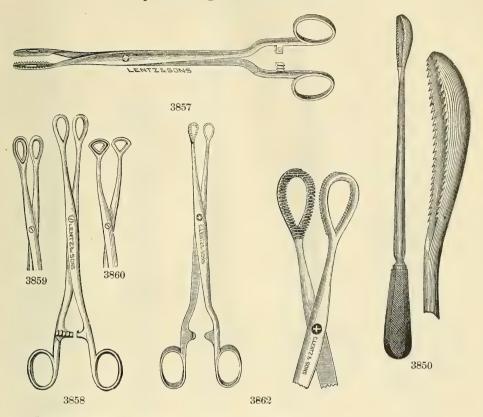


3807.*	Perineum	Needle,	plain, Aseptic\$	75
3808.*	. 6	4.4	Ashton's, Aseptic	00
3809.*	6.6	6.6	Skene's, open eye, Aseptic	25
3812.*	4.6	6.6	Peaslee's, set of three "	25
3813.*	4.4	6.6	Papin's '(see cut on next page)	65
3814.*	6.6	4.4	Wilson's 1	00
3815.*	4.4	٤.	Goodell's (see čut on next page)	20
3816.	. 6	4.4	Spiral, with handle, Aseptic 1	25
3817.*	4.6	4.6	Stone's, canulated 1	25
3820.*	6.6	4.4	Reverdin's, closing eye 4	00
3821.	6.6	6.6	Folding in handle with slide catch 1	25
3823.*	Cervical	4.6	Wilson's, right and left, Asepticeach, 1	35
3 824.	6.6	46	Jackson's, set of two "	50

NEEDLES AND NEEDLE HOLDERS.



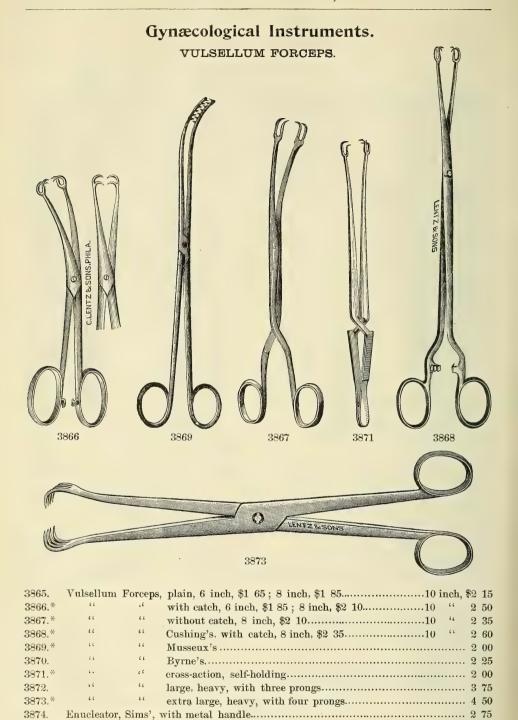




3840.*	Curette,	Thomas',	blunt,	three	sizes,	metal	handles,	each	\$1	15
3841.*	6.6	Skene's	6.6	4.6	4.4	66	44		1	25
3842.*	• •	Sims', sh	arp, for	ır	44	. 44	"		1	50
3843.*	. 4	Simon's	" th	ree	66	66	66		2	00
3844.*	4.4	" b	lunt	4.6	66	66	4.4		1	75
3845.*	6.6	Serrated		6.6	44	66	66	6,	2	00
3846.*	44	Sims', sh	arp, cu	rved		4.6	66		1	75
3847.*	46	Martin's	66	66		6.6	"		2	00
3848.*	4.6	4.6	blunt,	doubl	e				2	00
3849.	٤.	Recamie	r's "	6.6					1	50
3850.*	66	Thomas'	, Serrat	ed					2	75
3852.*	4.4									
3853.*	44	Reinstet	ter's, fo	r scra	ping a	and wa	shing the	Uterus	3	00
3855.	6.6	Forceps,	Emme	t's, for	remo	ving g	ranulation	ns	2	60
3856.*	Enucleat									
3857.*								***************************************		
3858.*	4.6	44	straight	t, with	roun	d jaws	and catch	hes	2	50
3859.*	44	4.6	Luer's,	straig				ed jaws and catches		
3860.*	44	66	4.6	6.6		66 6			3	00
3862.*	66	6.6	Wilson	's, stra	aight,	with se	errated ja	ws and catches	2	50
	Ca	n be used	also as	Spong	ge Hol	der, Pl	acenta F	orceps and Curette.		

3875.

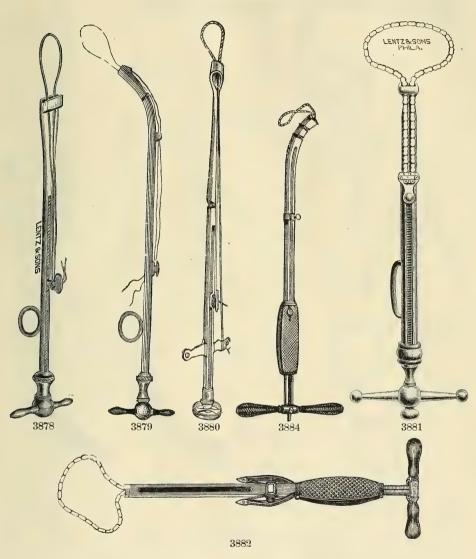
3876



Polyptome, Aveling's..... 6 00

blunt hook, metal handle...... 2 75

ECRASEURS.



3878.*	Wire Ec	raseur,	Smith's, straight\$	3	75
3879.*	6.6	6.6	" curved	4 9	25
3880.*	46	6.6	Braxton-Hicks', long, with straight and curved point 1	10	00
3881.*	Chain	. 6	Luer's	12	00
3882.*	6.6	6.6	Chassaignac's, large	15	00
3883.	64	6.6	small 1		
3884.*	6.6	6.6	Emmet's	26	50
3885.	. 6	4.4	Tiemann's, long 1	13	50
3886.	Gooch's	Double	Polypus Canula, with wire	1 8	50
3887.	Twisted	Wire f	for Ecraseurs, per yard		15

3897.

3898.

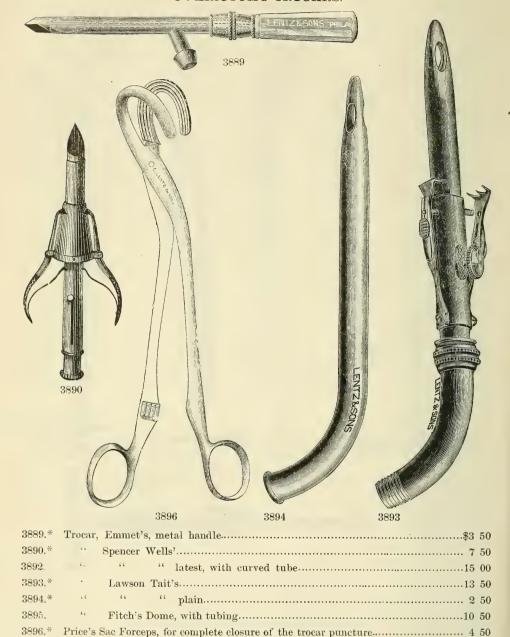
3899.

Wilcox's Sac

Wells'

Gynæcological Instruments.

OVARIOTOMY TROCARS.



For other Trocars, see page 61.

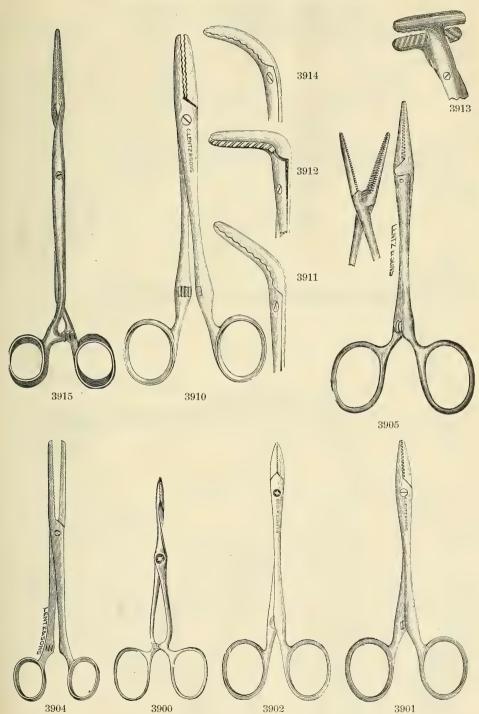
All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

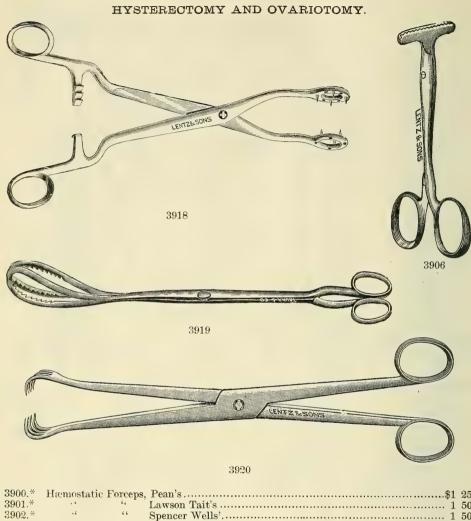
Borck's Cyst Elevator, with cap to protect the points...... 1 00

4 50

3 25

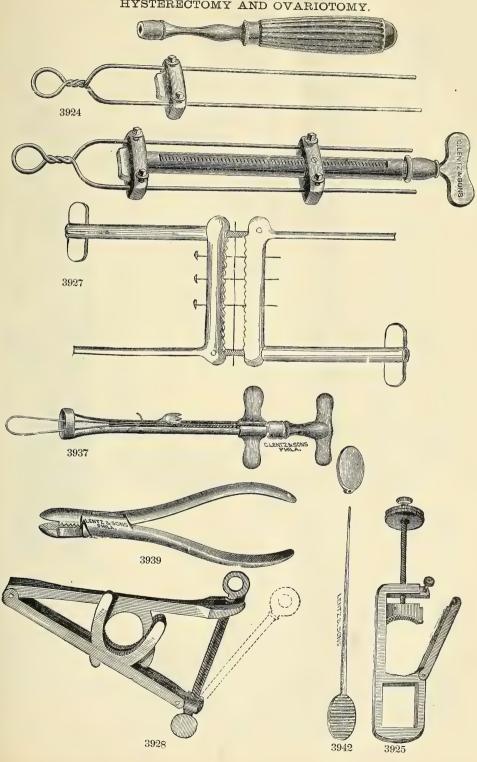
Gynæcological Instruments. HYSTERECTOMY AND OVARIOTOMY.

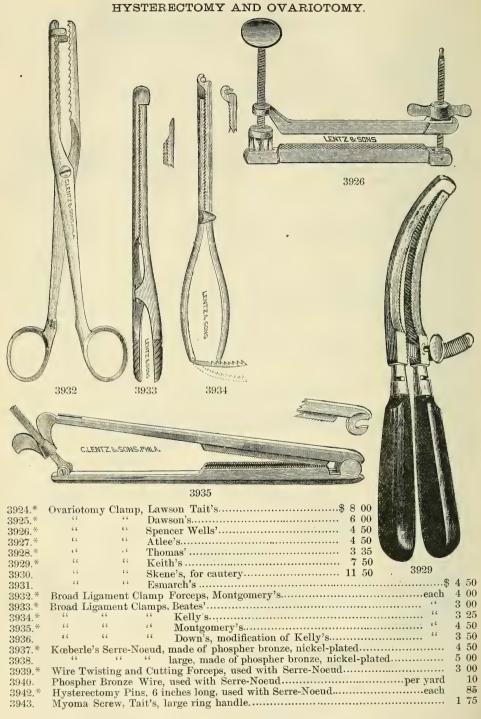




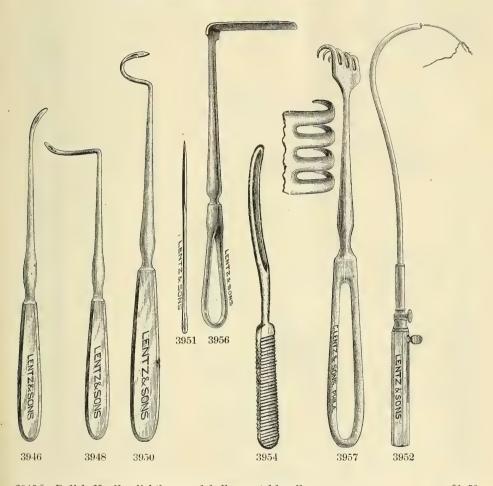
3900.*	Hæmost	tatic Force	eps, Pean's\$1 25
3901.*	, 4	4.4	Lawson Tait's
3902.*	.4	66	Spencer Wells' 1 50
3903.	4.6	44	Price's-Wells', heavy 2 00
3904.*	4.4	4.4	Keith's6-inch, \$2 25; 7-inch, 2 50
3905.*	6.6	6.6	Jones' 2 00
3906.*	6.6	4.4	Pean's T-shape5-inch, \$2 25; 6-inch, 2 60
	6.6	64	see also Arterial Clamp Forceps, pages 34 and 35.
3910,*	Pedicle	Forceps, 8	Spencer Wells', straight, 9-inch
3911.*	± 6	66	half curved, 9-inch
3912.*	6.6	6.6	" full " " … 3 50
3913.*	66	4.6	" T-shaped " 3 75
3914.*	6.6	" (Goodell's 3 50
3915.*	44	6.6 F	Tait's
3916.	66	"	Nelaton's
3917.	Tumor	4.6	
3918.*	4.6	66 7	Wilson's 4 50
3919.*	6.6	" (Collins' 5 00
3920.*	66	" €	extra large and heavy 4 50







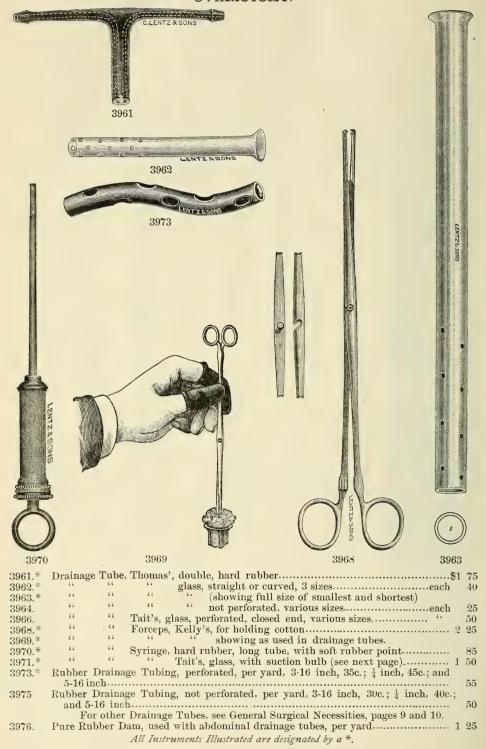
HYSTERECTOMY AND OVARIOTOMY.

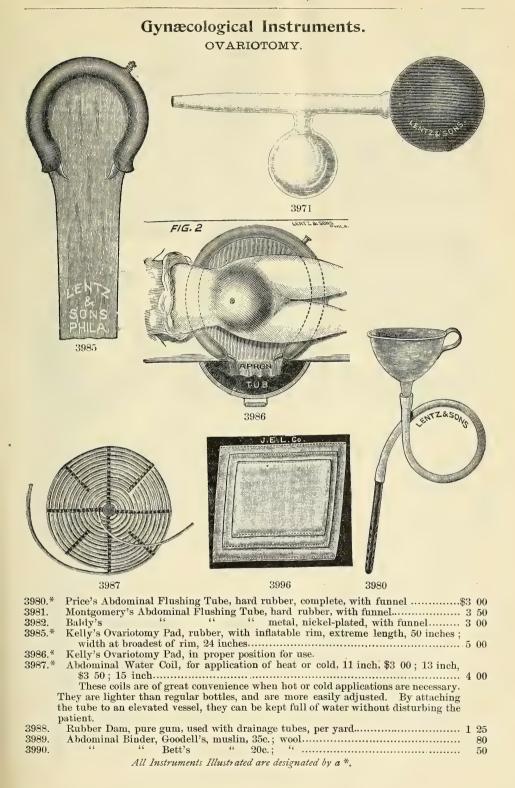


3946.	Pearcle 1	Needle,	slightly	curvea,	nomow	metal	nanal	e				50
3947.	4.6	"	full	46	4.6	6.6	4.6				1	50
3948.*		66	right an	gle ''	66	4.6	64				1	75
3950.*	Hysteree	tomy N	eedle, K	telly's, s	piral cu	ırve, h	ollow	metal ha	ndle		1	75
3951.*	Keith's 8	Straight	16	ng, stou	t, for c	losing	the ab	domen		per	doz.	75
3952.*	Schuckin	ıg's	" fo	r operat	ing on	retro-d	lisplac	ed and p	rolapsed	uteri	10	00
3954.*	Sims' Ov	arioton	ny Direc	tor		• • • • • • • • •					1	10
3955.	Adams'	Periton	eum Ho	ok, douk	le						1	50
3956.*	Abdomir	al Retr	actors. 1	arge flat	blade.						2	00
3957.*	4.4			Volkman	's, larg	e, shar	p or b	lunt			2	00
279	1 17	D 1		4					· .		0.00	

For other Retractors, see Amputating and General Operating Instruments, page 27.

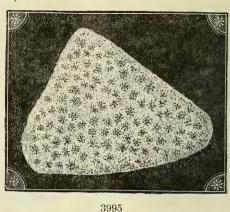
Gynæcological Instruments. OVARIOTOMY.

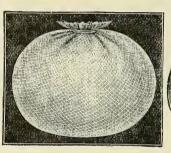


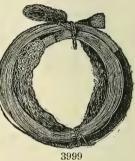


SPONGES, &c.







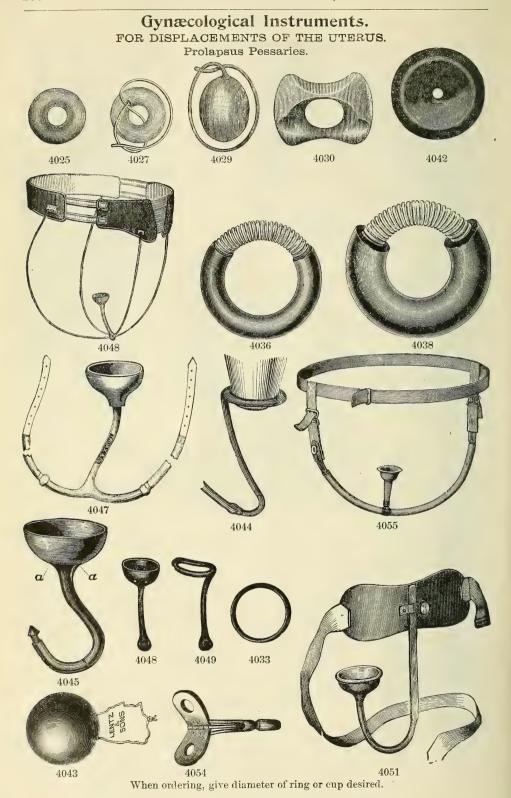


3998

4000

	100	, 0								
3991. Sponges, fine, medi	um size, for general u	se	ea	r doz.	\$1	00				
3992. '' large	"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""			6.6		75				
	c, in nickel-plated scr	ew can hottle		4.6	-	75				
3994. " " "	ii morei piacea ser	selecte	A	6.6	1	00				
3995.* "	abdominal.	selecti	zu		r	00				
3330.				- 00						
No. 1 Abdominal Sp	onges, 6 to 9 square	e inches	eacn 3	8 20						
2101 /4	16 to 22 "			60						
140. 0	50 10 40		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	90						
AVO. 4	" 45 to 55 "			1 40						
No. 5 "	" 50 to 100 · "	44		2 25						
These abdominal Sponges are of the finest quality, thoroughly bleached and sterilized.										
3996.* Ashton's Abdomina	al Absorbent Gauze Pa	ds. 3 sizes (see page)	197), each, 15;	per doz	. 1	60				
3998.* Antiseptic Absorbent Cotton Mops, for all uses in which sponges may be employed. They consist of a ball of Absorbent Cotton, covered with Antiseptic gauze.										
Price per doz.	1 inch diameter.	1½ inch diameter.	2 inch diamete	er.						
Plain,	\$ 20	\$ 30	\$ 35							
Carbolated,	25	35	40	40						
Sublimated,	25	35	40	40						
Iodoform	50	65	80							
	1			naper						
These are put up 1 doz. in a box. All the medicated ones are put up in waxed paper and gutta percha tissue before boxing.										
3999.* Silk Worm Gut Ligatures, per bundle of 100 strands\$										
						25				
4002. Nail Brushes, plair	n, 15c.; fine bristle, so					40				
Dressings, Ligatures Trays, &c.										
See General Surgical Necessities.										
471 W										

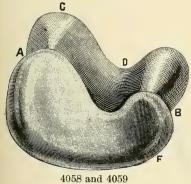


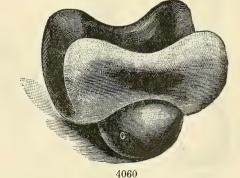


For Displacements of the Uterus.

PROLAPSUS PESSARIES.

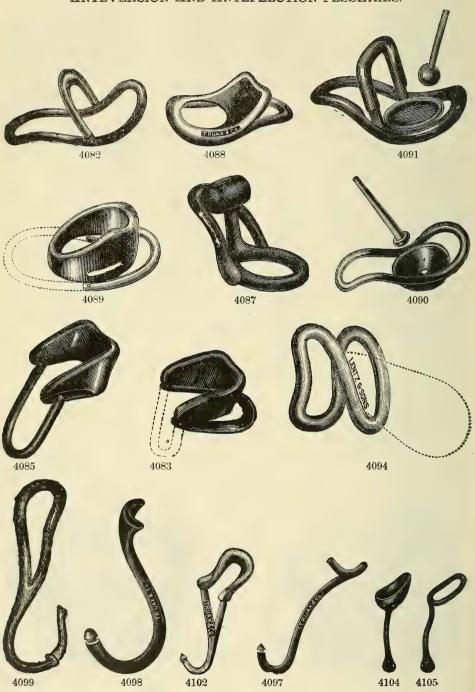
4025.*	Inflated Ring Pessary, soft rubber\$	40)
4027.*	Inflatable " " " with stem	50)
4029.*	" Pear-shaped Pessary, soft rubber, with stem	50)
4030.*	Hofmann's Anatomical " " first pattern	1 00)
4032.	Block-tin Ring Pessary, pliable	35	5
4033.*	Hard Rubber Ring Pessary	25	5
4034.	Gutta Percha " Meig's	50)
4035.	Copper Wire " soft rubber covered	30	0
4036.*	Spiral " " " Peaslee's	30	0
4038.*	" " very thick	50)
4039.	Pure Gum " German, very thick	50)
4041.	Hollow Hard Rubber Ring Pessary, German, very thick	50)
4042.*	" " Concave "	35	5
4043.*	Globe Pessary, hard rubber	00)
4044.*	Cutter's Ring Pessary, hard rubber, with belt	1 50)
4045.*	" Cup " " " "	50)
4047.*	Thomas-Cutter's Cup Pessary, with belt	3 00)
4 048. ^ℵ	McIntosh's Cup Pessary, with belt	2 75	5
4049.*	" Ring " "	2 75	5
4050.	Herrick's Soft Rubber Ring Pessary, with silver wire stem and belt	3 50)
4051*	James' Cup Pessary, with metal stem and belt	3 75	5
4052.	Scanzoni's Ring " " " " " " " " 3	75	5
4053.	Goddard's " " stem, all metal plated	75	5
4054.*	Zwank's Hard Rubber Pessary, screw stem 1	. 50)
4055.*	Wadsworth's Soft Rubber " with belt	00	•
4058.*	Hofmann's Anatomical Pelvic Pessary, soft rubber, latest	. 50)
4059.*	" " hard " " 3	00)
4060.*	" soft " with sack, small size 1	. 50)





All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

ANTEVERSION AND ANTEFLECTION PESSARIES.



When ordering, give diameter or length of pessary desired.

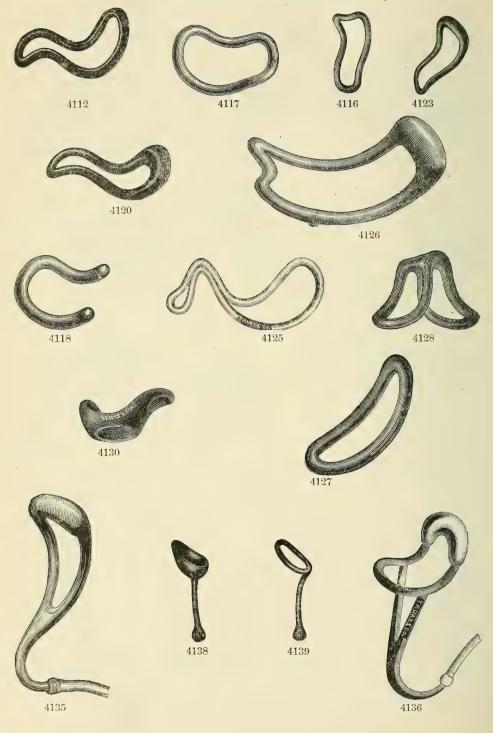
For Displacements of the Uterus.

ANTEVERSION AND ANTEFLEXION PESSARIES.

4082.*	Thomas'	Anteversion	Pessary				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	•••••		\$	8	35
4083.*	"	"	44			•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••••	•••••		8	85
4085.*	44	4.6	46	sunke	n lever		•••••	•••••					1 9	25
4087.*		Anteflexion	44		•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 4	50
4088.*	44 -	Anteversion	and Ant	teflexio	n Pessa	ary		• • • • • • •	•••••			••••	1 :	25
4089.*	. "	Anteversion	Pessary	, sunke	n levei	, Mun	ıde's 1	modifi	catior	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 %	25
4090.*	6.6	Lateroflexio	n Pessar	y, with	intra-	uterin	e sten	a					1 :	25
4091.*	4.6	Anteflexion	66	66			44				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••	1	85
4092.	Graily E	Iewitt's Ante	version	Pessary	·		*** * * * * * * * *					****	,	75
4093.	Hitchcoo	k's	46	44			••••						,	75
4094.*	Gehrung	ç's	4.6	. 6		•••••			• • • • • • • •				;	35
4095.	Kinloch	's	46					,	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		,,,,,	1 (00
4096.	Fowler's		" a	nd Ret	roversi	on Pes	ssary.	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •				1 :	25
4097.*	Cutter's	T Pessary, v	vith belt			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••••	•••••	*******		1.	50
4098.*	46	Modified T I	Pessary v	with be	lt			• • • • • • •					1	50
4099.*	4.6	Loop Pessar	y, with h	oelt									1	50
4100.	Thomas'	modification	of Cutte	er's Loc	p Pess	ary, w	vith b	elt			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		1	50
4102.*	66	. 6	46	Т		٤ ٤	44	٠٠	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2 9	25
4104.*	McIntos	h's Cup Pess	ary, with	belt							•••••		2 '	75
4105.*	"	Ring "		"									2 '	75

When ordering, give diameter or length of Pessary desired.

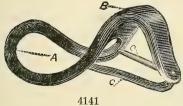
RETROVERSION PESSERIES.



For Displacements of the Uterus.

RETROVERSION PESSARIES.

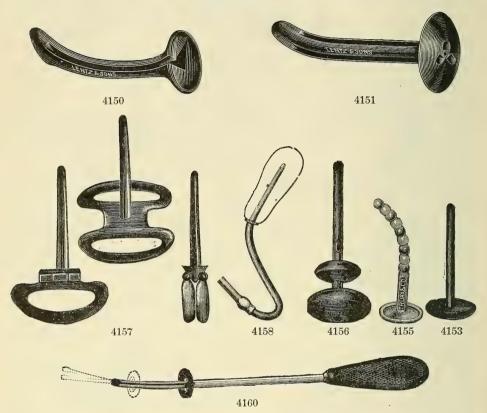
4112.*	Smith's Hard Rubber Pessary, 7 sizes, $2\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches longeach \$	25
4114	" Patent Elastic " soft rubber covered, 6 sizes "	50
4115.	Hodge's " " " " " 6 "	50
4116.*	" Hard Rubber " $5 \text{ sizes}, 2\frac{3}{4} \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ inches long.}$ "	25
4117.*	" Bow Pessary, 5 sizes, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches long"	25
4118.*	" " Horseshoe Pessary, 3 sizes	35
4119.	Emmet's-Smith's Hard Rubber	25
4120.*	Thomas'-Smith's Retroflexion Pessary, 5 sizes, $2\frac{7}{8}$ to $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches long	50
4121.	" Patent Elastic " soft rubber covered, 5 sizes "	85
4123.*	" Pessary, modified by Munde	75
4125.*	Thomas' Retroversion Pessary	75
4126.*	Noeggerath's " Thomas' modification	00
4127.*	Hewitt's Hard Rubber Cradle Pessary	40
4128.*	" " Double "	75
4130.*	Fowler's Hard Rubber Pessary 1	25
4132.	Buttle's " " " …	60
4133.	Thomas' " Retroflexion Pessary, with cervical rest 1	00
4135.*	Thomas'-Cutter's Retroversion Pessary, with belt	50
4136.*	" Retroflexion " with cervical rest and belt 2	25
4138.*	McIntosh's Cup Pessary, with belt	75
4139.*	" Ring " " 2	75
4140.	Munde's Ovarian Pessary, right, left or both sideseach 1	25
4141.*	Skene's Cystocele Pessary	50
4142.*	Kinloch's " 1	85
414 3.	Gehrung's " "	35





4142

INTRA-UTERINE STEM PESSARIES AND CERVICAL DRAINAGE TUBES.



4150.*	Wylie's Cervi	ical Dra	ainage	Tube,	hard	rubber,	6 si	zes		each		60
4151.*	Boldt's "		66	4.6	4.6		6					60
4153.*	Plain Hard F	Rubber	Stem	Pessar	y		•••••					35
4154.	" Glass 8	Stem P	essary	r								25
4155.**	Galvanic		6.6								1	00
4156.*	Peaslee's	4.4	"			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • •			1	00
4157.*	Conant's	4.6	44				••••				1	85
4158.*	Cutter's	66	. 6	with b	elt		• • • • • •			•••••••	1	50
4159.	Donaldson's	66	66		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •			•••••		1	00
4160.*	Chamber's	6.6	66	set of	threes	sizes an	d In	tro	ducer		2	75

Mention size desired when ordering.

EXAMINING AND OPERATING SETS.

Vesico-Vaginal Fistula Set, No. 1.

Montgomery's General Gynæcological Operating Set, No. 2.

Contains one Sims' Speculum; one Goodell's Speculum; one two pronged Volsellum Forceps; two Tenaculums; set of Pratt's Uterine Dilators, sixteen sizes; one Curette, sharp; one Curette, dull; one Placenta Forceps; one Garrigues' Forceps for Gauze Packing; two Scalpels; one Uterine Knife, double edge, curved on flat; two Scalpels, bent angular, right and left; one Thomas' long Tissue Forceps, slide catch; one Needle Holder; one Scissors, long, curved on flat; one Scissors, long, bent at angle; one Blunt Hook; one Shot Compressor; Cervix and Perineal Needles; Silk Wire, Silk Worm Gut, and Perforated Shot.

Emmet's Vesico-Vaginal Fistula Set, No. 3.

Contains one Sims' Large Speculum; one Sims' Small Speculum; one Emmet's Depressor; four Emmet's Sponge Holders; one Sims' Sigmoid Catheter; one Emmet's Uterotome; two Emmet's Tenacula; one Perry's Tenaculum; six Emmet's Scissors; one Emmet's Wire Pressing Forceps; two Bistouries; one Scalpel; one Emmet's Needle Holder; one Emmet's Dressing Forceps; one Emmet's Wire Twisting Forceps; one Sims' Blunt Hook; one Sims' Shield; one Sims' Wire Carrier; one Coil Silver Wire; one dozen Emmet's Needles.

In morocco pouch, lined with red chamois.......\$60 00

Examination and Application Set, No. 4.

Contains one Goodell's Speculum; one Ferguson's Speculum, hard rubber; one Simpson's Sound; one Sims' Silver Probe; two Aluminum Applicators, with Set Screw Handle; one Uterine Dressing Forceps; one Long Pipe Syringe; one Elliot's Repositor; one Thomas' Blunt Currette; one Simons' Sharp Currette; one Buttle's Scarifier, one Goodell's Dilator, light; one Sims' Tenaculum; four Glass Stopper Bottles.

Montgomery's Abdominal Set, No. 5.

Kelly's Examining and Application Set, No. 6.

Contains two Sims' Specula, 1 Nelson's Trivalve Speculum; one Kelly's Corrugated Tenaculum; one Uterine Sound, graduated in inches and centimeters; one Kelly's delicate Tenaculum Forceps, with catch; one Thomas' delicate Uterine Dressing Forceps, with catch; one Kelly's Gauze and Cotton Packer; two Glass Catheters; one Playfair's Aluminum Applicator, one Kelly's Knife-Blade, Tenaculum.

Price......\$16 50

In addition to the above, the following for Dilatation and Curetting.

One Goodell's Dilator, heavy; one Ellinger Dilator, light; one Simon's Curette, sharp; one Martin's Double Curette; one Tenaculum, stout; one Polypus Forceps; one Kelly's Perineal Pad; 1 Fountain Syringe, large, with Esmarch's Stop-Cock; one Kelly's Leg Holder; one Instrument Tray.

One 16 inch bag for carrying above set with space for dressings, anesthetics, &c............\$58 00

Kelly's Abdominal Set, No. 7.

Contains two Scalpels; one Scissors, short, straight; one blunt nose Scissors, long, stout; one right angle Tenaculum; two Retractors; twelve Artery Forceps; two Dissecting Forceps, rat toothed; one dozen Curved Needles, for Intestinal Suture, Pedicle and Abdominal Wall; one Reiner's Needle Holder; four Kelly's Sponge Holding Forceps; one Kelly's Drainage Tube Forceps; one Tait's Ovariotomy Trocar, plain.

Price\$54 00

Accessories to Kelly's Set of Instruments.

One Aspirator, with bottle; Thermo-Cautery; four Glass Drainage Tubes; Rubber Tubing, for Hysteromyomectomy; twelve Sterilized Sponges; Silk on Glass Spools in Kelly's heavy tubes; Catgut in Alcohol; Glass Catheter; Kelly's Ovariotomy Pad; Fountain Syringe; Oleine Soap; Nail Brush; Robb's Aseptic Razor; three Instrument Trays; four Basins; Hypodermic Syringe; White Linen Operating Suit; tubes containing culture media and needles; four Sterilized Towels in bag; one-half pound Sterilized Cotton; five yards Sterilized Gauze in bag; Abdominal Bandage; one pound Ether; four ounces Chloroform; Ether Cone; Iodoform and Boric Acid Powder (1-7); Permanganate of Potash; Oxalic Acid; Collodion; Two ounces Brandy; Sodium Chloride Tablets, for Saline Solution.

For Hypodermic use, tablets of Strychnine, $\frac{1}{50}$, tablets of Atropine, $\frac{1}{200}$, and tablets of Nitro-Glycerine, $\frac{1}{100}$.

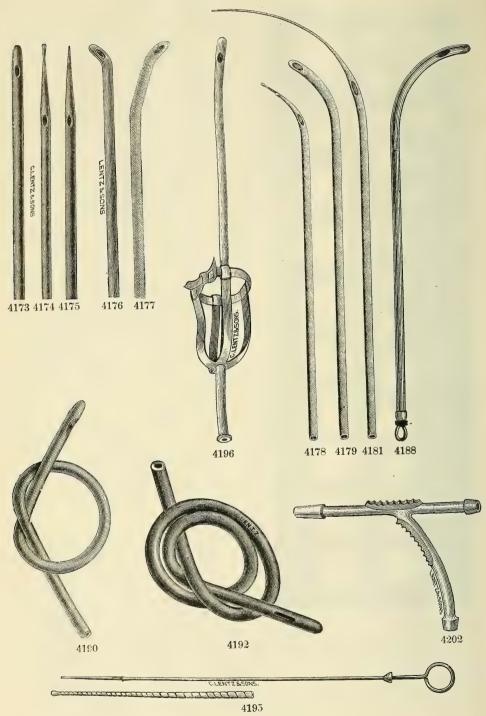
Prices on application.

CLEMTZ & SONS, PHILADIA	Diameter in	French	American	English
	Millimetres.	Scale.	Scale.	Scale.
5 8 8	1/3	1		
3 3	1/2		1	
	2 2	2		
6 0 5 7	1 1½	3 4	2	1/4
	13	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
	1 2	5		2
84 S	2	6	4	1
	$2\frac{1}{3}$	7		
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	2
4 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3	9	6	3
	31	10		
_ co <u>_</u>	$3\frac{1}{2}$		7	4
2 0 0 2	$\frac{3^2_3}{3}$	11		
	441	12 13	.8	5
	43 4½	15	9	6
15 0 8 0 15	43	14		0
32 32	5	15	10	7
	5^1_3	16		
	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	11	8
₩ 💮 🔻	$5\frac{2}{3}$ 6	17 18	12	9
9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6^{1}_{3}	19	1.5	3
01 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$		13	10
	$6\frac{5}{3}$	20		
6 2 2 4 H	7	21	14	11
	$7\frac{1}{3}$	22	15	12
35	$7\frac{2}{3}$	23	19	12
∞	8	24	16	13
() () ()	81	25		
	$8\frac{1}{2}$		17	14
4 6	8^{2}_{3}	26 27	18	1.5
5	91	28	16	15
	$9\frac{1}{2}$		19	16
	$9\frac{5}{3}$	29		•••••
3 8 8 2 2 E	10	30	20	17
	$10\frac{1}{3}$	31	21	10
	$10\frac{1}{3}$	32	21	18
	11	33	22	
E • 82	$11\frac{1}{3}$	34		
7.5	112		23	
<u>+</u>	$11\frac{5}{3}$	35 36	24	
	$12 \dots 12^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots$	36 37	24	
F - 8	$12\frac{1}{2}$		25	
	$12\frac{5}{3}$	38		
	13	39	26	
	13\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	40		
4170				

The Gauge shows the numbers and exact sizes of Male Urethral Instruments according to the Otis or French Scale. The English and American numbers corresponding to them, as well as the diameter of all three Scales in Millimetres, will be found in the subjoined table

In ordering Urethral Instruments, state by what Gauge and size.

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

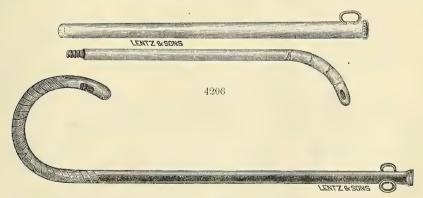


Mention number and scale when ordering. See prices on next page.

SOLID END GUM ELASTIC WEB CATHETERS.

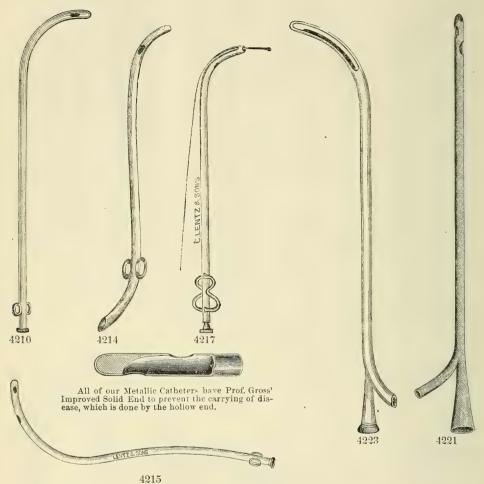
From Nos. 5 to 20, American Scale.

4173.*	Catheter,	"Superior	Linen,"	cylindric	eal, ambe	er or bl	ack col	or			\$	35
4174.*	66	4.6	"	olivary	4.6	,						40
4175.*	"	"	4.4	conical	4.6				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		40
4176.*	£ 6	66	6.6	Mercier'	s elbow,	amber	or blac	k colo	r			50
4177.*	44	4.6	44	46	double	elbow,	${\bf amber}$	or bla	ck colo	r		65
4178.*		44	44	olivary c	urved, a	mber o	r black	color				6 0
4179.*	"	"	* 66	cylindric	eal ''	66	44	٤ 4				50
4181.*	"	66	66	rat-tail e	end	66	4.4	66	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			65
4183.	. 46	Silk Web,	cylindric	al, ambe	r color	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	* * * * * * * * * * * * *			6 5
4184.		44 44	olivary	4.6	"							75
4185.	4 4		conical	"	"							75
4186.	6.6		Mercier'	s elbow, a	amber co	olor						85
4188.*	66	English Co	tton We	b, red, cy	lindrical	, 1-12.			each, 15	5c.; doz.	1	25
4190.*	46	Nelaton's,	soft rubl	per, with	depresse	d eye,	11-25, 1	Frenc	scale			30
4192.*	. "	Jacque's	66 66		4.6	66	5 to 12,	Engl	ish scal	e		50
4193.	66	Davidson's	66 61	46	open end	l, 11-21	, Frenc	h scal	e			50
4195.*	44	Guide, Otia	s', for int	roducing	soft rub	ber ca	heters.					75
4196.*	66	Holder, or	penis mu	ızzle, rub	ber					•••••••		40
4198.	46	and Bougie	e, box ro	and, 14 ii	nches lor	g, tin	enamele	ed				15
4199.	4.6	44 44	,, oz	al 14	46 66	pap	ier-mac	he				75
4202.*	Double T	ube, to use	with soft	rubber o	eatheter,	for wa	shing o	ut th	e bladde	er		60
4203.	Hosmer's	T Tube, to	use with	soft rub	ber cath	eter for	washir	ıg out	the bla	dder		60
4204.*	Catheter,	Gross', spir	al, metal	lic, 12 in	ches lon	g					1	00
4205.	"	66 66		in tw	o parts			• • • • • • •			1	25
4206.*	c \$	flexible join	nt, silver,	46 41	٠						3	00



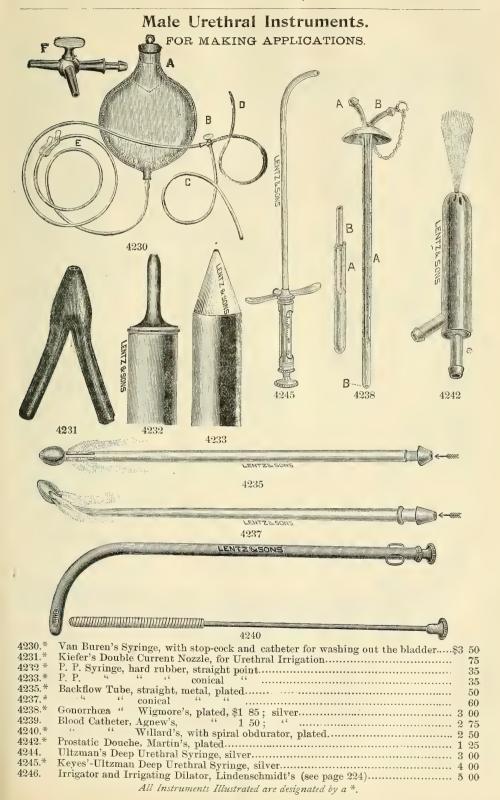
4204

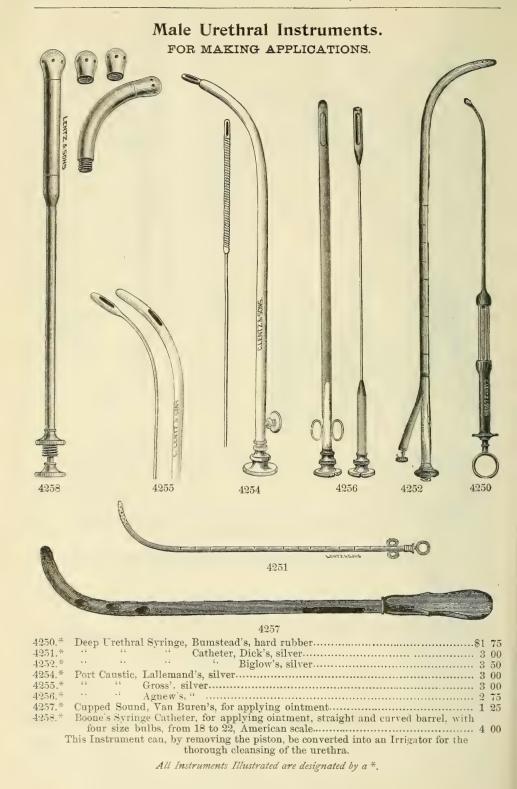
METALLIC CATHETERS.

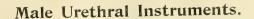


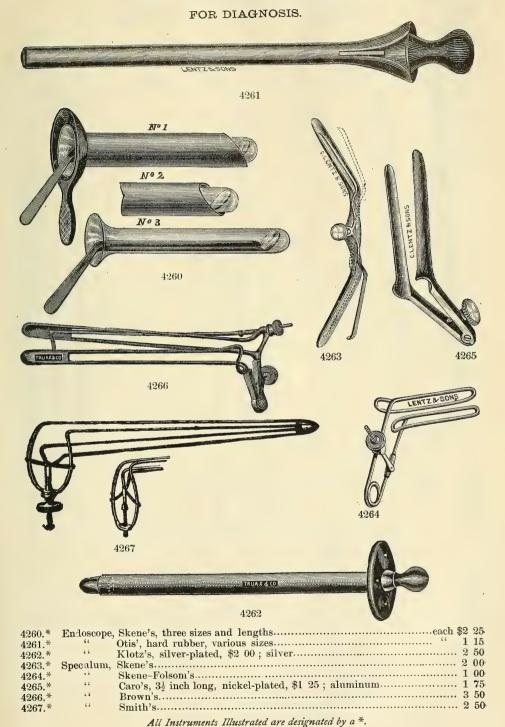
4210.**	Catheters,	Germa	n-silver j	plated, any size	5	65
4211.	. 6			d), 9-12, \$1 10; 13-16, \$1 40; 17-20, French scale		
4212.	6.6	pure si	ilver (pli	able), 9-12, \$1 75; 13-16, \$2 25; 17-20 " "	2	75
4213.	6.6			l (pliable), any size		
4214.*	£ 6	Symes	double	curve, plated. 90c.; silver, \$1 50 to	2	00
4215.*	4.6	Prosta	tic, plate	d. 90c.; silver, 13-16, \$1 75; 17-19, \$2 25; 20-23	2	75
4217.*	6.6	Gouley	y's tunne	elled, for Filiform Bougies, plated	1	75
4219.	6.6	male a	nd femal	le combined, plated, \$1 00; silver	1	75
4221.*	6.4			"Superior Linen" web, gum elastic		
4222.	66	64	66	soft rubber	2	25
4223.*		6.6		Nott's, plated, \$1 50; silver	3	00
4224.	4.6	6.6	6.4	Brodie's " 1 50; "	3	00
4226.	Winternit	Z'S'	6.6	Psychrophor (cooling sound), plated	1	75

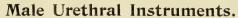
All our plated Catheters are made of the best German-silver and triple plated. Catheters of every description made to order from sample or drawing.

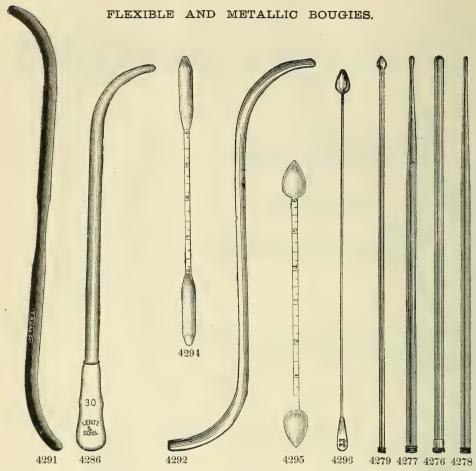










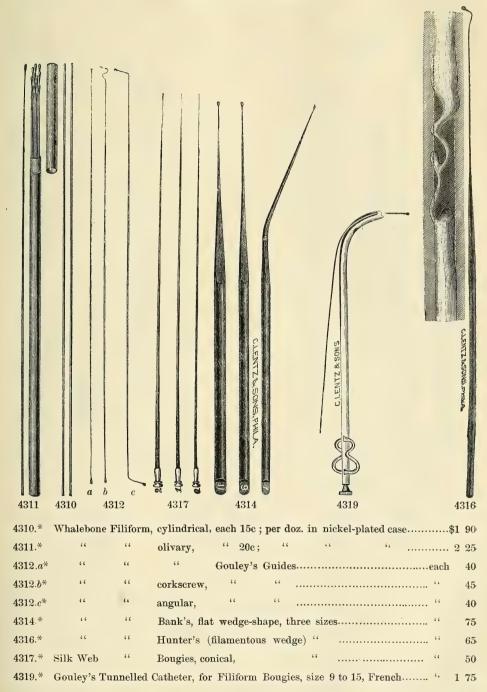


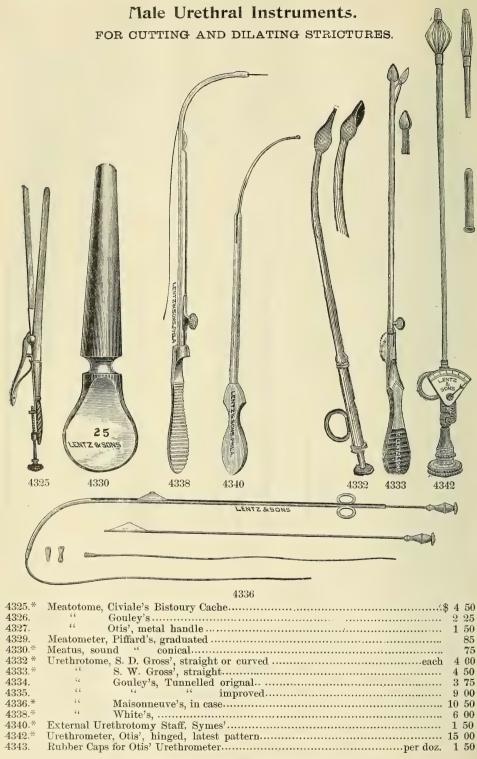
Gum Elastic Web Bougies, from No. 5 to 20, American Scale.

		- ,											
4276.*	Bougie,	"Superior Linen," cylindrical, amber or black color\$ 35											
4277.*	"	" olivary " " 40											
4278.*	6.4	" " olivary " " " 40 " concical " " " 40											
4279.*	4.6	Exploring Bulbous (or Bougie a'boule) 50											
4281.	6.6	Silk Web, cylindric, olivary or conical point, amber coloreach 65											
4283.	6.6	English cotton web, red, cylindrical, 1-12 each 15cdoz. 1 25											
4~00.		Inglish colour wes, red, cylindrical, 1-12 card 190											
Metallic Bougies or Sounds.													
4286.*	- 6	Steel, conical, curved, from 10 to 30, French scale											
4287.	6.4	" " " " 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 00 1 00 00 1 00 00											
4288.	. 4	" Benique's, curve											
4290.		" straight, conical											
4291 *													
4292.*	6.6	" Pratt's, double curve, two sizeseach 90 double curve, two sizes. \$1 00 : pliable metal											
4293.	+ 6												
4294.*		Weiss', double, two sizes, plain stem, each 75c; graduated stem "1 00											
4295.*	4.4	Weiss', double, two sizes, plain stem, each 75c.; graduated stem "1 00 Exploring " "75c.; " " " " 1 00											
4296.*	6.6	Otis', "flexible stem, No. 8-40, French scale" 35											
4297.	4.6	Fowler's modification of Otis' Exploring, double, with set screw slide "75											
4298.	4.6	Gouley's Tunnelled, for Filform Bougies											
		Mention number and scale when ordering.											

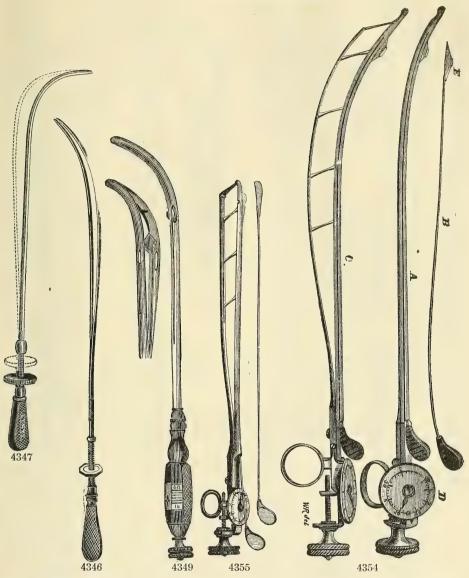
All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

FILIFORM BOUGIES.





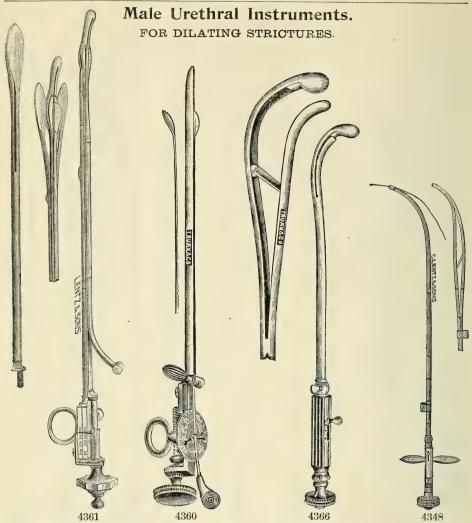
FOR DILATING STRICTURES.



4346.*	Dilator,	Stearn's		3	75
4347.*	66	Lentz's, modi	ification of Stearn's	5	00
4348.*	4.6	Gouley's (see	page 220)	7	50
4349.*	4.6	Gross'		10	00
4350.	66	Schweig's	·	7	50
4351.	6.6		t in case		
4354.*	Dilating	Urethrotome,	Otis', curved, latest pattern	20	00
4355.*	66	66	" straight, " "		
4356.	6.6	44	Hunter's		
4358.	1.6	16	Stearn's	9	00

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

1

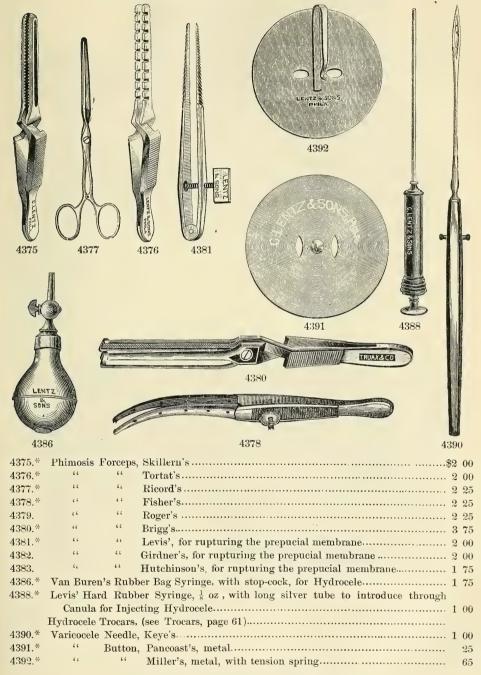


Gerster's Self-Registering Aseptic Dilating Urethrotome, a modification of Otis'. It can easily be taken apart for cleaning, and it combines the virtues of Otis' Urethrometer and his Urethrotome.

The Urethrotome is composed of five easily detachable parts; three steel rods and two screws. One of the rods is provided with a laterally grooved bulb of small size acting as a wedge, which by the aid of a stout thumb-screw, serves to spring apart a pair of congruent steel blades. The amount of separation of these steel blades (somewhat resembling a pair of old fashioned draper's shears), reduced to millimeters, corresponding to the urethral calibre, is indicated by a dial placed above the ring that serves for the fixation of the instrument. The correct adjustment of the thumb-screw is secured by a small check-screw which represents the proximal end of the urethrotome. The third rod, a small knife, hidden in the slightly curved beak of the instrument, can be withdrawn so as to correspond to the place of widest separation of the shear-blades. The calibre of the closed instrument is exactly 15 millimeters. It permits of a distension to 45 millimeters, and in these particulars coincides with the minimal and maximal dimensions of Otis' urethrotome. It can be taken apart in fifteen seconds, and can be put together in double that time.

4366.*	Prostatic	Gland	Dilator,	Gouley's	12	00			
4368.	6.6	4.6	66	Mercier's	7	50			
4370.	4.6	4.6	66	Harrison's, gum elastic	1	25			
All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.									

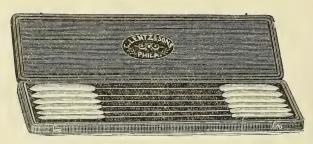
FOR PHIMOSIS VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE.



All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

Urethral Instruments.

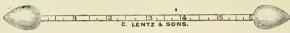
4416.* Weiss' Pocket Set of Sounds.



4416



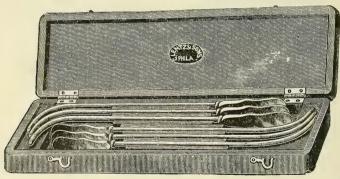
4417.* Weiss' Pocket Set of Exploring Bougies.



441'

This case of Bulbous Bougies for locating strictures of the male urethra, is designed as a companion set to the Sounds; it comprises twelve sizes, from No. 9 to No. 20, American Gauge. The stems are graduated in 1/4 inches on both sides, as shown in the illustrations, as an accurate and simple means of measuring the depth of the stricture.

Set of Conical Pointed Steel Sounds.



4419

J. Wm. White's Stricture Set.

4421. Seven Steel Sounds, conical; 5 Fine French Gum Elastic Exploring Bulbous Bougies; 1 dozen Whalebone Filiform Bougies; 2 Gouley's Tunnelled Catheters; 2 Metal Catheters, plated; 1 Metal Prostatic Catheter, plated; 2 Jacque's Soft Rubber Catheters; 3 Olive Pointed Gum Elastic Catheters; 1 Mercier's Gum Elastic Prostatic Catheter.

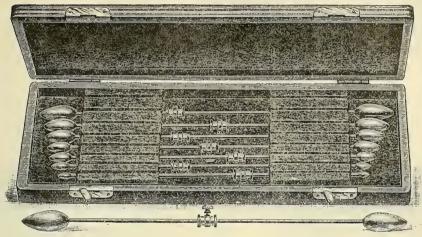
4422. The same, with Gross' Urethrotome and Gouley's Stricture Dilator in addition... 33 50

Stricture and Lithotomy Sets put up to Order.

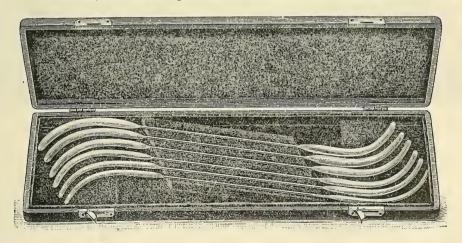
All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

Urethral Instruments.

SOUNDS AND EXPLORERS.



4423.



4424

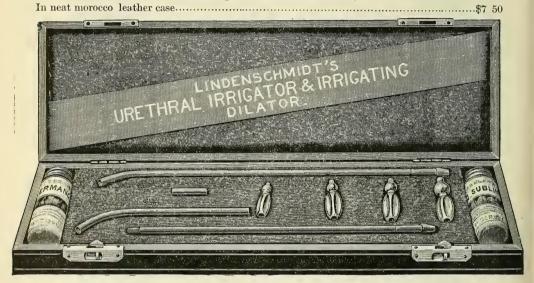
Urethral Instruments.



4420

4425.* Rhoads' Improved Set of Interchangeable Bougies.

(Including 10 curved and 10 meatus).



4426.* Lindenschmidt's Urethral Irrigator and Irrigating Dilator.

In acute gonorrhea or chronic prostatitis, where it is desired to use the irrigator only, the dilator can readily be removed from the instrument.

In chronic gonorrhea and gleet, the most gratifying results are obtained by using the

dilator in conjunction with the irrigator.

To irrigate successfully is of great importance, and as this cannot be accomplished, unless the mucous membrane can be dilated at the same time, in order to separate and distend the large number of crypts and follicles connected with the urethra, every physician will understand how indispensable this instrument is in the treatment of these obstinate cases.

All sections of the instrument are arranged in such a manner, that they can easily be

separated and used independent of the rest.

Each canula has a funnel end to permit the introduction of a nozzle from either a fountain

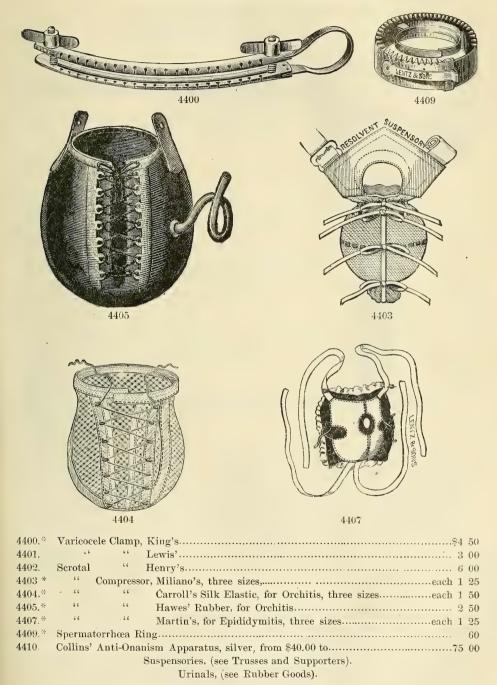
or a bulb syringe.

If it is impossible to locate the disease to any certain portion of the urethra, the instrument can be moved backward and forward through the entire length of the canal in order to irrigate every part of it thoroughly.

Complete Set of Instruments, \$5.00.

We will also furnish with the above, a two quart fountain syringe, with special tip, at an additional cost of \$1 50, if specified in your order.

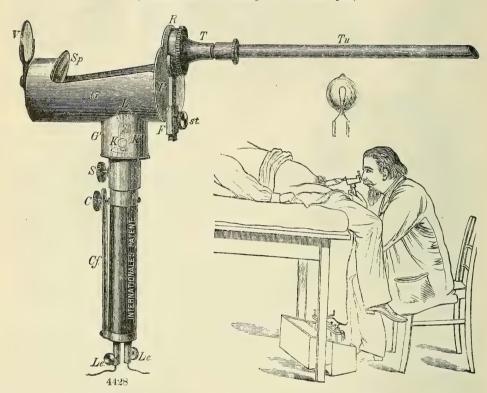
SCROTAL CLAMPS AND COMPRESSORS.



All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

4428.* LEITER'S PANELECTROSCOPE.

(Incandescent Lamp Urethroscope.)



In the mode of reflection, this instrument is a distinct innovation. In other endoscopic instruments the lamp was usually placed in front of a perforated mirror, and the operator looked at the object through the perforation; but in Leiter's Panelectroscope the mirror Sp, is placed behind the lamp L, and its concavity permits of the concentration of the rays of the light coming from the lamp upon the object, the operator looking over the upper edge of the mirror into the tube Tu, fixed to the instrument. In this way he is enabled, even in the case of such narrow and long canals as the male urethra, to observe and to use the operating instruments, knife or platinum burner at the same time. This arrangement also makes it possible with the aid of a cotton holder to apply acids, caustic, etc., exactly on the spot where their effect is most wanted, or with a pair of forceps to seize foreign bodies in the æsophagus, urethra, etc., and to extract or destroy them. To observe and operate at the same time has never been accomplished before by any of the numerous apparatus designed for these purposes, and in this respect, as well as on account of its higher illuminating power and lighter weight, this apparatus by far supercedes other endoscopes. A further advantage is that the lamps can burn for hours without perceptibly heating the apparatus.

It is chiefly employed for lighting up the male and female urinary organs, the ear, nose, esophagus, rectum and vagina. In removing the metal plate R P and screwing on a mirror in its place, the same apparatus may be conveniently used for lighting up the nasal cavity.

The circuit is closed either by pressing down spring Cf, in which case it remains closed as long as the pressure lasts, or by screwing down screw C.

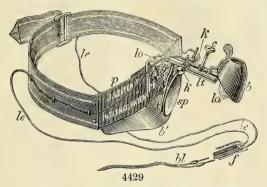
To generate the light, a battery of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 volts is required (Edison-Lalande, Types F. L. or M. or a three cell storage battery). See Electrical Apparatus for description of batteries.

"The instrument is furnished, as shown in illustration, with one extra lamp, and an assortment of Tubes of any calibre desired, nicely fitted in velvet-lined case.

Write for price, stating number of Tubes desired.

4429.* LEITER'S INCANDESCENT LAMP HEAD-BAND.

For use in Laryngoscopy and all the purposes described under No. 4428.



This appliance has proven to be a most practical one in Laryngoscopy, it being not liable to become heated—an advantage of greatest importance over other Head-bands which are used in connection with either Argand burner or Student lamp.

In order to give the light the desired direction, the apparatus is moved upward or down-

ward by means of the hinge g.

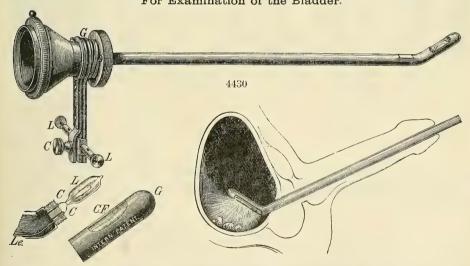
The Mirror can be placed in the middle of band for examinations of large cavities with both eyes, or it may be fastened over the right or left eye in order to examine with one eye any narrow cavities, such as the male urethra, etc.

With the instrument as described above we can also furnish a handle and magnifying lens,

for use of the apparatus without the Head-band.

Prices on application.

4430.* LEITER'S IMPROVED ELECTRO-CYSTOSCOPE. For Examination of the Bladder.

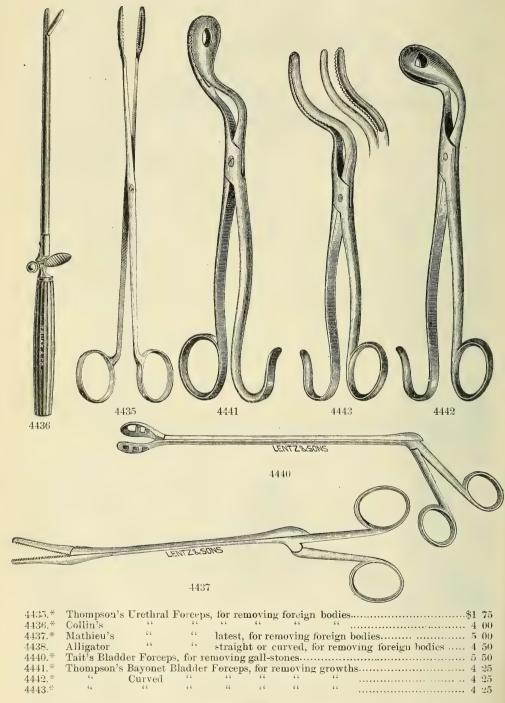


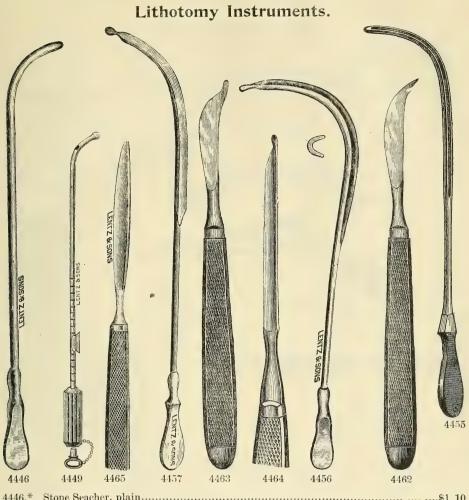
This instrument, which has been used for several years past with the greatest success, consists of a Catheter Tube, bent at the end at an angle of 145°, and a Telescope, which is inserted in the Catheter Tube. The lamp has its place in the elbow, which can be unscrewed to allow changing of lamp when necessary.

By aid of the Telescope a large surface of the interior of the bladder can be seen at once, and very distinctly. Same Battery required as for Panelectroscope.

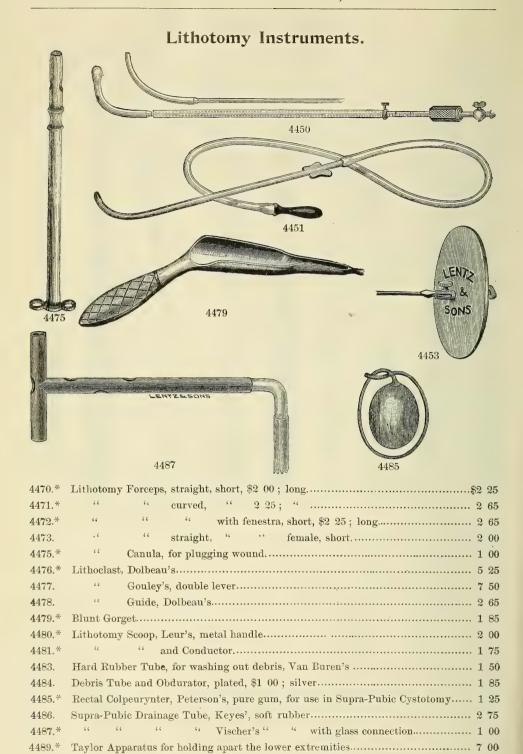
Price and further description on application.

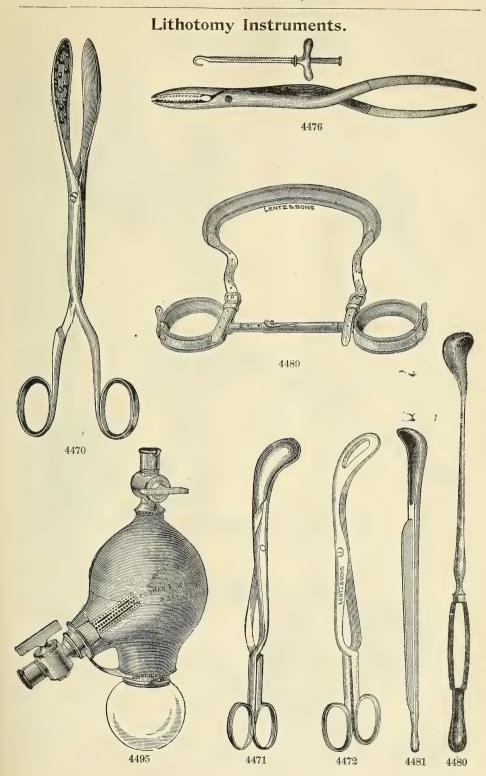
FOREIGN BODY AND BLADDER FORCEPS.



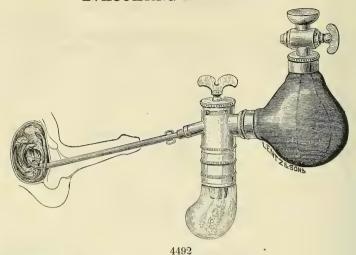


4446.*	Stone Sea		plain	
4447.			Gouley's 1 1	
4448.		٤ .	Little's 2 0)(
4449.*		. ′	Γhompson's	35
4450.*	66 6	• (Otis' (see next page) 4 0	00
4451.*	44 41		Andrews' (see next page) 1 5	50
4453.*	Sounding	Boar	I, adapted to any Stone Searcher (see next page) 1 7	75
4455.*	Lithotomy	y Staf	f 1 5	
4456.*	44	6.6	Little's 1 5	
4457.*	44	6 4	Markoe's	50
4458.	٠,	64	rectangular, Buchanan's 1 5	50
4459.	66	6.6	straight, female	25
4460.	4.6	Dir	ector, Little's, for median Lithotomy 1 2	25
4461.	٤ ٤	Bise	ector, Wood's 3 5	50
4462.*	6.6	Scal	pel, sharp point, Aseptic, metal handle 1 5	50
4463.*	44		· probe '' '' " … 1 5	50
4464.*	6.4	Bist	oury, Blizzard's. probe point, Aseptic, metal handle 1 5	
4465.*	66		" Little's, sharp " . " " " 1 3	35

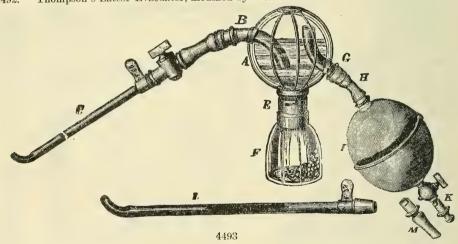




Lithotomy Instruments. EVACUATING APPARATUS.



4492.* Thompson's Latest Evacuator, modified by Weiss......



\$22 50 4493.* Otis' Evacuator.....



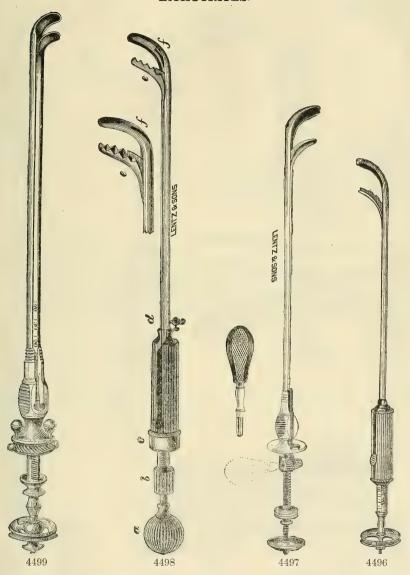
4494

Walker's Evacuator..... 4494.* Bigelow's Latest Evacuator, (see page 231).....

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *

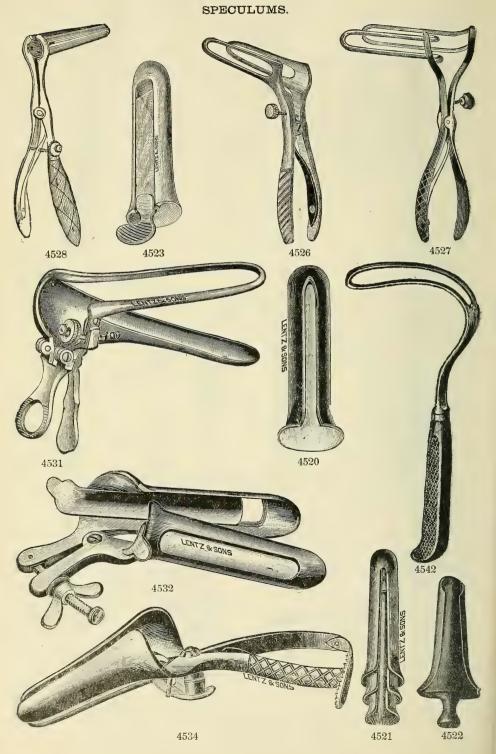
Lithotomy Instruments.

LITHOTRITES.

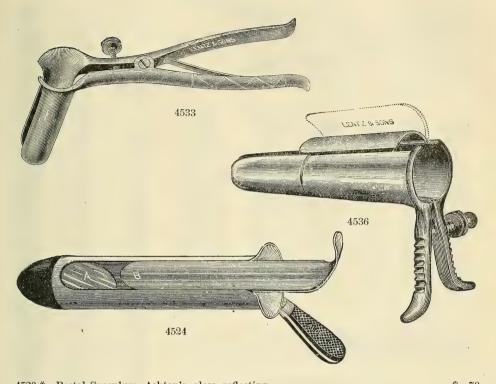


4496.*	Lithotrite,	Thompson's.	\$26	50
4497 *	**	Ferguson's	18	75
4498.*	••	Bigelow's, latest improved	40	00
4499.*	6.4	Civiale's	18	75
4500.	4	Keye's	26	50
4501.	**	Jacobson's	22	50

Anal and Rectal Instruments.

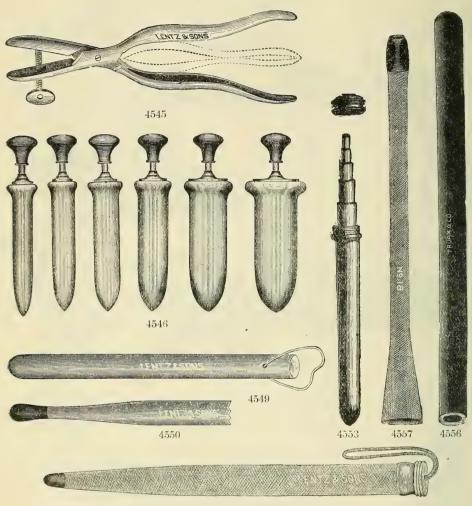


SPECULUMS.



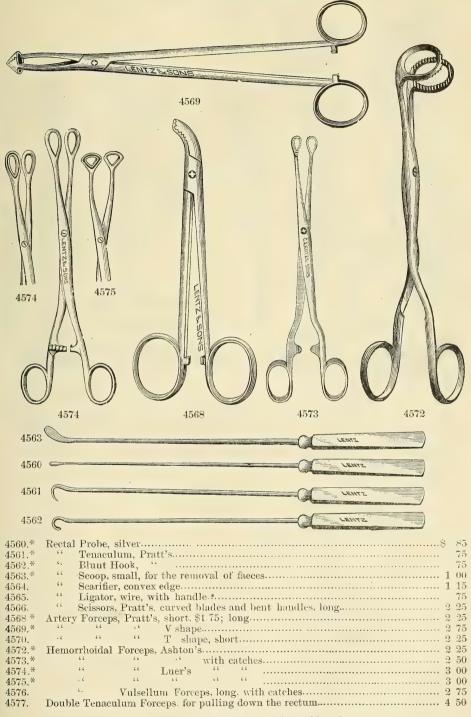
4520.*	Rectal	Speculum,	Ashton's, gl	ass, reflecting	,	• • •	\$	70
4521.*	66	66	" ha	rd rubber, each	75 cents;	se	et of four 2	75
4522.*	6.6	6.	Allingham's	Conical, with p	lug		2	25
4523.*	4.6	44	Reed's Impr	oved, with glass	slide	• • • • •	3	00
4524.*	4.6	4.	Aloe's, three	sizes			each 5	00
4525.	6.6	4.6	Sim's, (see p	age 159), nickel	-plated,	\$1	50; aluminum 2	50
4526.*	6.6	"	" Bival	ve, fenestrated,	44	2	25; " … 3	00
4527.*	4.6	66	44 44	steel wire,	"	3	50	
4528.*	4.6	4.6	Bodenhamer	's, two sizes,	" each,	2	00	
4529.	4.4	4.6	Sass' Bivaly	e,	4.4	2	50	
4530.	4.4	4.6	Cusco's "	stiff handles,	44	2	50; aluminum 3	50
4531.*	4.6	66	Kelsey's "	folding "	44	3	00	
4532.*	6.6		O'Neil's "	sliding sides,	"	4	50; aluminum 5	50
4533.*	6.6	44	Pratt's "	two sizes	" each,	3	00; " 3	50
4534.*	4.6	6.6	Ashton's Tr	ivalve,	44	5	00	
4535.	4.6	4.4	Nott's	" steel,	4.6	5	00	
4536.*	4.4	4.4	Haslam's H	inged,	6.6	4	00	
4537.	4.4	66	Ricord's Biv	alve,	"	3	00	
4538.	. 6	66	Van Buren's	8,	44	2	25; aluminum 2	75
4539.	. 6	4.6	Keen's Biva	lve, fenestrated,	"	4	00	
4542.*	6.6	Retractor,	Kelsey's,		4.6	2	50	

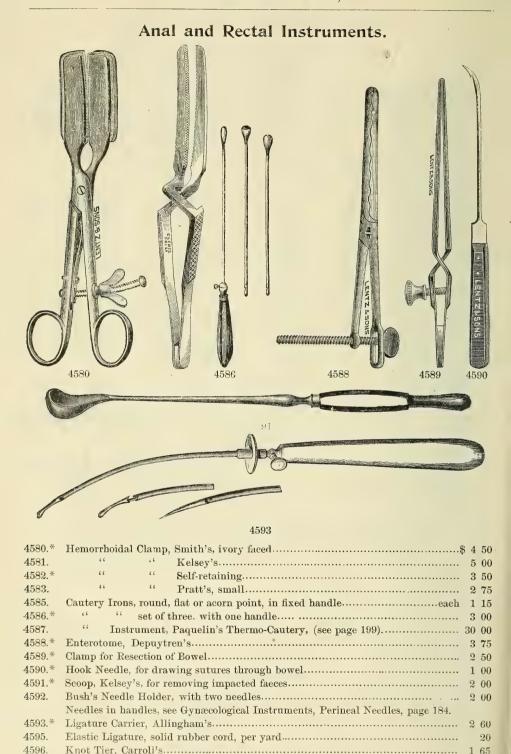
FOR DILATING.



4551

4545.* 4546.*	Rectal Dilator, Sims', steel, nickel-plated	25
	set)()
4547.	Rectal Dilator, Pratt's, for warm or cold water, six sizes, \(\frac{5}{8} \) inch to 1\(\frac{3}{8} \) inch diame-	
	ter, each \$1.50; set	25
4549.*	Rectal Bougies, cylindrical, gum elastic web, twelve sizeseach	35
4550.*	" olivary, " " " " " " " " " 1 (10
4551.0	Rectal Bougies, cylindrical, gum elastic web, twelve sizes. each olivary. "1 to conical, "1 to c	90
4552.	" Wales', olivary, soft rubber, " " " " " 1 7	75
4553.**	" cylindrical, hard rubber, set of six sizes, nested 3 (00
4554.	"Sponge Tents, according to sizeeach 30c. to	50
4555.	" Elm Tents, " " " 30c. to "	40
455 1.4	"Tube, soft rubber three sizes each 1	00
4557.	" gum elastic web, funnel end, three sizes " 1	00







All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

and Prolapsus Ani Supporter, with hard rubber spring and pad...... 4 50

Reed's.....

'Trousseau's..... 1 50

pure gum, complete, with belt...... 3 00

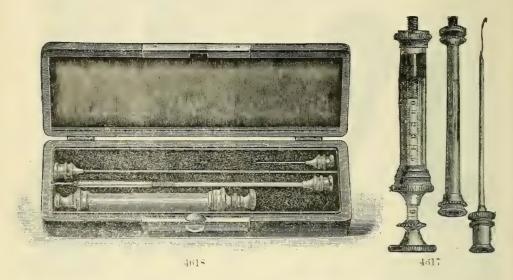
66

4610.*

4611.*

4612.*

4613.





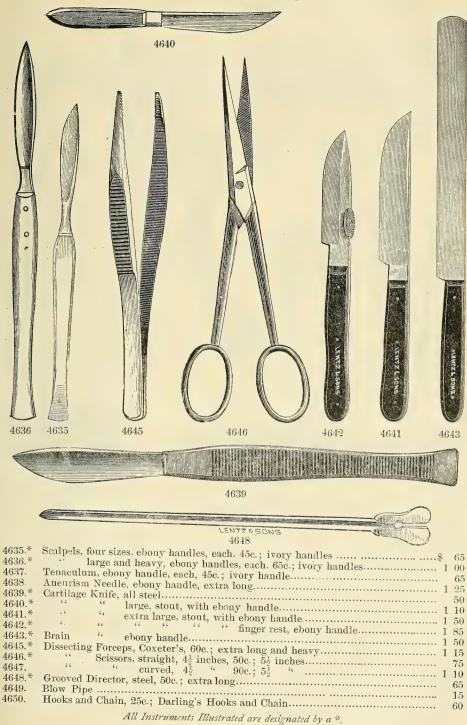
4616

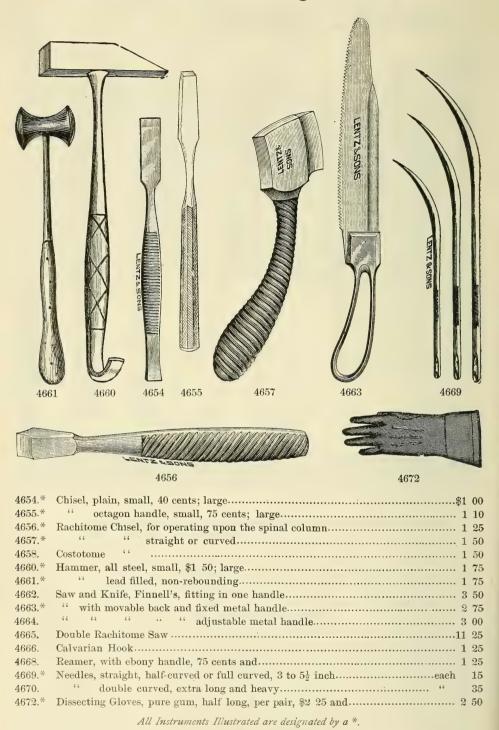
4616.*	Hemorrhoidal	Needle.	to fit on Hypodermic Syringe		75
4617.#		Syringe.	Adams', in case	3	00
J618 #			complete. "	3	50

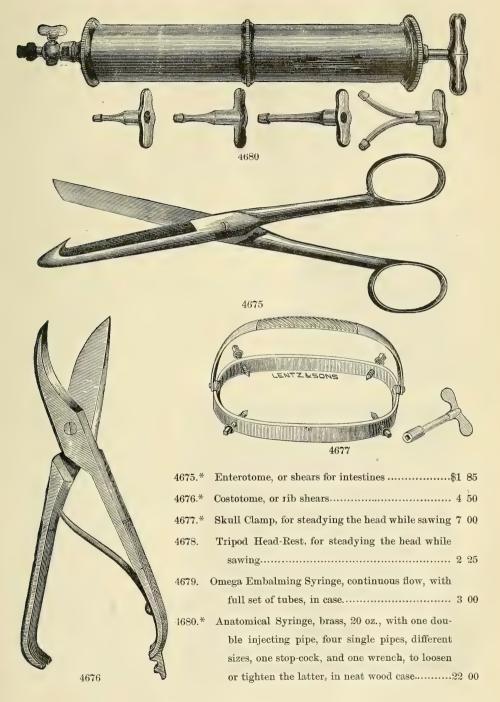
This Instrument consists of a solid silver barrel syringe with cap, holding 35 minims, one pure silver probe pointed canula for the exploration and injection of sinuses, fistula, etc., one ordinary hypodermic needle and one long point for the injection of hemorrhoids, the point being of platinum and having a set screw cover by means of which the distance the needle is inserted can be regulated.

4620. LENTZ'S RECTAL SET.

Contains one O'Neils Speculum; one Hemorrhoidal Syringe, with one long pure silver Canula and one long guarded Injecting Needle; one long pure Silver Probe, metal handle; one slender Silver Probe, with eye; one Sharp and one Blunt Hook, metal handle; one Curette, metal handle; one Ligature Carrier; one hard rubber Syringe, for lubricating; one hard rubber Suppository Syringe; one Martin's Irrigator, metal; four Screw Cap Ointment Pots, in a leather covered velvet lined case, 19 00







4685. Dissecting Case, No. 1.

Contains two Scalpels; one Tenaculum; one Cartilage Knife; one Scissors; one Disse ing Forceps; one Blow-pipe; one pair Chain Hooks. In mahogany case, with ebo handles	ny	
4686. Dissecting Case No. 2	···· ψ ~	

Contains three Scalpels; one Tenaculum; one Cartilage Knife; one Scissors; one Dissecting Forceps; one Blow-pipe; one pair Chain Hooks. In mahogany case, with ebony

4687. Dissecting Case, No. 3.

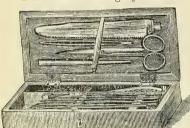
Contains four Scarpers; one Tenacutum, one Cartilage Kinte; one Scissors; one Dissect-	
ing Forceps; one pair Chain Hooks; one Blow-pipe. In mahogany case with ebony	
handles	
Rangies	3 30
In Mahogany Case, with Ivory Handles	4 56

4688. Post Mortem Case, No. 1.

Contains one Saw, movable back; three Scalpels, assorted; one Tenaculum; one Cartilage

4689. Post Mortem Case, No. 2.

Contains one Saw, movable back; four Scalpels, assorted; one Tenaculum; one Cartilage Knife; one pair Scissors; one pair Dissecting Forceps; one Enterotome; one Chisel; one Mallet; one Grooved Director; one Blow-pipe; one pair Chain Hooks; two Large

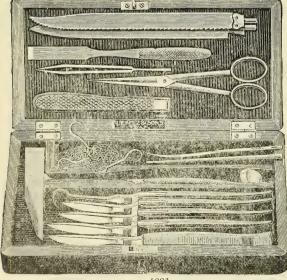


4690.* Post Mortem Case, No. 3. Finnell's.

Contains one Finnell's Saw and Knife; three assorted Scalpels; one Tenaculum; one Plain Dissecting Forceps; one Scissors; one Chisel; one Blow-pipe; one set of Hooks and Chain; Needles and Thread. In a mahogany case\$ 8 75

65

4690. *



4691.* Post Mortem Case. No. 4.

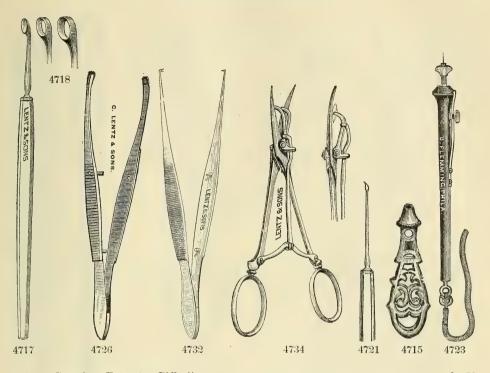
Contains Finnell's Saw and Knife to fit one Handle; three Scalpels; one Steel Handle Cartilage Knife; one pair Scissors; one Dissecting Forceps; one Tenaculum; one Mallet; one Chisel; one Blow-pipe; Chain and Hooks; Needles and Thread. In mahogany case, velvet or leather lined\$12 00

4692. Post Mortem Case, No 5. Formad's.

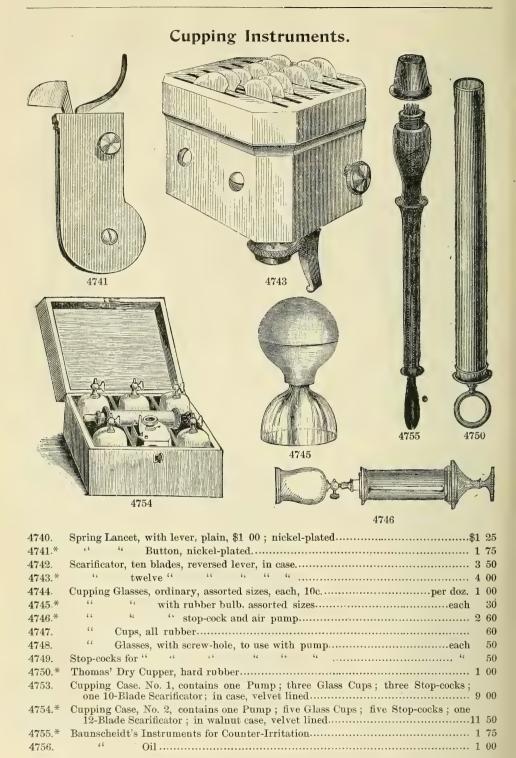
Contains three Scalpels, heavy, assorted size; one Tenaculum, heavy; two Cartilage Knives, heavy; one Brain Knife; two Dissecting Forceps, regular and long; one Scissors; one Enterotome;

one Groved Director; one set of Three-chain Hooks; one Chisel; one Rachitome Chisel. curved handle; one Saw; one Hammer; one Costotome (Rib Shear); one Blow-pipe; half dozen Needles assorted, and thread, in mahogany case, polished

Dermic Instruments.

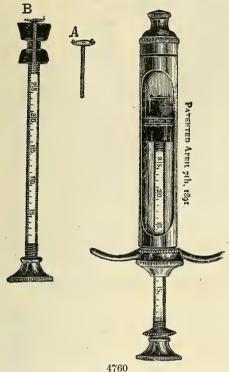


4715. _*	Comedone Extractor, Piffard's		50
4716.	" and Acne Lance, Piffard's, in folding handles	2	00
4717.*	Sharp Curette, Fox's	1	65
4718.*	" Piffard's, two sizeseach	1	65
4719.	Scarifying Spud ''	1	00
4720.	Naevus Needle		60
4721 *	Milium " Piffard's	1	00
4722.	Set of Needles for the destruction of wine marks by Electrolysis, Fox's	3	75
4723.*	Circuit Closing Needle Holder, and needles for the removal of superfluous hair by		
	Electrolysis	3	00
4724.	Fox's Needle Holder, and needles for the removal of superfluous hair by		
	Electrolysis	1	50
4725.	Needles for sameper doz.		50
4726.*	Depilating Forceps, plain		75
4728.	"Henry's	1	85
4730.	Epilating " Piffard's	1	25
4731.	Grappling " with slide catch	2	25
4732.*	Fine Toothed " used in skin grafting	1	00
4733.	" Scissors, curved, " "	1	25
4734.*	Skin Grafting Scissors, Smith's	6	00
4735.	Baunscheidt's Instruments for Counter Irritation, (see page 246, fig. 4755)	1	75



Hypodermic Syringes.

4760.* Always Ready, Never Leaking, Hypodermic Syringe.



The difficulty with Hypodermic Syringes-if not frequently used or looked after-has always been, that the leather packing of the piston becomes dry, shrinks, and does not fit the inside of barrel air-tight, thereby rendering the syringe useless. The user, in order to repair it, must remove the leather piston from the barrel, thoroughly soak, spread, and replace it; the latter task is very trying, and usually results in the instrument

being sent to the maker.

All this trouble is avoided in our new Syringe, by the aid of a simple device, "A Metal Disc, fig. A, having on one side two short projections, and on the other, a threaded pin is screwed into lower end of piston, fig. B. Should the piston packing have become dry and shrunken from nonuse or astringent liquids, in order to make it fit the inside of barrel air-tight, all that is required is to push the piston handle firmly down on barrel, thereby joining the two projections on lower side of metal disc in corresponding slots at bottom of syringe barrel, and give the handle one or two turns to the right, forcing the disc against the lower leather piston packing and spreading it, cor-responding turns of handle to the left will readily loosen the packing so that the piston can be made to fit the barrel as may be desired.

We claim for this Syringe everything its name

implies.

It has an oil chamber which lubricates the

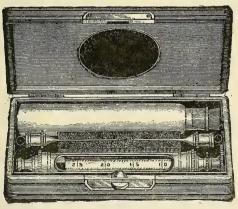
packing.

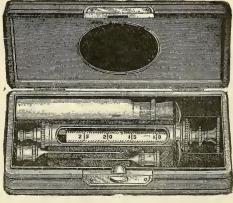
The cap upon which the needle is fitted, can be unscrewed, and the tablet dissolved in the Syringe, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying fluid in the case. The metal disc at the end of packing

closes it firmly, and makes it more aseptic than in the old style. The following Syringes have the above improvement, Nos. 4761, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

Repairing Hypodermic Syringes.

If your glass cylinder is broken, and you want a new one, always send us your fittings. If any other part of the Syringe is wanted, send what you have left, and it will be easy to supply the missing portions. To prevent confusion and loss, parties are requested to enclose their card in the same. For price of such repairing, see Repairing of Instruments.

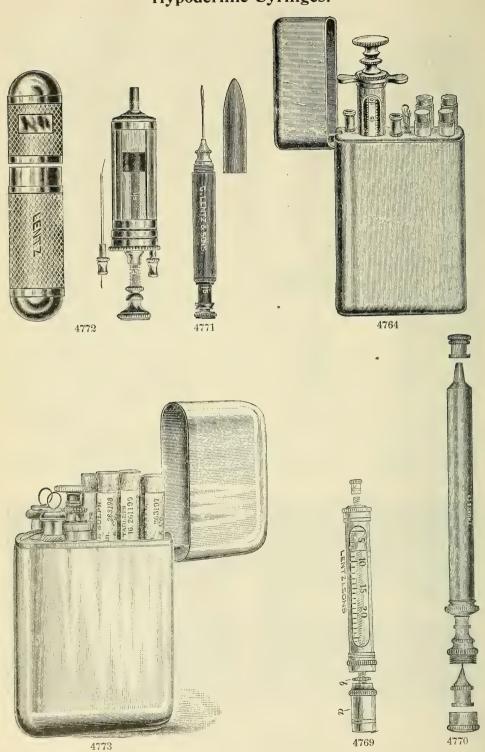




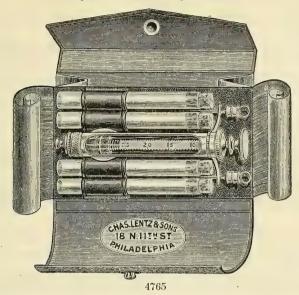
4761

4763

Hypodermic Syringes.



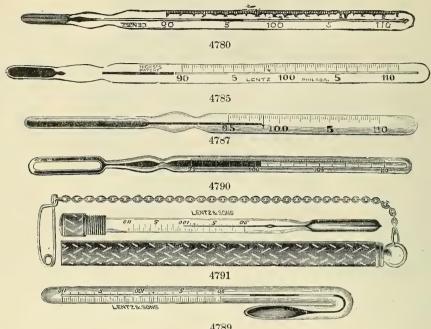
Hypodermic Syringes.



4761.* Hypodermic Syringe, with glass barrel, protected by metal, fenestrated to show graduation on piston rod, two steel needles, in case.....\$1 50 4762. solid metal barrel, graduated on piston rod, same style, in case 1 25 4763.* same style as fig. 4761, but with finger rests, two steel needles, same style as fig. 4763, in metal case, with four vials to hold 4764.* 4765.* same as fig. 4763, in fine morocco case, with two needles and 4766. same as fig. 4765, but case of genuine alligator...... 2 60 4767. same as fig. 4765, with six vials for tablets, extra fine case... 2 65 66 same as fig. 4765, with six vials for tablets, genuine alligator 3 00 4768. 4769.* pocket style, glass barrel, protected by metal, one needle fitted in top of piston rod...... 1 75 4770.* pocket style or for pocket case, with solid silver barrel, graduated on piston, gold plated needle fitted in top of piston 4771.* Fowler's, for pocket, or pocket case, the entire syringe is made of hard rubber including piston, the needle of 4772.* in nickel-plated metal case, sliding cover, with two needles fitting into spaces at side of barrel...... 2 75 4773.* glass barrel, with finger rests, case made of aluminum making it very light, six vials filled with tablets made by Parke Davis & Co 3 00 4775. Needles, best quality steel, nickel-plated..... 30 " reinforced, platina plated..... 4776. 50 4777. steel, gold plated, 50c.; gold, 75c.; platina.....

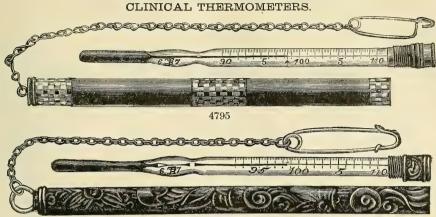
When ordering needles please state how the attachment to the syringe is to be effected, *i. e.*, screw or slide? If you desire needles for syringes not of those in our catalogue, it is necessary to send your syringe to fit them.

SELF-REGISTERING CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.



	4789	
4780.* 4781. 4782. 4783. 4784. 4785.* 4786. 4787.*	Thermometer, plain, indestructable index, American	00 25 25 50 25 50
4800	ment registers the temperature in one minute	00
4788. 4789.*	Thermometer, Hick's, same as above, with Hick's certificate	
4790.*	new, instantaneous, indestructable index, magnifying; will	30
21001	register the temperature in thirty seconds	00
4791.*	Gold-plated Thermometer Case, with chain and pin for securing to vest, into which	
	any of the above can be fitted	50
4792.	Enameled Thermometer Case, with gilt ends and centre, with chain and pin same as 4795	50
Т	Thermometers, Taylor Brothers, No. 67, following styles; they have indestructable index, with certificate and 10 clinical charts with each thermometer.	
4793.	No. 67, 4 or 5 inch, in hard rubber case, with plain tube, each \$1 25; No. 67½, with magnifying lenseach 1	7 5
4794.	No. 67 A-4 inch, in gilt case, with safety chain and snap, with plain tube,	•••
	each \$1 50; No. 67½ A, with magnifying lenseach 2	25
4795.*	No. 67 B-4 inch, in gilt and enamel case, with safety chain and snap, with plain	
47 96.	tube, each \$1, 75; No. 67½ B, with magnifying lenseach 2	50
4790.	No. 67 C—4 inch. in plain enamel case, gilt ends, with safety chain and snap, with plain tube, each \$1 50; No. 67½ C, with magnifying lenseach 2	25
4797.	No. 67 E—4 inch, in sterling silver case (frosted), with plain tube, each \$2.75; No.	20
	67½ E, with magnifying lenseach 3	50
4798.*	No. 67 F-4 inch, in sterling silver case (hand chased), with plain tube, each \$3 00;	
	No. 67½ F, with magnifying lenseach 3	75

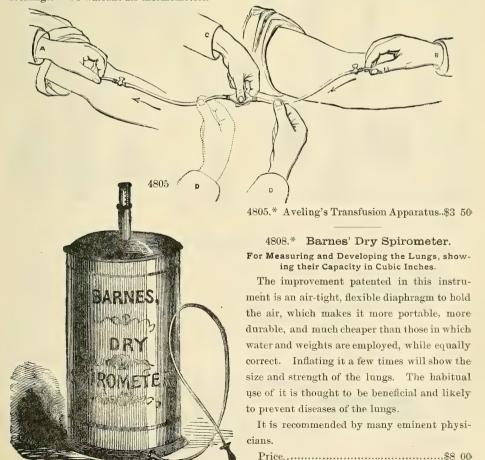
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.



4798

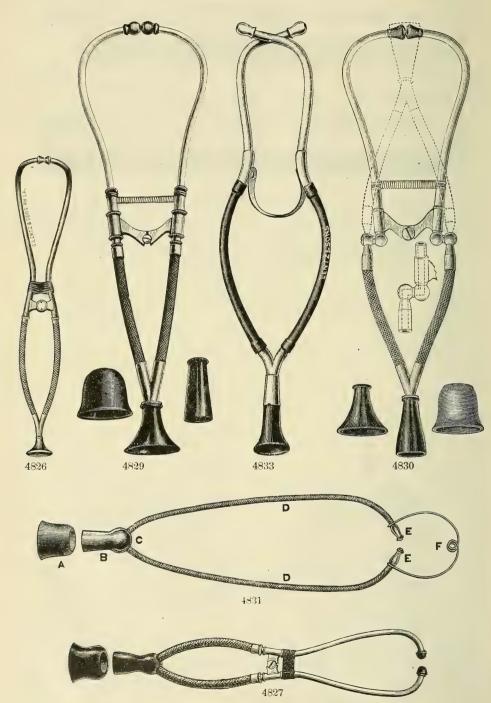
NOTICE REGARDING MAILING THERMOMETERS.

In order that customers may clearly understand our position in regard to Fever Thermometers that are broken in transit, we state here, that under no circumstances will we become responsible for their safe delivery. We will pack them with the greatest care, and will use our best endeavors to prevent their becoming broken, but customers must in all cases assume risk of breakage. We warrant all thermometers.

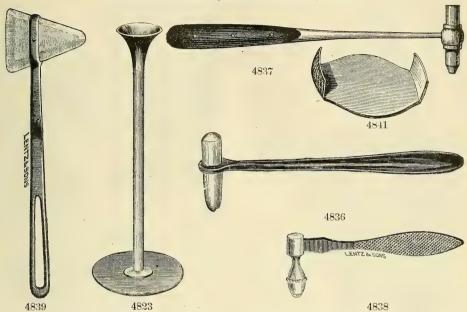


4808

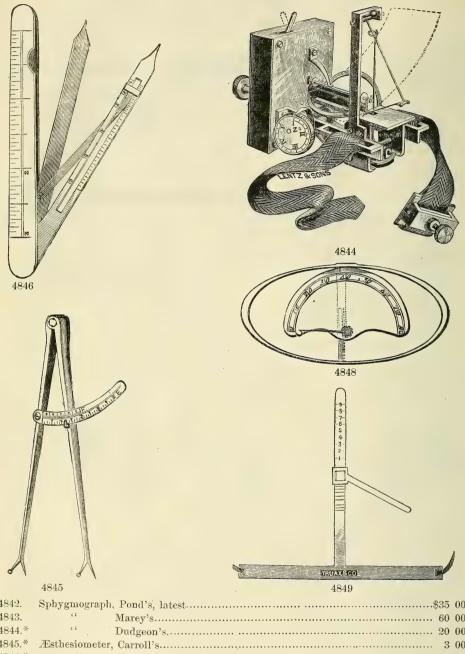
STETHOSCOPES.



STETHOSCOPES, PERCUSSORS, ETC.



4822.	Stethoscope, Hawksley's, metallic, with hard rubber ear-piece, to unscrew\$1	00
4823.*	" Da Costa's modification, hard rubber ear-piece, to un-	
	serew	00
4824.	Stethoscope, hard rubber, to unscrew for compactness	75
4825.	Daland's, metal tube, with hard rubber bell and ear-piece, which	
	can both be unscrewed for convenience in carrying 1	25
4826.*	Stethoscope, "University," the lightest, best and most complete double stetho-	
	scope; made in two sections of equal length, so as to fold and be carried in the	
	pocket; weighs only a trifle over three ounces complete	00
4827.*	Stethoscope, "Improved University," same as above, but with ebony bell and	
	a pure soft rubber bell for irregular surfaces	25
4828.	Stethoscope, Camman's, with elastic	00
4829.*	" spiral spring 2	
4830.*	', ', ', ', folding 3	00
4831.*	"Perfected," flexible silk tubing with ebony bell and soft	
	rubber cup	75
4832.	Stethoscope, Camman's, "Perfected," heavy flexible rubber tubing with ebony bell	
	and soft rubber cup	25
4833.*	Stethoscope, Snoften's, metal with pure gum tubing hard rubber chest piece 3	00
4834.	"Dennison's 5	
4835.	"Knight's 4	00
4836.*	Percussor, Flint's, plain	75
4837.*	fine metal handle 1 5	25
4838.*	"., Winterich's	25
4839.*	" and knee-jerk hammer, Taylor's	
4840.	"Niemyer's, metal handle and shank	
4841.*	Pleximeter, hard rubber, 25c.; ivory	75



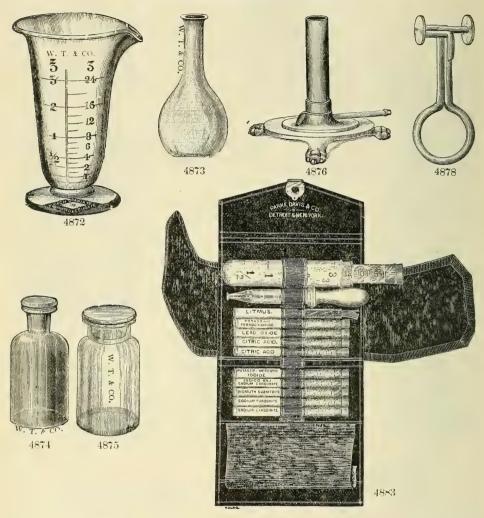
1014.	Sprigemograph, 1 ond 8, latest	, 00
4843.	" Marey's 60	00
4844.*	" Dudgeon's 20	00
	Æsthesiometer, Carroll's	
4846.*	Vance's	
4847.	'' Hammond's 2	00
4848.*	Dynamometer	00
	Cyrtometer, Wilson's	
	" Flint's 8	



Retort Stand, iron, with three rings.....

4867.* 4868.* 4869.*

FOR EXAMINATION OF URINE.



4572.	Graduate Measure, 1 oz., 30c.; 2 oz., 35c.; 4 oz., 45c.; 6 oz	,
4373.*	Flasks, round or flat bottom, assorted sizes, 1 oz to 1 pint, each 12c., to	5
4 474.*	Chemical Tincture Bottles, 1 oz., per doz., \$1 75; \(\frac{1}{8}\) pint, per doz	5
4 - 75. *)
4876.*	Bunsen Burner, small, 3 inches high, Japan base, 35c.; brown base	,
4877.	" with flame check, 6 inches high	,
4878.*)
4-81.	Stirring Rods, glass, 8 inches, 5c.; 12 inches	3
4382.	Albuminometer, Esbach's. 75	,
4383.*	Parke Davis & Co.'s Physicians' Pocket Reagent Case, containing in addition to	
	their urinary test tablets, a book of instructions for the use of Dr. Oliver's bed-	
	side tests, and the following apparatus: two test tubes, one of which is grad-	
	uated; one graduated minim pipette; set of six specific gravity beads, cor-	
	responding with specific gravities respectively of 1.005, 1.010, 1.015, 1.020, 1.025	
	and 1.030. Price, with Reagents complete)

FOR EXAMINATION OF URINE.

4885.* Fermentation Saccharometer, for the Estimation of Sugar in Urine.

BY MAX EINHORN, M. D.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Take one gramme of commercial compressed yeast (or 1 of a cake of Fleischman's yeast), shake thoroughly in the graduated test tube with 10 C.C. of the urine to be examined. Then pour the mixture into the bulb of the Saccharometer. By inclining the apparatus the mixture will easily flow into the cylinder, thereby forcing out the air. Owing to the Atmospheric pressure the fluid does not flow back, but remains there.

The apparatus is to be left undisturbed for 20 to 24 hours in a room of ordinary temperature.

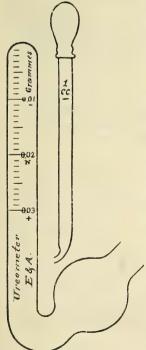
If the urine contains sugar, the alcoholic fermentation begins in about 20 to 30 minutes. The evolved carbonic acid gas gathers at the top of the cylinder, forcing the fluid back into the bulb.

On the following day the upper part of the cylinder is filled with carbonic acid gas. The changed level of the fluid in the cylinder shows that the reaction has taken place and indicates by the numbersto which it corresponds—the approximate quantity of sugar present.

If the urine contains more than one per cent. of sugar, then it must be diluted with water before being tested.

Single Tubes, 75 cts. each. For convenience of physicians we have put it up in a set consisting of two (2) Saccharometers and one graduated Test Tube, for \$1 50.

E& 4885



4886

Apparatus for the Rapid Estimation of Urea 4886.* DESIGNED BY CHARLES DOREMUS, M.D., PH.D.

Professor Adjunct of Chemistry and Toxicology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The apparatus shown in the cut is designed for the rapid approximate estimation of urea. It yields, when the test is carefully made, results closely in accord with the theoretical.

Make a solution of Sodium Hydrate, 6 ounces to the pint of Keep this in a bottle with a paraffined or rubber stopper.

Sodium Hypobromide is prepared by adding 1 volume of Bromide to 10 volumes of this Sodium Hydrate solution and diluting with 10 volumes of water.

It is convenient to pour the Sodium Hydrate solution into the Ureometer to the mark, then by means of the nipple pipette to add its measure of Bromide and dilute with sufficient water to fill the long arm and bend.

Tilt the Ureometer and allow the Hypobromite to flow into the long arm filling it completely.

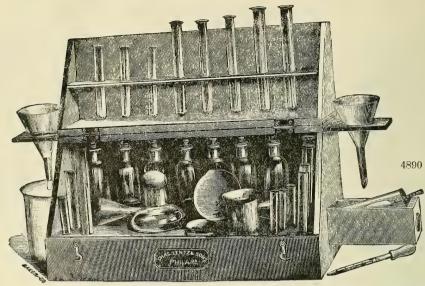
Draw the urine to be tested into the pipette to the graduation. Pass the pipette into the Ureometer, as far as the bend and compress the nipple slowly, the urine will rise through the Hypobromite and the gas evolved will collect in the upper part of the

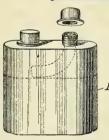
Each division indicates one grain of Urea in a fluid ounce of Urine.

The quantity of urea voided in twenty-four hours is ascertained by multiplying the result of the test by the number of ounces of urine passed during that period.

Price of Apparatus, complete in box with pipette......\$1 25

4890.* LENTZ'S URINE TEST CASE.



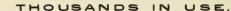


Price of Case, with bottles all filled......\$7 00.

BARTLEY'S POCKET URINARY TEST CASE. 4891.* Manufactured of Hard Rubber with Nickel Plated Top.

CONTAINING ALCOHOL LAMP.

Dimensions 4% x 1% x 1% inches.



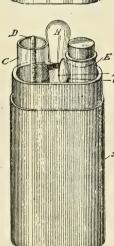
The Re-agents (Powders) are prepared from the formulæ of Dr. E. H. Bartley, of the Long Island College Hospital, and chemist to the Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn. The Case is designed for the use of physicians at the bedside of the patient or for the office. With it a complete examination, for clinical purposes, of the urine can be made.

These Re-agents leave nothing to be desired as regards delicacy and certainty. No filtering of the Urine necessary. The Re-agent can be renewed by your home druggist. It is unique, durable and cleanly.

THE CASE contains a scientifically correct urinometer enclosed in a cloth bag to prevent breakage, a heavy glass test tube serving as a urinometer jar and test tube, a package of Litmus test papers, a pipette for convenience in handling the urine, two vials to contain the test powders, and spoon. With these the following points may be determined at the bedside, viz.: The quantity of urine passed, the color, transparency, reaction, specific gravity, total soids passed, and the presence or absence of sugar and albumen.

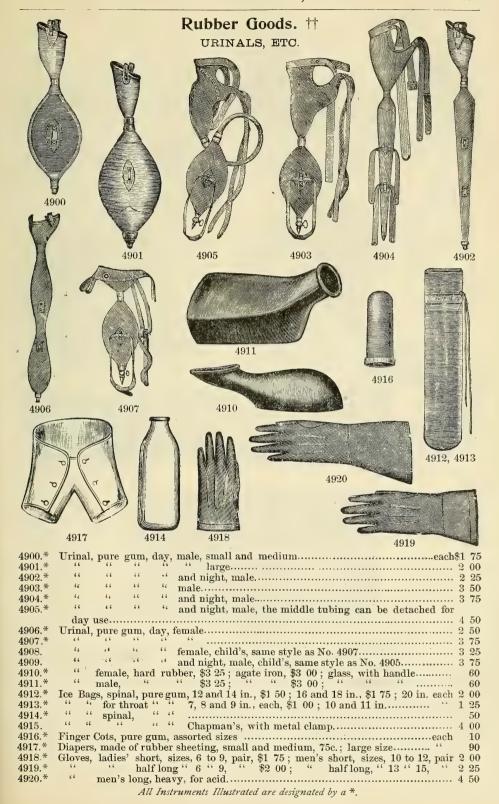
Each Bottle contains sufficient Powders for some 50 Tests.

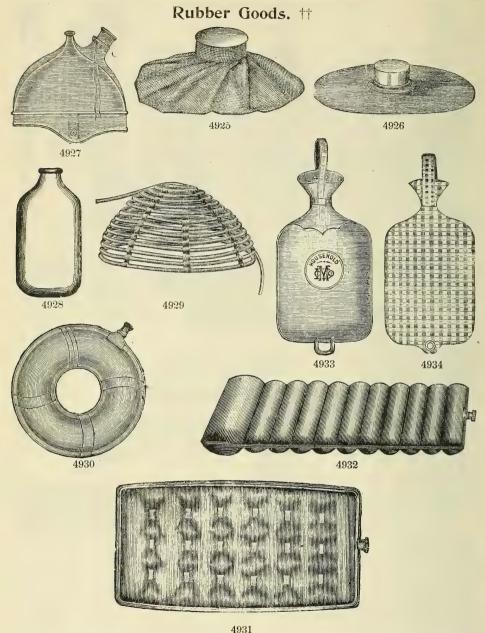
small hand-book containing instructions, formulæ for the powders and valuable information obtained by recent investigations of Dr. Bartley and others, accompanies the case.



4891

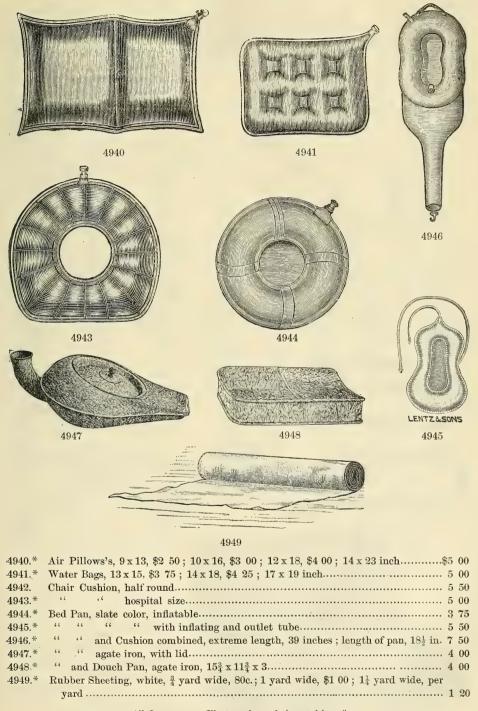
Price

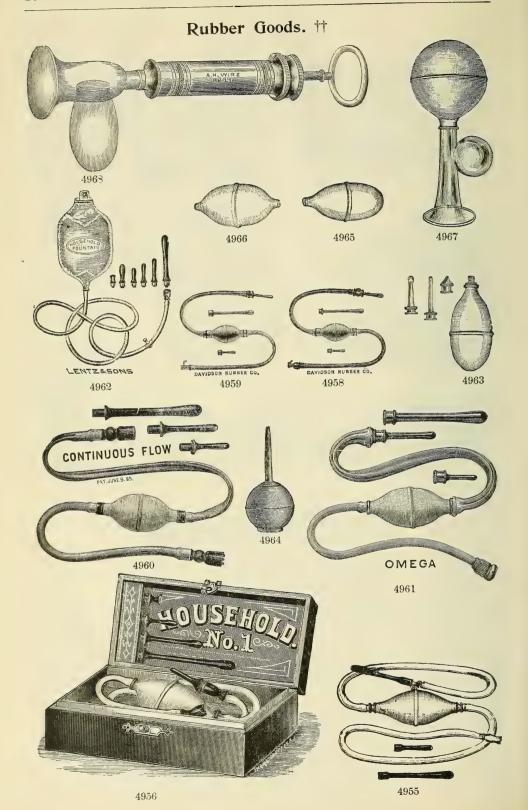




	4701
4925.*	Ice Cap, English pattern, screw cap\$1 00
4926.*	" pure gum
4927.*	" " white gum, small, \$2 50; medium, \$2 75; large
4928.*	"Bag pure gum, for head
4929.*	Water Coil, pure gum tubing for head, 7 x 4, \$3 00; 7 x 5
4930.*	Invalid Cushion, 9 in., \$2 00; 10 in., \$2 25; 11 in., \$2 50; 12 in., \$2 75; 13 in.,
	\$3 00; 14 in., \$3 25; 15 in., \$3 50; 16 in., \$3 75; 17 in., \$4 00; 18 in
4931.*	Water Beds, 24 x 36, \$20 00; 32 x 80, \$30 00; 42 x 80, \$40 00; 52 x 80 inch48 00
4932 *	Air Beds, with pillow, 32 x 80, \$33 00; 42 x 80, \$40 00; 52 x 80 inch50 00
4933.*	Water Bottles, cloth lined, best quality, 1 pint, \$1 50; 1 quart, \$1 50; 2 quarts,
	\$1 75; 3 quarts, \$2 00; 4 quarts
4934.*	Water Bottles, flannel covered, 2 quarts, \$2 25; 3 quarts, \$2 50; 4 quarts
	All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *

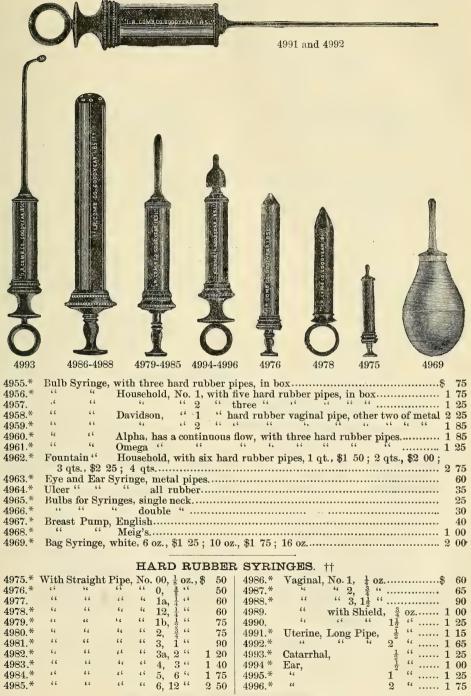
Rubber Goods. ††





Rubber Goods. ††

SYRINGES.



Rubber Goods.

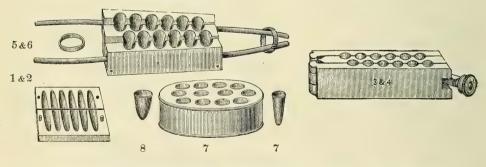
PRICES OF SOFT RUBBER TUBING PER FOOT-NET.

The Sizes are all Internal Diameter.

Tubing,	maroon or	black,	pure g	gum.	1 1 6	inel	h	foot \$	5
6.6	4.6	6.6		4.6	1.	4.4	***************************************	6.6	6
6.6	4.6	4.6		. 6	$\frac{3}{16}$	4.6	***************************************	6.6	8
"	+6	66	6.6	6.6	10	4.4		66	11
"		4.4	6.6	4.6	5 1 6	4.6		4.6	14
**	4.6	66	6.6	6.6	16 3 8	66		66	18
4.6	4.6	6.6	6 6	66	8 1 2	66		66	25
4.6		4.6	4.6	66	2 <u>5</u> 8	66		. 6	30
6.6	66	46	6.6	66	3	44			40
44	Drainage r	oloin o	n monfo	mata	4 4	oo C			40
							General Surgical Necessities, page 10).		4
Tubing,	white, bes	t quam	гу, <u>т</u> е:	ıncn	• • • • • •	• • • • •			4
4.4	44 44	. 4	18	66				6.6	5
4.6		4.6	3 16	"			***************************************	44	8
64		4.6	1	6.6				4.4	10
			5 16	66				6.6	12
44	. 6 66	. 6	16 3 8	66				66	14
	44 44		8 1 2	66			0	44	18
						• • • • • •	***************************************		10
4.4		4.6	3 4	"				64	25
٠.	"	6.6	1	4.4				4.6	30

Miscellanies.

SUPPOSITORY MOULDS—NET.



twelve in tray	
5001.* Vaginal Suppository Moulds, No. 8, white metal, in tin trays, six in tray, \$1 0);
twelve in tray	
5002.* Rectal Suppository Moulds, brass, plain, Nos. 1 and 2 for six, \$1 50; for twelve	
5003.* Rectal Suppository Moulds, brass, with hinge, Nos. 3 and 4, for six, \$3 50; for six, \$3 50; for six, \$3 50; for six, \$3 50; for six, \$4 for six	or
twelve	4 50
5004.* Rectal Suppository Moulds, brass. with spring, Nos. 5 and 6, for six, \$3 50; f	or
twelve	4 50
5006.* Medicine Glass, small, tea and tablespoon graduated in side, see page 267	12
5007.* " large, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	15

Scales.

Army Prescription Scales.



On polished walnut box; scales take apart and pack away in drawer of box; a well finished and reliable scale, made in a mechanical way; well adapted for phy-sicians' offices; a full set of weights are included.

	No.	Beam.	Weights.	Price.
5010.*		8 in.	2 drachms to ½ grain.	net, \$6 00
6.6	1,	53/4 "		0 00
46	2,	53/4 "	46 46	" 3 50

Troemner's Dispensing Scale. (New.)



5011

Handsomely finished scale for rough prescription work; has 3%-inch nickel-plated movable pans; a side-beam in front of scale with a sliding weight; this beam is divided into 120 divisions, each division representing one grain; an extra row of metric divisions is placed on bottom edge of beam, representing one decigram. Platform or shelf is attached to base of scale in which are fitted a set of solid brass weights, 2 oz. and down. Scale sensible to a half grain.

Diam. of Pans. Capacity. Price. Net, \$8 00 5011.* 33/4 in. Ĵ oz.

"Climax" Box Prescription Scale.



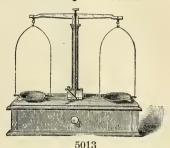
5012

This scale has 234-inch nickel-plated pans; cherry-mahogany box and ebony mouldings; marble top; hinged cover; and is a reliable and substantial scale.

No. Diam. of Pans.

Price Net, \$12 50

Prescription Scale.



Scale has indicator pointing downward; slide attachment on needle; by shoving this to the right or left, scale is quickly balanced; has nickel-plated pans; entire scale lacquered, on a polished walnut box with drawer; total height, 111/2 inches; a full set of weights included.

No. Diam. of Pans. Weights. 5013.* 23/4 in. 2 drachms to 1/2 grain. Net, \$8 00

Oak Box Pocket Scales.

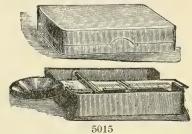


5014

English make, in oak box; steel beam, with the weights; this is a strictly reliable scale in all respects.

No.	Beam.	Pans.	Price.
5014.*	6 in.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Net, \$1 50

5015.* Dr. Fitch's Patent Pocket Prescription Scales.



Can be carried in the vest pocket, no weights to los Size when closed, 23/4 inches by 11/2 inches, folding spatula in each case. Always ready and convenient. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1 00, net.

Scales.

5016.* Cherry Box Scale.



Box made of cherry, with neat hand-carved decorations. Heavy nickel-plated pans; glass dial; marble top, etc.

Diameter of pans, 8 inches, capacity, 20 pounds.....net price \$12 00

5017.* Oiled Walnut Box Scale.



Fine oiled walnut case, with bird's-eye maple panels; hand-carved feet, natural finish; heavy nicket-plated pans; marble top, made in three sizes.

5018.* Troemner's Aluminum Grain Weights.



25

5019.* Troemner's Square Aluminum Grain Weights.

½ to 5 grains, per set.....



5019

Made of pure sheet aluminum; made concave, so they can be picked up readily.

½ to 10 grains, per set.....net \$

5020.* Troemner's Prescription Weights.



 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 grains (nickel silver)... net \$\\$ 10 2 drachms, and down to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain... 25



Electrical Apparatus.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Electrical application, useful in diseases of the human body, are of two distinct methods: by induction (the faradic current), and by contact (the galvanic current).

The following brief explanation of the characteristic properties of these two kinds of current is intended to serve those of our patrons, not fully familiar with the subject, for their guidance in selecting the proper apparatus:

The Faradic or Induced Current is derived from the reactions of a strong, magnetic field, which is being created by passing a weak battery current from any sort of battery through the primary coil of an inductor enclosing an iron core, constituting "the Faradic Battery." By causing this primary current to be connected and disconnected in a very rapid succession by means of an intermitting device called the interrupter or buzzer, very highly intensified currents are produced in the secondary coil at every make and break. From the nature of these rapid intermissions and the high pressure obtained thereby, this current qualifies itself pre-eminently as an acute stimulator of motor and sensory nerves and muscles, either for a direct or a reflex effect.

The Galvanic Current, generated in a multiple number of chemically-acting cells comprising "a Galvanic Battery," is drawn from its source direct, without the aid of any induction coil, and therefore is frequently called the direct or continuous current. It is of an entirely different effect, inasmuch as it does not depend on pressure and sudden interruptions, but on a steady flow of considerable volume, the intensity of which can be measured by the Mil-am-meter, and consequently be regulated. Sufficient pressure, however, is provided in order to overcome the resistance of those parts of the human body interposed between the two poles or electrodes. The galvanic current being a mild, steady, continuous and soothing flow of electricity, without producing shock or any unpleasant sensation beyond a gentle warming stimulation when applied to sensory nerves, except when interrupted, produces chemical changes in tissue and alters their trophic condition; it stimulates nerves, increases capillary circulation and will give instant relief, and permanent benefit by more prolonged use in cases of neuralgia, sciatica, congestions and conditions of nervous excitement. A zinc-carbon acid battery of from 12 to 18 cells would probably prove efficient for these cases, while a battery of from 18 to 24 or 30 zinc-carbon cells should be selected for more extensive decomposing power as used in electrolysis, for destroying abnormal growths, in gynæcology, etc. The tissue changes thus produced by the galvanic current, vary in intensity from a mere stimulation of natural functions to destructive electrolysis and superficial cauterization of the flesh, in accordance with the number of galvanic battery cells employed, showing the proportionate valuation of the current in milli-amperes at the meter.

This explanation of the functions of both kinds of apparatus, will convince the intelligent physician that he should be provided with both, the faradic as well as the galvanic battery. The two can be combined in one case very conveniently, but it is advisable for various reasons, to have each battery by itself, independent of the other. In conclusion it should be remarked that, although it was asserted above, that the ordinary galvanic battery of sufficient power, produces superficial cauterization, it should be stated, however, that it will not answer in surgical actual cautery, for heating up cautery knives, burners, etc.

(The Cautery Battery is also a type of the Galvanie Batteries, but usually consists of one or two large cells having negative and positive plates of specially large surface in order to have its amperage increased and its internal resistance decreased. These Cautery Batteries furnish currents of from 15 to 30 amperes, with a current pressure of from 2 to 4 volts.)

Electrical Apparatus.



5050



5051.* No. 1 Faradic Battery is also for family use, and for physicians in making their daily visits for the purpose of diagnosis, or in treating simple cases where the Faradic Current is required. It is in a neat polished walnut wood case, $6 \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and has a patent fluid-tight cell, weight when charged only six pounds.

Price......15 00¶

Same battery as above with rapid and slow interrupter, specially adapted for applications in muscular paralysis.



5052.* No. 2 Faradic Battery, a little larger and more powerful than No. 1, and with the addition of a Commutator for reversing the Polarity of the Electrodes during application. It is sufficiently powerful for nearly all cases where the Faradic Current is required, though for a physician in general practice who requires a battery for use in the more difficult as well as the simpler cases, we would, of course, recommend the more complete and more powerful, No. 3, see next page.

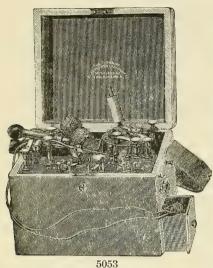
Put up in a polished walnut case, metallic work, nickelplated.

Price......20 00

5052

Electrical Apparatus.

5053.* No. 3.—FARADIC BATTERY.



This is the finest and most complete Faradic battery ever manufactured. It is provided with a slow and a rapid rheotome, or current-interrupter—a commutator or polarity changer-scales by which the primary and secondary currents may be graduated to the utmost delicacy or greatest power-and with our new patent faradic cell. This cell is so made that when not in action the zinc is raised out of it altogether, and the aperture through which it passes covered with a rubber hydrostat, making the cell perfeetly fluid-tight, and saving both the zinc and fluid from the effects of splashing in transportation or of immersion in case of an upset. By this plan also the cell can be filled to the top and the zinc be made twice the usual length, thus producing a stronger current and lasting a longer time.

The special advantages of this battery are: First, its great power; we believe it to be the most powerful Faradic battery made. Second, its slow interrupter; by this the interruptions can be made as slow as one

a second, which is of inestimable value in certain muscular affections where very slow interruptions will produce decided contractions when rapid interruptions would produce little or no result whatever. Third, the scales bringing any desired length of the coils into action, regulating by them and the tube the *intensity* in the most infinite degrees possible. The *quantity* can also be varied by immersing the zinc to any desired depth by means of the movable clamp securing it.

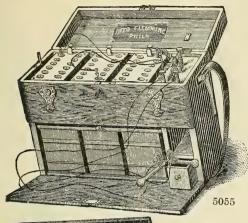
The Battery is put up in a handsome walnut case, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, has all its metallic parts finely nickel-plated, and weighs, when charged, ten pounds.

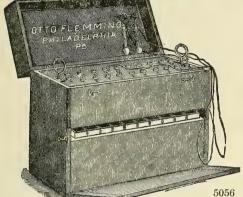
Price.....\$30 00¶

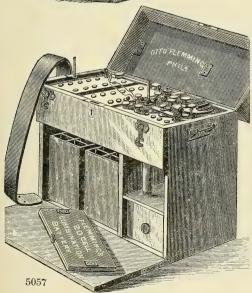


5054.* Faradic Cell, same as used in batteries, Nos. 00, 0,	1, 2 a	nd	
3, complete, with zinc and clamp		\$3	$00\P$
Faradic Cell, without zinc and clamp		2	00"
"Zinc Plates, by mail, including postage	******		32"
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			25.
Zine Clamps			75"
Faradic Carbon Plates			25"
Quick-silverp			25"
Battery Fluid			35"
Cotton-covered conducting cords			60"
Silk " " " "			75"
Handles with sponge-covered discs			50"
" without " "			75"
" tubular tin			50"
Hard Rubber Drip Cup.			40"

5055.* PORTABLE CONSTANT GALVANIC CURRENT BATTERY.







This form of Galvanic Battery is the most complete ever offered to the Profession. The different sizes, from 10 to 40 cells, are so made in sections of 10 cells each that any one section, or any number of sections can be used independently of the others, or all used together. The elements are zinc and carbon, the fluid, Bichromate of Sodium, and the cells are hard rubber, which is lighter and more durable than glass. Covering the cells, when not in action, is a Hydrostat, or rubber cushioned sliding-board, which is pressed down tightly upon them when the lid is closed, thus preventing the fluid from spilling while being transported, or if by accident it should be upset. Unlike all other Batteries, the cells in this can be taken out in front for re-charging, obviating the annoyance and risk of breakage in removing the plates on top. Connected with the binding posts for receiving the Electrode cords is a Commutator for reversing the Polarity of the Electrodes, or for interrupting the current by hand. On special orders, an "Automatic Rheotome," for interrupting the current at will and avoiding shock, is attached. The Walnut Cases of these Batteries are highly polished, and all the metallic parts finely nickel plated.

10	cell	Battery		\$25	00	1
		66		45	00	6.6
30	6.6	66		. 65	00	66
40	4.6					
Αt	iton	atic Rh	eotome	. 10	00	66
Cu	rrer	it Contr	oller	. 10	00	66

5056.* GALVANIC FAMILY BATTERY.

There is a demand among physicians for a cheap Galvanic Battery that may be put into the hands of their patients. To meet this want we have designed a simple Galvanic Battery to suit any desired number of Cells. The Cells are of Glass, set in a Movable Frame which can be easily raised up and set by two screw heads. The elements are Zinc-Carbon, and in the cut the manner is shown in which a certain number of Cells are brought into circuit.

		Battery	\$ 7	00 ¶
8	6.6	6.6	9	00
10	66	4.6	11	. 50 "
16	64	4.4	17	50 "
20	66	4.4	22	00 "
30	6.6	6.6	32	00 "

5057.* PORTABLE COMBINA-TION BATTERIES.

(Physicians' style, or galvanic and faradic apparatus combined in one case.)

Galvanic part same as the Constant Galvanic Battery above described, and the Faradic part, same as the No. 1 Faradic Battery, with rapid interrupting helix.

10	cell	Combination	Battery	 9	335	00 ¶	
20	4.6	4.4	6.6	 	55	00 11	
30	6.6	66	6.6	 	75	00 "	

The same style of battery as above, but faradic apparatus provided with rapid and slow interrupter:

10	cell	Combination	Battery	\$50	00 ¶
20	4.6	6.6	46	70	00 "
20	66	66	6.6	00	00 6

IMPROVED PORTABLE GALVANIC CELL BATTERIES.

With or Without the Combination of a Faradic Helix.



Induced by numerous inquiries from physicians near and far, and as a result of extensive experience. Mr. Otto Flemming has devised a new series of a Zinc-Carbon-Chromate Battery.

Heretofore, the rubber cells of his superior galvanic batteries consisted of nest cells, of 10 compartments each, thus permitting the construction of batteries of 10-20-30 cells only. By the introduction of his new series, we are enabled to furnish batteries from 6 cells to any multiple of 6 cells, as per list below, either the simple galvanic, or combined with one of Flemming's approved induction coils.

The cells, which are of high electro-motive force, are provided with perfect rubber hydrostats, rubber cushioned, to prevent slopping or spilling of the fluid during carriage, and the cases made of thoroughly-seasoned, polished walnut; they are considerably diminished in height, as compared with the old issue, all metal parts being finely nickel-plated.

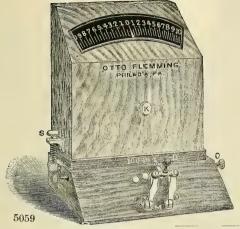
To avoid errors in forwarding orders for these improved batteries, the running number of a selected apparatus should be given.

Price List.

No.	1.	Six Cell Galvanic Battery\$20.0	01
6.6	2.	" and Faradic Battery (rapid Interrupter)	0.0
6 -	3.	" (rapid and slow Interrupter) 38.0	0"
6.	4.	Twelve Cell Galvanic Battery	0 "
4.	5.	" " and Faradic Battery (rapid Interrupter)	
6.6	6.	(rapid and slow Interrupter) 48.0	0,,
64	7.	Eighteen Cell Galvanic Battery	0"
46.6	8.	" and Faradic Battery (rapid Interrupter) 50.0	0"
4.6	9.	" " (rapid and slow Interrupter) 58.0	0"
6.6	10.	Twenty-four Cell Galvanic Battery 55.0	0"
44	11.	" and Faradic Battery (rapid Interrupter)	0"
٤	12.	" " (rapid and slow Interrupter) 75.0	0"
6.6	13.	Thirty Cell Galvanic Battery	0,,,
6.6	14.	" and Faradic Battery (rapid Interrupter)	044
٤.	15.	" " (rapid and slow Interrupter) 85.0	0"
62	16.	Thirty-six Cell Galvanic Battery. 75.0	10.6
-6	17.	" and Faradic Battery (rapid Interrupter)	0"
66	18.	" " (rapid and slow Interrupter) 95.0	0 "

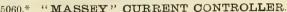
5059.* "FLEMMING" MILLI-AMPERE METER.

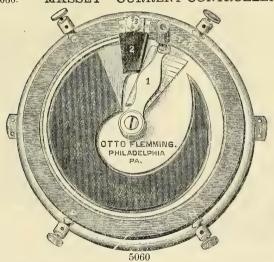
For Absolute Measurement of Galvanic Currents.



In modern application of galvanic currents therapeutically and especially in Electro-Gynæcology, the dosage of amount of current passing through the patient by measurement, has become just as indispensable to the Electro-Therapeutist, as scales and weight to the Pharmacist. Flemming's Milli-ammeter stands high in reputation as being one of the best, most accurate, durable and simple of manipulation, and has frequently been alluded to in the writings of high authority.

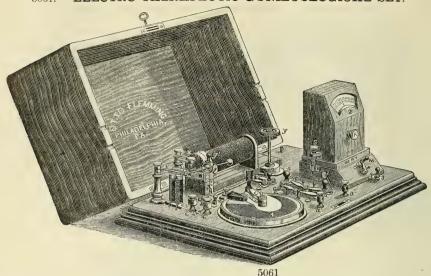
Price.....\$25 00¶



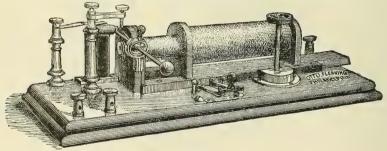


Its function is to vary the current at will by rapidly increasing or decreasing the resistance of the circuit, from a fraction of a milli-ampere to the full strength of the battery without shock. It consists of a porcelain plate, provided with a sickel-shaped conducting area of graphite (soft pencil), broadening and thickening up to the terminal, where the graphite unites with a metallic surface, which is in direct contact with the battery without any material resistance. When the crank C (Fig. 1) is placed to the right of the hard rubber bridge, the contact comb of the crank rests entirely on the porcelain and the circuit is broken; moving it slightly forward it soon touches the sickelpoint and the graphite mark permits the least amount of current to pass through, since the current must pass over the whole area of graphite. By turning the crank slowly and steadily onward, there is a gradual increase of current without shock until, finally the metallic surface is reached, when the whole power of the battery is turned on. A reversed action turns the current off. If the motion is made slowly, the increase and decrease is exceedingly gradual and the meter-needle points constantly to the exact current strength of the moment without oscillation. By its use, a more economical wear of the cells results, as all cells are worked alike. It may be used with a small or large number of voltaic cells, or in connection with an incandescent light circuit for medical galvanic work, but cannot be used for actual cautery.

5061.* ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC-GYNÆCOLOGICAL SET.



5062.* FLEMMING'S DUBOIS-REYMOND INDUCTION COIL.



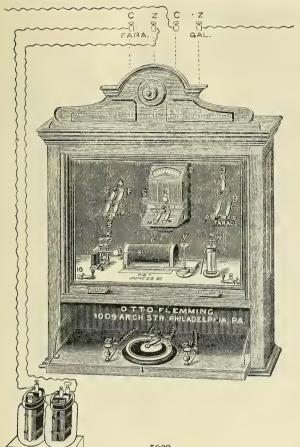
5062

This apparatus being made after Dubois-Reymond's excellent method of graduating the range of electro-motive force by sliding a powerful secondary coil over the primary by means of Flemming's original rack and wheel arrangement, and provided with Flemming's automatic rapid and slow current-interrupting device, as also with switches for selecting either the primary or secondary current and for closing and breaking the battery circuit, will be found the most efficient and convenient Faradic Induction Coil for use in a physician's office. The easy mode of gradually increasing or decreasing the current without shock and of enabling the production of "swelling" currents used for unstriated muscular stimulation, make this instrument especially valuable. For furnishing this coil without motive power, a Grenet Cell or two Law or Axo Cells seem best adapted. The platform of this apparatus measures $6\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the actuating cells may be placed under the table or in some adjoining closet.

Prices.

Coil without Cells	30 00¶
Two Law Cells	2,00"
One Grenet Cell.	4 00 000

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC-GYNÆCOLOGICAL WALL CABINET. 5063.*



Dimensions of Cabinet:

33\frac{3}{4} inches high.

281 long.

10 wide.

Wall Cabinet as shown in cut. (without any cells)..\$125 00¶

Wall Cabinet, including 40 cells\$175 00¶

With this Wall Cabinet the Law, Gonda or Axo Cell will be furnished, if so ordered.

Wall Cabinet, including 50 cells.....\$187 50¶

Wall Cabinet, including 60 cells.....\$200 00¶

5063

Flemming's Wall Cabinet contains the following accessories, aiding in eliciting or modifying the galvanic or faradic currents, or both currents combined, at pleasure.

Fig. 1. The Massey Current Controller, for the purpose of varying the galvanic current

at will, by rapidly increasing or decreasing the resistance in the circuit. Fig. 2. The Flemming Milliampere Meter, for indicating the number of units of electricity passing through the entire circuit, including the patient.

Fig. 3. The Single Switch, for including or omitting the Milliampere Meter in the gal-

vanic circuit.

Fig. 4 The De-Watteville Current Combiner, for combining the two currents (galvanic or faradic) simultaneously, and also for selecting either one or the other.

The Commutator (or pole changer), and the two terminal posts a' and a''. Fig. 5.

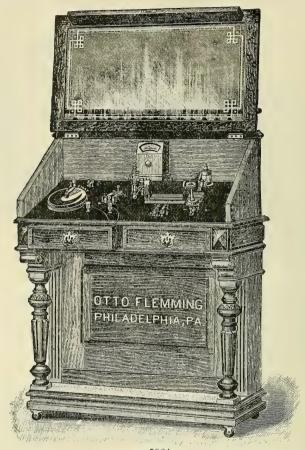
The Dubois-Reymond Induction Coil, with slow and rapid interrupters and Fig. 6. graduator.

Fig. 7. The Water Rheostat, for varying the faradic current by inserting a range of resistance into the circuit.

Fig. 8. The Single Switch, for omitting or including the Water Rheostat in the faradic circuit Fig. 9. The Faradic Double Switch, for selecting either the primary or secondary induc-

tion currents. The Single Switch, for starting or stopping the electric action in the faradic Fig. 10. apparatus.

5064.* ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC-GYNÆCOLOGICAL CABINET.



5064

Comprising: Sixty semi-dry Cells for galvanic, and extra Cells for faradic action; also:

Fig. 1. The Massey Current Controller, for the purpose of varying the galvanic current at will, by rapidly increasing or decreasing the resistance in the circuit.

Fig. 2. The Flemming Milliampere Meter, for indicating the number of units of electric-

ity passing through the entire circuit, including the patient. Fig. 3. The Single Switch for including or omitting the Milliampere Meter in the

galvanic circuit.

Fig. 4. The De-Watteville Current Combiner, for combining the two currents (galvanic or faradic) simultaneously and also for selecting either one or the other.

Fig. 5. The Commutator, (or pole changer) and the two terminal posts a' and a''.

Fig. 6. The Dubois-Reymond Induction Coil with slow and rapid interrupters and graduator.

Fig. 7. The Water Rheostat, for varying the faradic current by inserting a range of resistances into the circuit

Fig. 8. The Single Switch for omitting or including the Water Rheostat in the faradic circuit

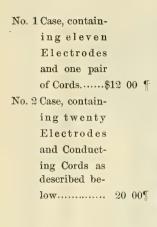
Fig. 9. The Faradic Double Switch, for selecting either the primary or secondary induction currents

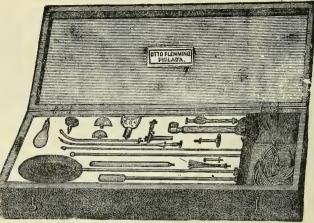
Fig. 10. The Single Switch for starting or stopping the electric action in the faradic apparatus.

Price, \$200 00.¶

Electrodes. Forms of Electrodes used in the various kinds of Electrical Applications.

Electrical Apparatus. GENERAL ELECTRODE CASE.

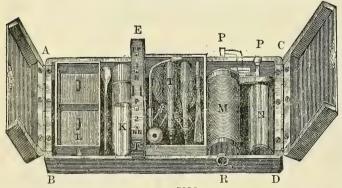




5085

		000	50
		ELECTRODES	. (See page 277.)
1.	Laryngeal Electrode	\$2 00 ¶	11. Cup-shaped for mouth of Womb
2.	Eye	2 00 "	Electrode\$1 50 ¶
	Tongue		12. Vaginal
4.	Ear	2 00 ''	13. Sympathetic Nerve 1 00 "
5.	Nasal	1 00 ''	14, 15 and 16, Disk, olives, points, etc.,
6.	Interrupting Handle	1 50 "	each 75 "
7.	For Special Nerves	75 ''	17. Carbon 1 00 "
8.	Large Sponge	1 00 "	18. Wire-Brush 75 "
9.	Uterine and Rectal	1 25 "	19. Foot-Plate 75 "
10.	Urethral	1 25 "	20. Spinal 1 50 "

GAIFFE'S POCKET ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS. For Physicians' and Family Use



Price of the Battery, including Conducting Cords, two Insulated Handles, a spherical and an olive shaped Electrode. a Metallic Brush, and a bottle of Bi-Sulphate of Mercury, all contained in the case, net.....\$8 00

Bi-Sulphate of Mercury, per ounce, net.....

Extra Trough.....net 1 50

Zincs for Gaiffe's Batteries, 25 cts. per pair, net.

Directions for Making the Battery Fluid for Flemming's Batteries.

Dissolve one and a half (1½) ounces (avoirdupois) of Bi-Chromate of Soda in twenty-four (24) fluid ounces of hot water in an earthenware vessel, and add to it three-fourths (¾) ounce of Saltpetre. Allow it to cool to the temperature of the air, and then add three (3) fluid ounces of Commercial Sulphuric Acid. When cold again, add a solution of one-fourth (½) ounce of Bi-Sulphate of Mercury in three (3) fluid ounces of cold water. This quantum will yield one quart of the battery fluid, and should not be used until cold.

For Making the Amalgamating Solution for Flemming's Batteries.

Mix half a pound Nitric with one pound Muriatic Acid, to which add four ounces of Mercury. When the Mercury is dissolved add a pound and a half more Muriatic Acid.

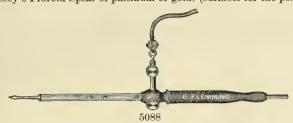
To Amalgamate the Zinc, immerse it in the solution for a few seconds, then remove it quickly to a basin of clean water and rub it with a brush or cloth, when it will be found covered with a fine, even coat of Mercury. The solution should be kept in a covered vessel, and may be used many times.

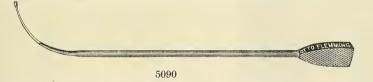
ELECTRODES USED CHIEFLY IN ELECTRO-GYNÆCOLOGY.



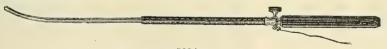
5087

5087.* Dr. Massey's Fibroid Spear of platinum or gold, (suitable for the positive pole), \$6 00¶





5092



5094

5096. " " one pole " " 800"
5097. " " nickel-plated copper 400"



ELECTRODES USED CHIEFLY IN ELECTRO-GYNÆCOLOGY.

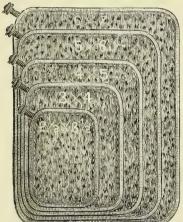


5098

Dr. Massey's Monopolar-Vaginal Electrode in three sizes, 9/16, 3/4 and one inch di-



	0000
5099.*	Dr. Massey's Bi-Polar Vaginal Electrode\$4 00¶
5100.	Dr. Apostoli's Cutaneous or Dispersing Abdominal Electrode,
	consisting of claypad and leadplate, 8 x 10 inches
	" " pure block-tinplate, 8 x 10 inches
5101.	Dr. Martin's Dispersing Electrode, gong-shaped and covered with a membrane for
	holding warm water, 8 inches in diameter

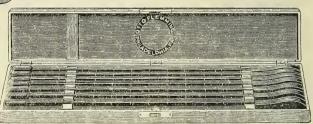


5102.* Flat Surface Electrode Pads, made of tinplated, pliable copper, with a rubber back and covered with felt or sponge.

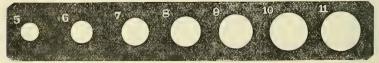
	Size.			Felt	cov	ering.	Sponge o	076	ring
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$x 3\frac{1}{2}$	inches	S	6	\$	50 ¶ .		\$1	00¶
3	x 4	4.6	•••••	••••		75" .	••••••	1	50"
4	x 5	66	•••••		1	25".		2	00"
5	x 6	66			1	75".	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	50"
6	x 7	66			2	25".	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	25"

5102

5103.* Dr. Apostoli's Bulbous Carbon Electrodes, for superficial cautery in bleeding fibroids.



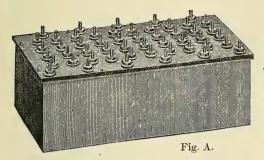
5103



In the accompanying engravings are shown a case of seven of the above carbon electrodes, scaled to one-fifth of actual size, and a gauge drawn to full size with numbers designating the diameter of each carbon olive in millimetres. The full set in case......\$12 00¶ Single Electrodes.....each \$2 00¶.

CHLORIDE OF SILVER DRY CELL BATTERIES.

General Description of the Galvanic Batteries.



Each instrument consists of a number of Chloride of Silver dry cells, hermetically sealed, arranged in series, and encased in a japanned metallic box to themselves, leaving nothing exposed but the connecting pins and nuts securing them to box-top, as shown in cut Figure A, which represents the inner, removable, cell case of a galvanic, constant current, battery.

When the elements are exhausted, this metal case and contents is the part which is renewed—a matter of mere exchange of one set of elements for another; so simple that no time is lost and labor greatly economized thereby. The cost of renewal is but 30 cents for each galvanic cell.

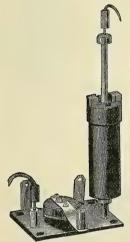


Fig. C.

Galvanic batteries of 24 or more cells have, in addition to the preceding parts, the following accessories:—

1.-A Current Reverser,

shown in Figure C. This is a hard rubber plate, secured within the box-top; has two metal posts with conical sockets to take free ends of electrode conducting cords, a lever or switch for making or breaking—closing and opening—the circuit, as well as for changing the poles; and two short fixed cords for uniting it with the cells.

2.-A Water-Rheostat,

shown in Figure D, and also in Figure C, in position on the current reverser. This is of hard rubber, has removable screw cap for putting in fluid, a socket below to take either of the metal posts of current reverser, and a small socket in top of its piston to receive electrode conducting cord.



Fig. D.

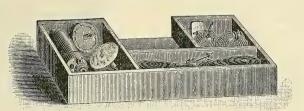


Fig. E.

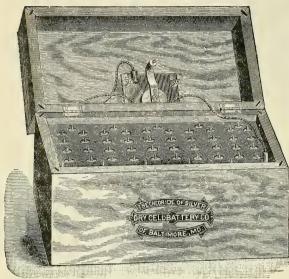
3.-A Strong and Durable Tray,

shown in Figure E. This fits within the box top, and as the cut explains itself, needs no particular reference here.

Price List of Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Batteries, Net.

[Note.—In ordering any of the batteries listed below it might be noted that the Nos. 1 and 2 are intended for general medical use, and are capable of treating every case, no matter what its nature—from those requiring the mildest to the strongest galvanic current; the No. 2, of course, having the additional advantage of the induction coil. The No. 3 batteries, however, containing a small number of cells, are adapted to treatment of cases needing a mild current and to the electrolysis of small growths. They have full power for the work for which they are inended, but of course will not embrace so wide a field as the others.]

5112.* No. 1.—GALVANIC BATTERY.



5112

This is a constant-current Battery, designed especially for physicians' use. It is put up in a very handsome, light, hardwood box, 6x7x10 inches. Metal parts are all finely finished and nickel-plated, and each is provided with a hard rubber switch-board for making and breaking the current and changing the poles; a water rheostat, one plain and one interrupting handle, conducting cords and best quality sponge electrodes.

24-	Cell.	Pric	e. \$38	00
			45	
50	66		65	00
60	66 -	6-5	75	00
84	6.6	66	95	00

The capacity of these Batteries is 720 hours of actual work. The cost of operating the 50-Cell is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The others proportionately more or less, according to number of cells.

Charges for Renewing and Restoring Cells when exhausted, and Cells returned to us by express, prepaid:

5114.* No. 3.--GALVANIC BATTERY.

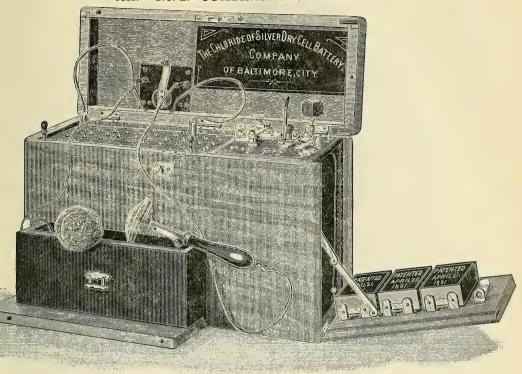
This is a smaller and less complete constantcurrent Battery than the No. 1, and is intended for family as well as physicians' use, for electrolysis of small growths, hairs, etc.; in general, for the treatment of cases which do not need or could not stand a very powerful current. Put up in strong, well-finished walnut boxes, with conducting cords and sponge electrodes.

These Batteries will maintain the full strength of current for about 720 hours of actual work. The cost of operating the 6-Cell Battery is one-quarter of a cent per hour. That of the others is in exact proportion, according to the number of cells.

6-6	Cell,	size	$4\frac{1}{2}x4\frac{1}{2}x5$	rice,	\$10	00
12	6.6	64	$5\frac{1}{2}x5\frac{1}{2}x5$	66	15	00
16	٤٤	6.6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 5	4.6	20	00



5113.* No. 2.—COMBINATION BATTERY.



5113

This combination battery, so far as the galvanic part is concerned, is precisely the same as the No. 1 preceding, but it contains in the same box a compact Faradic Coil, and cells, capable

of producing the most intense and powerful induction current.

The Faradic part of the battery contains three cell blocks, and they are arranged in the box in such a manner as to admit of either one, two, or three being used at a time. For special work requiring a very heavy current, the whole three cell blocks may be employed, but as ordinary work requires but a moderate degree of strength, it will not be necessary to use more than one or two of these in most cases. The advantages possessed by this arrangement will be apparent to all, as it permits a careful man to economize the life of his cells very much. The Faradic part is also provided with a current reverser, and current breaker, and gives a steady and uniform current of three kinds: primary, secondary and combined, while the arrangements for increasing and modifying the current strength are perfect.

24 cell price, \$58 (10
32 cell	10
52 CCII	
50 cell	M

Other sizes to order at short notice.

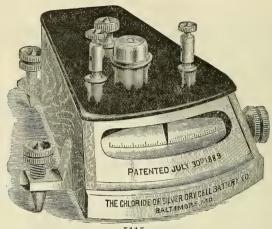
The galvanic part of these batteries have a capacity of about 720 hours of actual work, based on the average resistance offered by the human body, which is generally conceded to be about 3000 ohms.

The Faradic cell blocks have a life of 100 hours when all are used together, and this may be very much increased by following the directions for manipulating them, given above.

CHARGES FOR RENEWING AND RESTORING.

For each galvanic cell\$	30
For each Faradic cell block to combination battery	75

5115. No. 4.—MIL-AM-METER.



5115.

Without discussing the question of the usefulness of this instrument in connection with medical galvanism—which seems as uncalled for as to try to demonstrate the usefulness of the apothecary's scales in the administration of doses of other medicine—it will be sufficient to describe the peculiar merits of our present improved form of meter and its adaptability to the service of the physician.

Experience has demonstrated to us just what are the desirable features to be embodied in

an instrument of this kind, as will be recognized from the following-

First.—An absolute electrical meter should be accurate. The best conditions for this accuracy are the use of short magnetic needles in connection with a long pointer. In our meter the magnetic needles are less than one inch long, while the pointer—made of aluminum for lightness—is four inches long, thus securing an extended indication on the scale for a very slight movement of the needles.

Second.—Such a meter should be as free as possible from changes due to changes of time and surroundings. This double object we accomplish by employing a horizontal movement and an astatic system of magnetic needles, controlled by a fixed magnet, which is permanently under the influence of an armature or keeper, for preserving a uniform degree of magnetism. Such a system of needles is free from the influence of the earth's magnetism and is the most constant in its action.

Third.—Friction must be entirely absent. This we accomplish by the use of a perfectly-pointed steel pivot, working in a concave jewel, as in the best absolute galvanometers known to

electricity.

Fourth.—The free parts of the instrument must be provided against accidental displacement. This is attained by a simple detail of mechanism, so that the magnetic needles cannot get off the pivot, even if shaken wrong-side-up or otherwise roughly used. A simple locking device also provides for lifting the needles from the pivot and holding them fixed for transportation.

Fifth.—A physician's Miliamperemeter should be readable from either a sitting or standing position. In our meter we pitch the face at the front at an angle which satisfactorily meets

these points.

Sixth—The perfect meter should have a wide range of measurement. This has been obtained in all other meters by a complicated and troublesome method of shunts, either by switches or plugs, involving the use of various multipliers in connection with a fixed scale. In our new meter, by an entirely new and wonderfully simple arrangement, we have provided for the widest possible compass, together with direct reading scales. Three independent reading scales are stamped at equal distances apart on the three faces of a celluloid roller. One of these scales is marked in 5 milamperes, divided into halves. The second scale is divided into 25 milamperes, and the third scale reads up to 250 milamperes. This roller is placed in the face of the meter, under the end of the pointer, on a shaft which passes through the side of the case, and terminates in a button by which the roller may be turned.

In connection with this roller is our novel device inside the case, by which, when the roller is turned so as to bring any one of the three scales to view under the pointer, the connections within the case are automatically adjusted so as to cause the meter to read directly and accurately, according to the scale so exposed to view. By this means the physician is saved the trouble of using multipliers with his scale readings, and has at command three separate scales

meeting every desirable case, and each scale reading his measurements directly.

The satisfaction which physicians have in this novel and radical improvement in meters, together with the superiority of our meter in every other desirable characteristic, makes this instrument worthy of exclusive use amongst the profession of this country.

5116.* No. 5.—DOUBLE COIL FARADIC BATTERY.



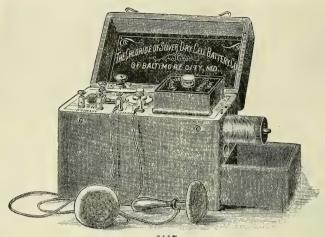
An elegantly-finished compact instrument. Metal parts of the best material possible; carefully adjusted and handsomely nickel-plated. It has two hermetically-sealed cells, either one or both of which can be used as required; a Dubois-Raymond System Induction Coil, with interchangeable fine and coarse wire winding for secondary current on the outer bobbin; wire horse-shoe, for bringing primary current into circuit; plain and interrupting handles with best quality sponge electrodes and conducting cords, etc.

Put up in handsome hardwood box, with patent self-locking handle, which securely fastens the box and lid as soon as it is shut and attempt made to lift it.

The cells of these Batteries will work 100 hours continuously and cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour to operate.

Price of Battery, complete	20	00
Charge for renewing and restoring the 2-Cell Blocks	1	50

5117.* No. 6A, "UPRIGHT" FARADIC BATTERY.



5117

This instrument, designed especially for physicians visiting use, is one of the latest productions of the manufacturers, and is a very complete and beautiful battery. It is put up in a handsomely finished mahogany case, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 5$ inches, and all the metal parts are highly nickel-plated.

This battery has a very powerful induction coil and a four cell block, giving a very steady and uniform current of three kinds: primary, secondary, and combined; the coil is four inches in length, enabling the operator to make very fine divisions of the current strength; the force of which can be easily modified and made delicate enough for the most nervous, or sufficiently strong for the most robust patient.

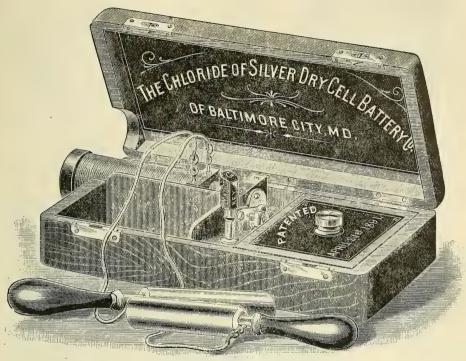
A roomy compartment has been provided in the lower part of battery case, in which will be found, viz: two insulated handles, two sponge electrodes, two nickel-plated hollow metal handles, and one pair of silk covered conducting cords.

The cells of this battery will work 100 hours continuously, and cost but $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each hour of actual service.

Price of Battery complete	\$15 00)
Charge for renewing and restoring Cell Block	1 50	

We carry in stock all the different styles of electrodes, made by the Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Battery Company. Can send at once, charged cells to replace those that have become exhausted. Be careful in stating for which battery you wish cell. Give number of battery.

5118.* No. 7.-POCKET FARADIC BATTERY.



5118

This instrument is designed for the use of families as well as physicians, and is extremely handy, compact, durable and simple in its mechanism. It is put up in a handsome hardwood box— $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 2 inches deep—and furnished with a pair of conducting cords, one pair ebonite handles and one pair hollow metal electrodes. The induction coil, giving three currents—primary, secondary and combined—is of superior make and finish, and has no equal anywhere in the uniformity and smoothness of its current.

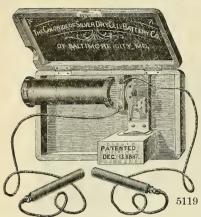
The cells of this Battery will work 100 hours continuously and cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour to operate. Each cell is secured in position on floor of its box by a verticle pin passing through it and held there by the large set screw shown in cut.

Price of Battery, complete\$10	00
Charge for renewing and restoring Call Plack	50

NOTICE.

Every Battery and other electrical appliance sold by us is warranted perfect for the purpose intended, and each will be carefully tested before shipment to purchaser. However, no responsibility is assumed for loss or damage of any kind after goods have been delivered to the proper transportation company.

5119.* No. 7A.—FARADIC BATTERY.



The "Lord Baltimore" Family Faradic Battery, No. 7 A, meets all the requirements of a cheap, but first-class, machine. The case is of hard wood, highly polished, and measures only 4x5x2 inches. It is not only the best made and cheapest faradic battery on the market but it is also the most economical to maintain. No destructive acid! No corrosive materials!

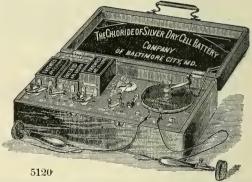
To start the current it is only necessary to place the cell-block between the metal springs in such a way as to bring them and the metal strips on the sides of the block in good contact. See that the buzzer spring is properly adjusted, and the battery will work without further trouble or interference.

Owing to the care with which this battery is made, the currents are perfectly smooth. It will furnish a primary, a secondary, or a combined current, as desired. The apparatus is provided with a pair of conducting cords, and a pair of handsome nickel-plated electrodes.

Life of Battery Cells, 40 hours. If cell-block is ordered to be returned by mail, add 6c. to cover postage.

5120.* No. 8.—PHYSICIANS' FARADIC BATTERY.

The battery is composed of three cellblocks, capable of furnishing a very wide range of current, and by means of the switch immediately to the front of the vibrator spring, the operator can throw either one, two, or the whole three cell-blocks in circuit; this being an extremely convenient arrangement, as, in the majority of cases but a moderate degree of strength is required, and it is thus possible to use one or two of the blocks for ordinary work, reserving the third for special cases, requiring a very strong current. Careful management will permit the owner to economize the life of the cells, very much by means of this arrangement.



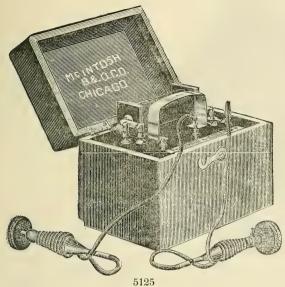
The instrument is provided with a primary and four distinct secondaries, with switches for controlling each, while provisions have also been made for combining the primary with each one of the secondaries, thus securing nine different currents. The switch in front of the first cell-block is the current reverser, and the ivory button "1" immediately to the left of the binding post "5" is the current breaker, for making and breaking the current.

It will be noticed that there are no coils exposed to view; these are concealed under the battery plate, and the current strength is increased or diminished by means of a "Willms" dry current controller, which is placed in the circuit. Special attention is requested to this arrangement, as this is the first portable faradic apparatus on the market, in which the current is controlled in this manner, and it is so infinitely superior to the old method of varying the current by moving one coil over the other, that there is really no comparison between the two. In using the current controller, the increase or decrease of strength is so gradual that it is much more pleasant for the patient, and this can be specially noticed in mucous membrane and other sensitive portions of the human body.

The battery and mechanical parts composing the instrument are enclosed in a finely-polished mahogany case, and the latter is provided with our patent self-locking handle, of same pattern as that which we use on the double coil battery No. 5.

Life of each cell block when used separately is 100 hours, or an average life of about 150 hours for the three.

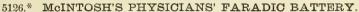
5125.* McINTOSH'S FAMILY FARADIC BATTERY. ‡

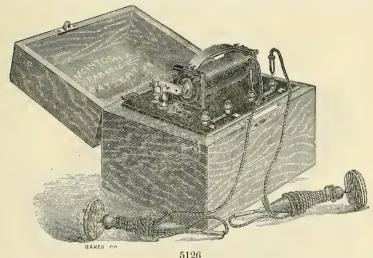


It is made on the same principle as our higher-priced Faradic Batteries, and is portable. It is not intended to take the place of the Physicians' Battery, but for domestic use.

It is put up in a neat, black-walnut case, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 6 inches high and 5 inches wide, with patent clasp fastening and handle, and furnished with electrodes and conducting cords; all the metal work is finely nickel-plated.

Price\$10 00‡





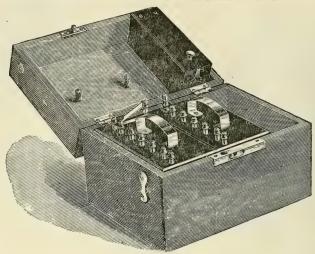
This battery is put up in a neat, polished black-walnut case, six inches in width, nine inches in length and seven inches in height, and weighs less than six pounds, charged. All the metal work is nickel-plated.

It is very convenient for a physician's visiting battery or family use, as it is light and perfectly portable and gives sufficient strength to treat any case where the Faradic or induced current is needed.

Price of battery, with first-class sponge electrodes, and our new cable conducting cords...\$18 00‡

5126A. McINTOSH'S PHYSICIANS' FARADIC BATTERY, No. 3.

5127.* McINTOSH'S TWELVE-CELL GALVANIC BATTERY.

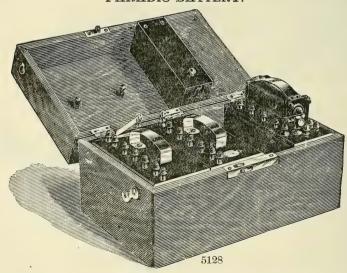


5127

In a polished black-walnut case, 10½ inches long, 8¼ inches wide, 7¼ inches high, metal work all nickel-plate 1, lock and handle, sponge electrodes, cable conducting cords and hard rubber electrode box. This is a very convenient visiting battery, as it weighs only eleven pounds, and gives a Galvanic current of sufficient intensity to treat any case where it is indicated.

Price......\$30 00‡

5128.* McINTOSH'S TWELVE-CELL COMBINED GALVANIC AND FARADIC BATTERY.



Same style of case and finish as the above, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with first-class Faradic Coil, polished hard rubber ends and cover, extra large cell to run the coil, electrodes, our new cable conducting cords and hard rubber electrode box. This battery gives a Galvanic current same as above described, and a Faradic current of sufficient strength to treat any case.

Price......\$40 00‡

McINTOSH'S GALVANIC AND COMBINED BATTERIES.

5129.	McIntosh	s Eighteen-	Cell	Galvanic Battery	price	\$30	00‡	
51 30.	"	"	"	Combined Galvanic and Faradic Battery	"	52	50"	
51 31.		Twenty-f	our C	ell Galvanic Battery	"	55	00"	
5132.		44		Combined Galvanic and Faradic Battery	"	67	50"	
		The above	batte	ries are made same as Figures 5127 and 5128.				

5133.* McINTOSH'S No. 2 OFFICE TABLE PLATE.

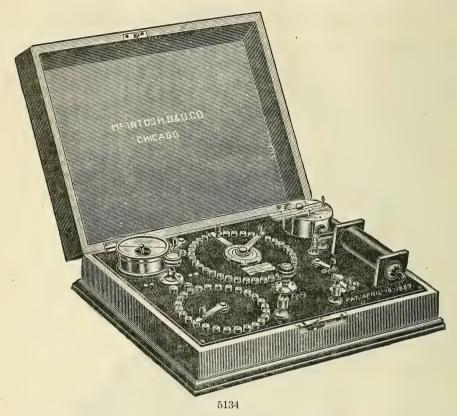


This is an elegant piece of work, and will meet the wants of the profession where a less expensive battery is desired. The following accessories are neatly arranged on a polished hard rubber base 10 x 12 inches:

A galvanic patent double switch by which the operator is enabled to use cells from any part of the circle, thus obviating the necessity of using the first cells first. The buttons are arranged for 25 or more cells as the purchaser may desire; a Faradic Coil with polished hard rubber ends and cover; Pole Changer; two Binding Posts, from which the galvanic, primary or secondary Faradic currents may be taken by means of a switch; and a switch to connect the coil with one or more galvanic cells.

Price,	as above described, in polished walnut case	00‡
- 66	without case	00"

5134.* McINTOSH'S No. 1 OFFICE TABLE PLATE.

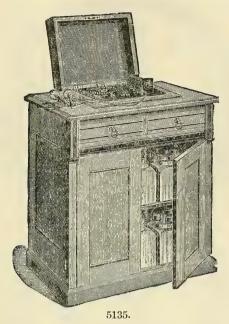


This was designed by Dr. McIntosh to meet the want of physicians who desire a compact and complete office battery. This arrangement is a beautiful piece of work. The following accessories, finely nickel-plated, are tastefully arranged on a plate of polished hard rubber, 12x16 inches: A Galvanic Double-Switch for thirty-two or more cells; an Automatic Rheotome, giving fast or slow interruptions; Milliamperemeter; Pole Changer; Current Indicator; Binding Posts; large Faradic Coil, with polished hard rubber ends and cover; a Coil Rheostat of twenty-five coils of one hundred ohms' resistance each, whereby from one hundred to two thousand five hundred ohms' resistance can be brought into either the Galvanic or Faradic circuit, by simply moving the circular switch. This can be furnished in black walnut or polished oak case, on an office table or cabinet case. This is a very perfect and elegant piece of work, and receives the approval of physicians at sight.

Where this instrument is fastened to a table or other piece of furniture not having room for the cells underneath, they may be placed in a closet or cellar out of the way, and require very little attention.

Any kind of Battery Cell furnished at prices hereinafter named.

5135.* McIntosh's No. 2 Cabinet Battery.



This cabinet has the No. 2 office table plate shown on page 291, and is the most elegant and complete office battery in the world, for the same money.

In this cabinet we use the Diamond Carbon or Laclede cells, the fluid of which is a solution of muriate of ammonia; the elements are zinc and carbon rods. The cells are so nearly perfectly sealed that evaporation is measurably prevented, a feature that in itself highly recommends any cell for office purposes. These cells have the following advantages:

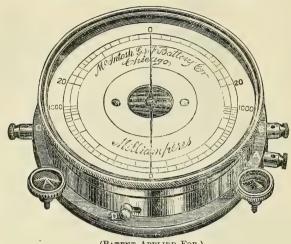
- 1. Perfect cleanliness.
- 2. High Electro-motive force-1.50 volts.
- 3. Small internal resistance.
- 4. Great power of recuperation.

After this battery has been put in operation it requires no attention for many months.

With the cabinet complete, we furnish insulated wire for connecting the cells to the table plate, and muriate of ammonia for charging, sponge electrodes and cable conducting cords.

Price,	as above,	witho	ut	cells	\$55	00	ţ
6.6	complete	with	36	Diamond Carbon Cells	90	00	66
44	66	4.4	30	Laclede or Roboran Cells	80	00	66

5136.* McINTOSH MILLIAMPERE METER.

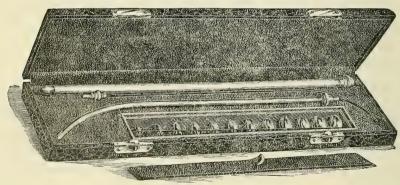


(PATENT APPLIED FOR.) 5136

The Milliampere Meter shown in cut is a new instrument of our own design. It is mounted on a circular wooden base, and all the metal parts are nickel plated. It can be used with any galvanic Battery, the patient being in circuit, and is not liable to get out of order. If handled according to directions accompaning it, earth currents and magnetic material will not render it inaccurate, as occurs with all such instruments previously made. The importance of measuring the dose of electricity is just beginning to be appreciated, and has not been overrated. Hitherto the instruments designed for this purpose have been too delicate to withstand the effects of daily usage without frequent adjustment that could only be made by the manufacturer, and the great expense of those worthy of trial has deterred the profession from adopting them. These difficulties we believe to be obviated in the instrument here presented. Full directions accompanying each instrument.

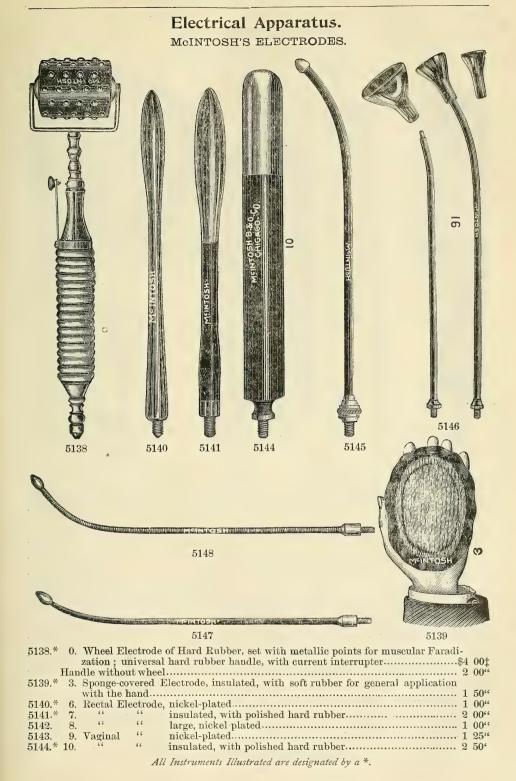
Diameter of base, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

5137.* GENITO-URINARY ELECTRODE CASE.



5137

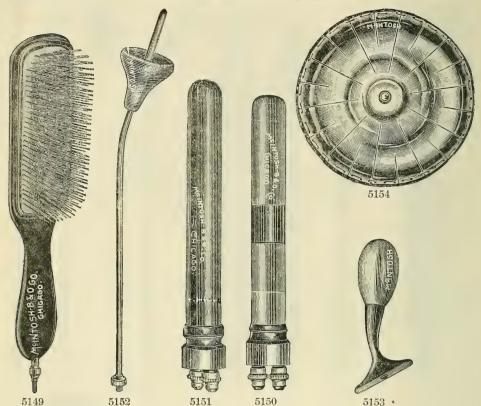
This case contains metallic sound, flexible and inflexible urethral electrodes and one dozen olives tips, numbered from 10 to 32, French scale, all contained in a velvet lined morocco case, 12 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.



popular.

Electrical Apparatus.

McINTOSH'S ELECTRODES.

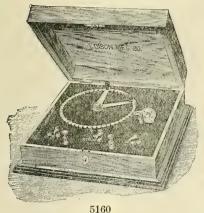


5145.* 11. Nasal Electrode, nickel-plated\$1 00‡
5146.* \} \begin{cases} 16. Cup-shaped Electrode, for Uterus, three sizes, insulatedeach 2 00"
16. " " cup only " 1 25"
5147.* 20. Uterine or Urethral Electrode, insulated with hard rubber 1 00"
5148.* 21. Spiral Flexible Uterine or Urethral Electrode, insulated
5149.* 35. Hair Brush Electrode
5150.* 42. Vaginal Electrode for both currents, insulated in the centre, nickel-plated 4 00"
5151.* 43. " " in halves
5152.* 51. Uterine Electrode, with cup and stem (insulated) 2 50"
5153.* 53. New style of Rectal Electrode, insulated
5154.* 66. Spongio Pilene Abdominal Electrode, tinned copper, \$2 00‡; block tin 2 50"
This Electrode is made of tinned copper (or block tin if preferred), covered with Spongio

As we carry a full line of McIntosh's Electrical goods, we can furnish any other style of Electrodes they make, not here illustrated, also conducting cords for Faradic and Galvanic batteries, Zincs, Carbons, Rubber Cells, &c.

Pilene. It is less expensive than the membrane covered Electrode, and is becoming quite

5160.* THE EDISON-LALANDE GALVANIC BATTERIES—NET.



The Edison-Lalande Galvanic Batteries for office work consist of 50 Edison-Lalande cells, Types "A" or "C," with switchboard, pole-changer, and faradic coil. This is the most complete outfit for a physician's operating room, and will furnish a perfectly even and constant current during the whole life of battery, during which time it needs absolutely no attention whatever.

In both these batteries the price includes the necessary wiring from the cells to the switchboard.

5161.* TYPE "A" CELL.

Size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 5 in.; Capacity, 15 Ampere-Hours.

Price complete\$	75
PRICE OF RENEWAL PARTS.	
PRICE OF RENEWAL PARTS. Copper Oxide Plate (capacity, 2 charges)	08
Zinc Plate (capacity, 2 charges)	07
Can containing 2 sticks Caustic Potash (1 charge)	08
Bottle Heavy Paraffine Oil, sufficient for 1 charge	04
	J. J

Note.—The copper oxide plate and zinc in this cell will stand one renewal of caustic potash before being exhausted.



5162.* TYPE "C" CELL.

" Porcelain Cell 1	
PRICE OF RENEWAL PARTS.	
Copper Oxide Plate (capacity, 1 charge)\$	12
Zinc Plate (canacity 1 charge)	10

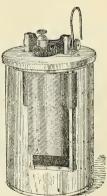
 Copper Oxide Plate (capacity, 1 charge)
 \$ 12

 Zinc Plate (capacity, 1 charge)
 10

 Can containing 2 sticks Caustic Potash (1 charge)
 12

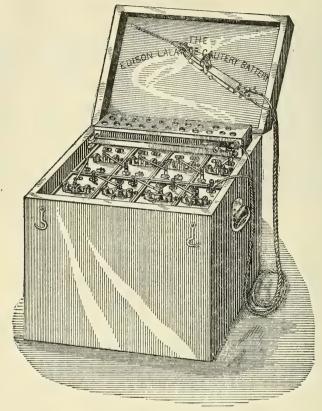
 Bottle Heavy Paraffine Oil, sufficient for 1 charge
 05

We can supply vitrified Porcelain Jars with Type "C" Cell at an extra cost of 15c per cell, and we recommend them most highly, as they are much stronger than glass, and are warranted not to crack from heat generated by potash dissolving.



5162

5163.* EDISON-LELANDE CAUTERY BATTERY "F"—NET. CAPACITY, 150 AMPERE-HOURS.



5163

In the "F" type, illustrated above, the cells, eight in number, are of porcelain, and are neatly placed in a lead-lined polished oak box. The sliding resistance is fitted into a groove in top of box, and is so made that the strength of current can be graduated with the greatest nicety.

The battery, when set up, will last with ordinary use in cautery work for several months, during which time it requires no attention whatever, and when exhausted, the elements can be renewed at a trifling cost.

The cells are closed and the elements do not have to be removed from the solution, as there is practically no action when cells are not in use, and consequently no waste in battery.

It is also equally well adapted for running small motors wound to suit battery, and for lighting electric headlights for throat work and other diagnostic purposes.

Being a primary battery it is entirely independent of any external system, and does not require to be sent to a central station for recharging, as is the case with storage batteries.

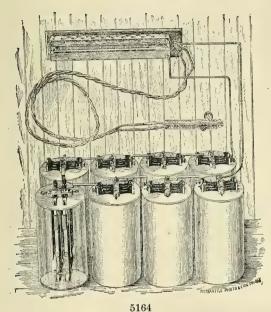
PRICE OF RENEWAL PARTS OF EACH CELL.

3 Zinc Plates (capacity, 1 charge), 16c. each\$	48
4 Copper Oxide Plates (capacity, 3 charges), 25c. each	1 00
Can containing 2 sticks Caustic Potash (1 charge)	18
Bottle heavy Paraffine Oil sufficient for 1 charge	05

The Copper Oxide Plates will stand 2 charges of Zincs and Potash before being exhausted.

5164.* EDISON-LALANDE CAUTERY BATTERY "L"-NET.

Capacity, 300 Ampere-Hours.



Battery consisting of 8 Type "L" Porcelain Cells, to be placed either in the cellar or closet, and which are connected to the rheostat with heavy wire leads.

The rheostat is handsomely mounted on a polished oak base to be fastened in any convenient place in the office.

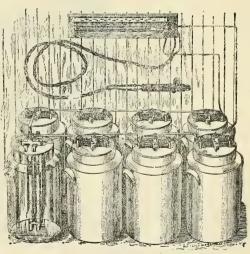
(This battery has twice the life of our Cautery Battery "F,") Complete, with cords, necessary connections and wiring......\$45 00

Price of Renewal Parts of each Cell.

5165.* EDISON-LALANDE CAUTERY BATTERY "M."
Capacity, 600 Ampere-Hours.

Same battery as Cautery Battery "L," but with Type "M" Porcelain Cells, instead of Type "L," which have twice the life of the latter......\$60 00

Price of Renewal Parts of each Cell.

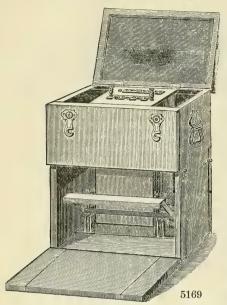


5165

The oxide plates and zincs in these cells will stand one renewal of solution before being exhausted.

CAUTERY BATTERY. ¶

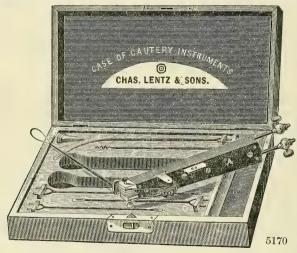
5169.* Seiler's Single-Cell Galvano-Cautery Battery.



Its great advantage as a Galvano-Cautery Battery over other batteries of this kind, consists in the facts that the operator can regulate the heat of this platinum loop to a nicety by the pressure of his foot, and is, therefore, independent of an assistant, a very important point when small operations in the nose or throat, or about the genital organs, are to be performed. Further, that as soon as he lifts off his foot the liquid leaves the plates, and no further action on them can take place, thus saving the zincs as well as the strength of the fluid; the quanity of the fluid being very large, the products of the chemical action of the acid upon the zinc fall to the bottom, and thus the upper portion of fluid remains fresh for a very long time, so that the fluid need not be renewed more than once in two or three months, according, of course, to the number of times the plates have been immersed. The simplicity of the connections, and the fact that they are placed above the platforms, out of the reach of the fumes of the acid, renders them but little liable to get out of order, and thus the battery is always ready when wanted.

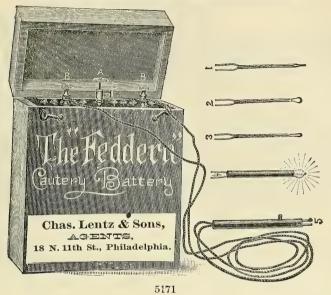
Single-Cell Cautery, including doubleconducting cord.....\$30 00¶ Double-Cell Cautery, including heavy double conducting cord......50 00"

5170.* Set of Light Cautery Instruments for Naso-Pharyngeal Operations.



(a) The Universal hard rubber handle with circuit closer to which any of the instru-	
ments below may be attached	T
(b) The Two Parallel Tubes with Platinum Loop Wire and Windlass 5 00	6
(c) The short, straight Electrode or Knife for use in the anterior parts of nares 2 00 '	6
(a) The Post-Nasal Electrode for introduction behind the soft palate	6
(e) The Long Knife Electrodes for introduction through the nares to posterior ends of	
turbinated bones and pharynx 2 00 °	66
(f) The Spiral or Moxa Electrode	66
(g) One Metal Nasal Specula	66
Complete in morrocco case	6 6
Cautery Cords each 2 00 °	6.6
Rubber Cell	66
Carbon Plate with Metallic connectioneach 1 50 '	66
" without " " 1 00 "	6 6
Zinc " 50 "	2.5
Pedal Catguts, per pair	66
All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.	

5171.* THE FEDDERN CAUTERY BATTERY.



SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, COMPACT AND CHEAP.

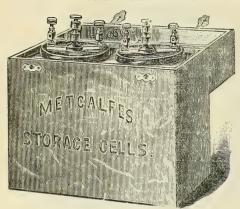
The construction of this battery is so simple that any physician can operate it with satisfaction. The cords being attached to battery, the electrode selected and fitted into the handle, immerse the plates by lifting up the central rod, A, and fasten it with the thumbscrew, C. Press the projection on the side of the handle and the electrode will become heated at once. Care must be used not to allow the electrode to become so hot as to melt, this can be avoided by the proper manipulation of the projecting button on the handle, making and breaking the contact. The height to which the rod is lifted also regulates the degree of heat, as the power of the battery increases in proportion to the extent to which the plates are immersed in the fluid. Except in the case of damage by accident and the renewal of zincs, the proper working of the battery is guaranteed for one year.

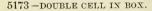
In addition to the Cautery Electrodes, we supply a small electric lamp, which will be found invaluable for illuminating any of the cavities of the body.

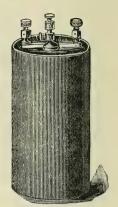
Full directions for use and care of battery, and formula for solution given with each battery.

Height, 12 inches; length, 10 inches; width, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight when charged, about 12 pounds.

5173.* THE METCALFE STORAGE BATTERIES.







SINGLE CELL.

This invention clearly sets forth the fact, that it is practical to accumulate and reserve the energy of an electric current in a small space, and retain it, transport it to any-distance and reproduce it whenever desired.

The electric current stored in these cells, is similar to that obtained from ordinary Galvanic cells, or the dynamo, and can be used for light, power, and cautery purposes.

The Metcalfe Storage Cell is an air-tight, acid proof or sealed receptacle for electric current, capable of undergoing internal chemical changes on the passage of said current through it, and of giving a powerful and uniform current, when required, on account of the reversal of these chemical changes, when the poles by which it entered are brought into contact with each other.

The cells do not leak, and the outlets of the Electrodes are so perfectly insulated that there is no likelihood of corrosion of the poles, and are therefore permanent.

Each cell will stand a discharge of 36 ampere hours, at the rate of from 1 to 36 amperes. The electro motive force of each cell is 2-45-100 volts.

One cell is enough for any ordinary cautery. Two cells will answer for a 1, 2, 3 or 4 candle power incandescent lamp, if of proper voltage and will run for 36 hours. Two cells will be found sufficient to run a 1-8 horse power motor for driving the dental engine, drills, or any other light machinery.

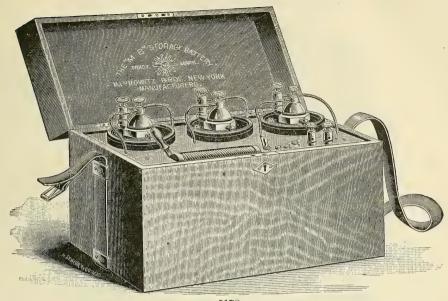
The Improved Rheostat which is made to accompany each battery is a coil of wire, wound on a hollow glass tube, thereby allowing a constant current of cold air to pass through it, and so counteract the effect of any heat that may be generated in the passage of the electric current through the wire.

This Rheostat never burns or gets out of order, and will control the current with such exactness that the smallest electrodes may be used with absolute safety.

Each cell in a hard wood box, with handle and Rheostat, all metal parts plated.

5172.	Metcalfe'	s Battery	, 1	Hard	Rubber	Cell					 \$	21	50
5173.*		4.6											
5174.	"	66	3	66	4.6	٠٠					 	50	00
5175.	66	6.6	4	66	4.6	"					 	65	00
Cables, extra heavy silk, wound six feet long, per pairnet 3									3	00			
Crowfoo	ot Gravity	Cell for e	ha	rging,	complet	te with	zincs	and	coppers	š	 each		75
Crosby	6.6	Cells "		6.6	6.6	4.4	6.6	6.6	4.6		 4.4	1	35

5178.* "M. B." STORAGE BATTERIES.



5178 Three-Cell "M. B." Storage Battery.

Among the researches of the present age, the discovery of Secondary or Storage Batteries is second only to the discovery of Electricity itself, and there is perhaps nothing in Surgery to-

day destined to occupy so high a position in the Armamentarium of the Surgeon as a thoroughly good and reliable Storage Battery.

To make, then, a Storage Battery, at once simple, easy of manipulation, and unfailing in its results, has been the aim of both the inventor and manufacturer, and it is with this object in view that the "M. B." Storage Battery is confidently placed upon the market.

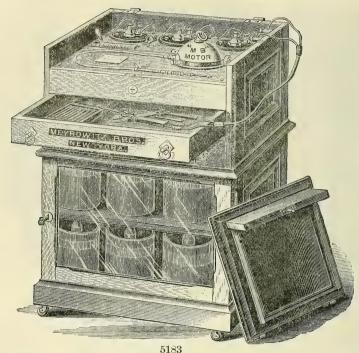
It is, perhaps, well to state here that this Storage Battery is not intended for Galvanic or Faradic application, or for the purposes of Electrolysis, but it is strictly a battery for Electro-Cautery, driving of small Motors for Nasal and Dental Surgery, and lighting of small Incandescent Lamps used for Diagnostic Illumination.

Made in one, two, three or four cells. as follows:

Electro-motive force, $8\frac{1}{2}$ volts; current amperes, 1 to 20. Price, without primary cells.....\$75 00 Price, with 16 crowfoot cells for charging, and 25 feet wire...... 87 00

Catalogue for full description mailed on application.

5183.* "M. B." STORAGE BATTERY CABINETS—NET.



Three-cells. "M. B." Storage Battery Cabinet with Cautery and Motor outfit.

Electrode Outfit No. IV., consists of one Universal Handle, No. 102; two Nasal Electrodes, straight, Nos. 20 and 25; two Laryngeal Electrodes, curved, Nos. 62 and 67; one Canula, No. 95; one coil of Platinum Wire, 16 inches long, in morocco case......\$15 00

Outfit II. consists of one Three-Cell "M. B." Storage Battery; one "M. B." Electric Motor; one "M. B." Bracket; one Flexible Shaft and Hand-piece; three Nasal Drills; two Nasal Trephines; one Conducting Cable and Push-buttons.

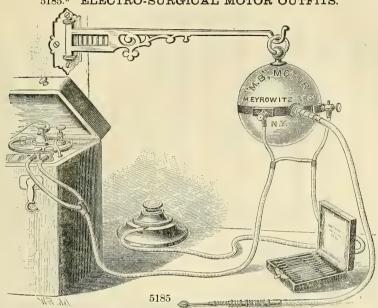
Outfit III. consists of one Four-Cell "M. B." Storage Battery; one "M. B." Electric Motor; one "M. B." Bracket; one Flexible Shaft and Hand-piece; four Nasal Drills; four Nasal Trephines; one Conducting Cable and Push-button.

A two years' Guarantee accompanies each battery.

The lower part of these highly finished antique oak cabinets contains the Primary Cells, which are so arranged that they are constantly connected with the Storage Cells, charging them continuously and thus doing away with all further trouble in regard to charging the Storage Cells.

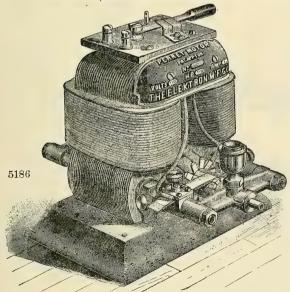
These Primary Cells will last about one year.

5185.* ELECTRO-SURGICAL MOTOR OUTFITS.



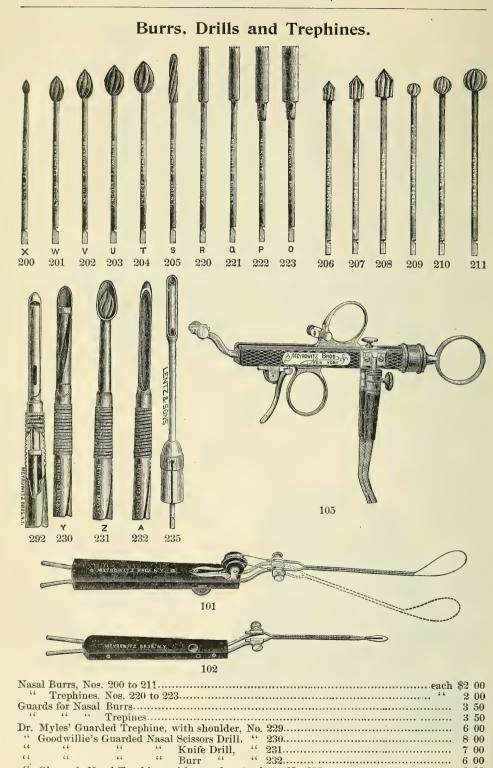
This motor has been especially designed for operations upon the nose and teeth. It is made in the shape of a highly finished nickel-plated sphere, with all its mechanism perfectly protected and hidden from view. It is 5 inches in diameter, and weighs only 6% lbs. complete, with flexible shaft and hand-piece. The motor presents a compact and elegant appearance; it can be suspended from a bracket and swung in any position, or placed upon a table, as may be desired by the operator.

easie, as may se desired by the operator.		
5185.* The "M. B." Electric Motor for operating burrs, drills and trephines, to use	with	
either "M. B." Storage Battery, the Metcalfe or Edison	\$20	00
Same, for use with Edison incandescent current.	35	00
Wall Bracket, with swinging arm to hold motors, as shown above, highly r	nickel	
finish		00
Universal dental hand piece, with flexible attachment coil and sheath to f	it all	
drills, burrs and trephines	16	50
Push Button, with double cable	5	00



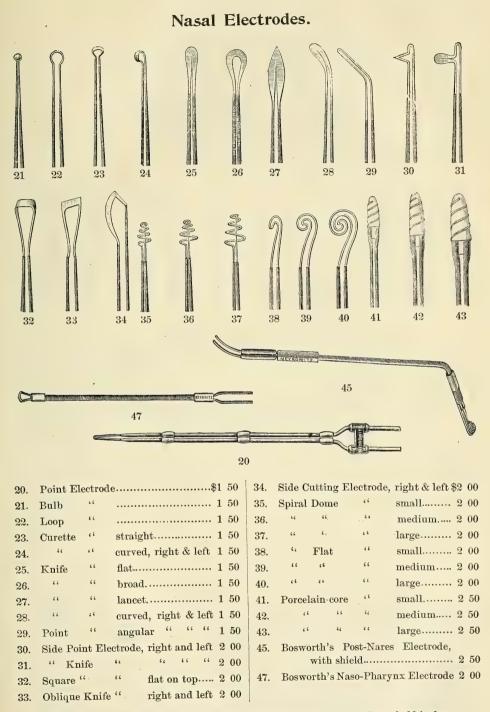
PERRET ELECTRICAL MOTOR.

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.



Burr

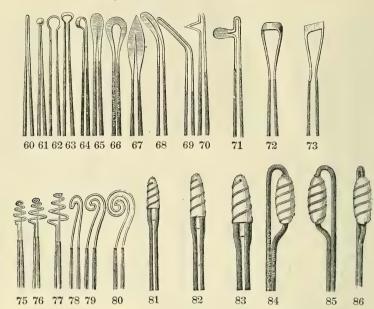
Gleason's Nasal Trephine, with guard, extra long, No. 235.....



These Electrodes have *straight* or angular shanks, and are four and one-half inches long, and can be used on any cautery handle.

74

Laryngeal Electrodes.



60.	Point E	lectro	de	82 00	75.	Spiral	Dome	Electrode	e, small\$	2 50
61.	Bulb	6.6		2 00	76.	66		4.6	medium	2 50
62.	Loop			2 00	77.	66	66	"	large	2 50
63.	Curette	4.6	straight	2 00	78.	6.6			small	2 50
64.	6.6	6.6	curved, right & left	2 00	79.		4.4	66	medium	2 50
65.	Knife	6.6	flat	2 00	80.	4.6	44	66	large	2 50
66.	6.6	6.6	broad looped	2 00	81.	Porcel	lain-co	re Tonsil]	Electrode, sm'l	2 50
67.	66	"	lancet	2 00	82.	Same,	medi	um		2 50
68.	66	6.6	curved, right & left		83.	Same,	large			2 50
69.	Point		angular, " "		84.	Porce	lain-co	re Tonsil	l Post-Nares	
70.			ectrode, ""			El	ectrod.	le, front		2 50
71.	Side Kn	ife	" "	2 50	85.	Same,	back			2 50
72.			Electrode, flat on top	2 50	86.	66	right		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 50
73.			" right & left		87.	6.6	left			2 50
74.	Side Cut	ting	46 46 44	2 50						

These Electrodes have curved shanks, and are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Straight Nasal Canula, for snaring	\$1	50
Angular " " " "		
Curved Laryngeal Canula, for snaring	2	00
Pure Platinum Wire, for snaring, per coil of 16 inches		
Platinum Iridium, for snaring, " " 16 " "	1	25

101.	Plain Interrupting handle, for nose and throat electrodes\$3	50
102.	Universal Cautery and snare handle	00
104.	White's Universal Cautery and cold handle, adjustable to any angle10	00
105.	Schech's Cautery and snare handle10	00

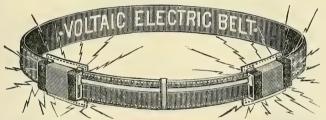
Electrical Apparatus. Meintosh's electric belt.



This belt has been carefully devised by Dr. L. D. McIntosh for the purpose of meeting all the wants of a mild Galvanic Battery. The belt consists of a combination of cups or cells placed in pockets on the belt, thus forming a complete Galvanic Battery. Each cell is composed of hard rubber lined with copper, which metal constitutes the negative plate. The cells, being covered with hard rubber, are perfectly insulated, or, in other words, do not permit the electric current to pass only on the conducting wires from the poles of the battery; plates of zinc of the proper size and thickness are wrapped in a porous material and placed in the cells; a wire soldered firmly to the zincs connects to the copper of the cells in such a manner as to give a hinge motion, thus making the belt pliable. By simply dropping a few drops of dilute vinegar in each cell, the electric current is generated, and will continue uninterrupted for twenty-four hours. The power of the current is so great that it will decompose water.

Directions with each belt.

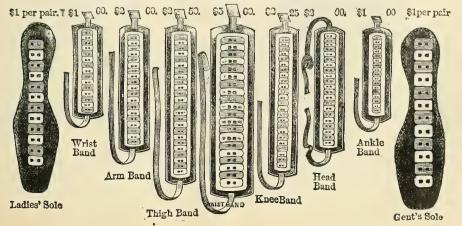
THE VOLTAIC ELECTRIC BELT.



The Voltaic Electric Belt is not a magnetic appliance, or medicated humbug, but a double battery belt in which the electricity can positively be seen and felt. It is recharged without expense and can be regulated in strength to suit. Endorsed by every physician that has examined it. This powerful belt is not worn all day, only three to four hours at a time, several times a week. Short applications effect a cure. This belt must not be confounded with the many so called electric belts that are worn all day, without producing a perceptible current, or benefitting the patient.

THE VOLTAIC ARMADILLO.

An Electro-Magnetic Remedy for Nervous Diseases.



Electrical Apparatus.

THE PERFECTION IN POROUS CUP BATTERIES.

In the Axo Battery the defects which have been so long recognized, and have come to be regarded as inherent, in Porous Cup Batteries, are met and overcome. The improvement in form of construction alone is so great as to recommend it at once to all who are familiar with batteries.



"AXO" BATTERY COMPLETE.



"AXO" POROUS CUP.

"AXO" BATTERY.

Cell Complete	00
Porous Cup alone.	
Glass Jar	
Zine	
Sal Ammoniac, per package	

These prices are net.

"GONDA POROUS CUP" BATTERY.



"GONDA POROUS CUP"
BATTERY COMPLETE,



GONDA POROUS CUP AND ZINC.

Cell complete	90
Porus Cup, alone	65
Glass Jar	
Zine	
Sal Ammoniae, in bag	
Sat Hillinghae, in bag	00

These prices are net.

We do not manufacture these cells, and therefore we do not guarantee them.

Electrical Apparatus.

THE "GONDA" CELL.



The "Gonda" Cell is an improvement upon the battery called by us the "Prism" Cell, and is a much better battery in every particular. "The "Prism" has many merits—but it has, also, undeniable faults from which the

'Gonda'' Cell is entirely free.
The "Gonda" Cell is too well-known all over the world to make an extended description of it necessary. Wherever high class electrical apparatus is used or work done, there you will find the "Gonda" Cell. It is the thoroughbred of batteries. For telephone service no battery which has ever been made can compare at all with it, and indeed, for all purposes, for which open circuit batteries are used, it is at the head.

We do not manufacture these cells, and therefore we do not guarantee them.



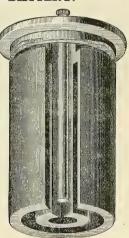
"GONDA" CELL, COMPLETE.	WITHOUT JAR.
Battery complete	
Jar only	20
Gondas, per pair, with rubber bands	70
Carbon with connections	
Jar cover	
Zinc Rod, with connection	
Sal Ammoniac, in bag	

THE IMPROVED DOUBLE CYLINDER LAW BATTERY.



In the construction of the cell, the cover is so made that by a slight turn it locks down tightly against a soft rubber ring, effectually sealing the jar against evaporation of the water and crawling out of the salt.

We do not manufacture these cells, and therefore we do not guarantee them.



THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE LAW BATTERY

claim the following points of excellence:

Electromotive force, 1.5 volts.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints of solution against 1 pint found in a porous cup.

147 square inches of negative surface.

Freedom from evaporation, creeping salts and corrosion.

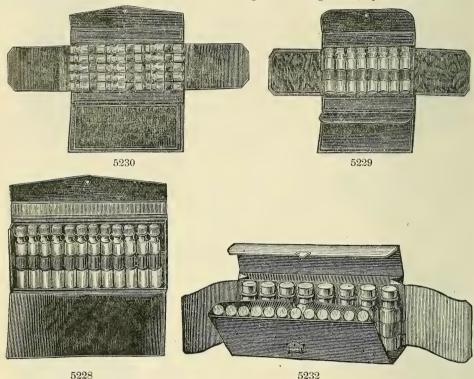
High efficiency combined with great durability.

Use the battery carefully and keep it clean, and it will always be ready to respond to your demand for service. Law Battery, complete \$1 25 Double Cylinder.... 30 Cover, with rubber ring..... 20 Carbon Binding Post 15 Zinc, with fender. 10 Zinc Binding Post..... 08 Sal Ammoniac....

These prices are net.

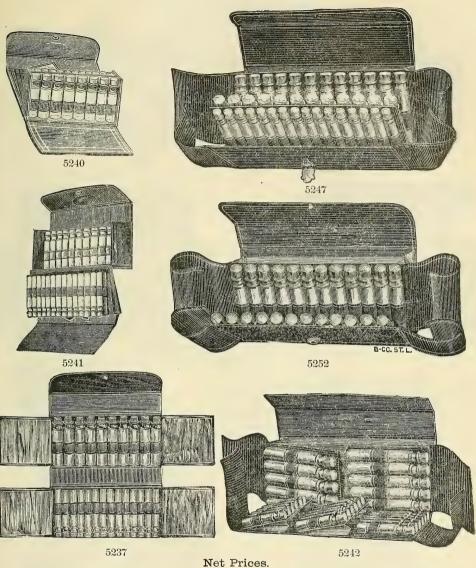
Pocket Medicine Cases.

The descriptions given in ordinary price currents of Pocket Cases are meagre and imperfect. Little is noted beyond the number and size of vials, and thus it follows that physicians, as a rule, are dissatisfied with cases ordered by letter. To overcome this trouble, and for the convenience of our petrons, we have made careful and thorough descriptions of our new stock of cases. Physicians can now order a case with intelligence, knowing its size, style and construction.

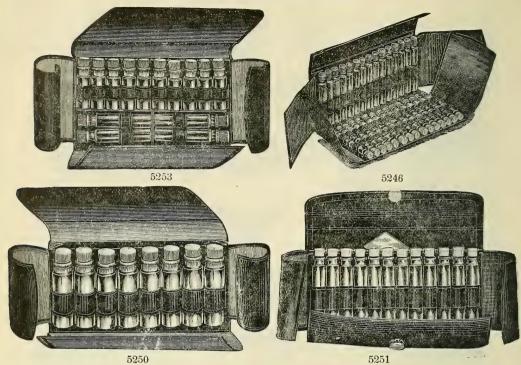


	Net Prices.
5225.	(6 vials). Red or dark morocco, size $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, one pocket, morocco flaps, one row of 6 one drachm vials\$ 50
5226.	(8 vials). Dark morocco, size of case, 6 inches long, 1 inch thick, 3 inches wide, one pocket, morocco flaps, one row of 8 two drachm corked vials
5227.	(10 vials). Red or dark morocco, size of case, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch thick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, one pocket, morocco flaps, one row of 10 three drachm cork-stop-
5228.*	pered vials
0220."	wide, one pocket, contains twelve $2\frac{1}{7}$ drachm corked vials
5229.*	(8 vials). Red or dark Russian leather, size $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches
	wide, one row of 8 three drachm corked vials on one side and two pockets for powders on the other side, Russia leather flaps, silk-lined. This is one of the
#000 Y	nicest and best wearing cases made
5230.*	(15 vials). Dark morocco, long leather flaps, size of case 8 inches long, 1 inch thick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, two pockets, three rows, each holding 5 one and one-half
E201	drachm vials, which are upright when carried in pocket
5231.	(18 vials). Red morocco, strong leather flaps, size of case, 7 inches long, 1\(\frac{1}{8}\) inches thick, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches wide, one pocket containing two rows of 9 three drachm corked
	vials
5232.*	(20 vials). Red morocco, size, 7 inches long, 3 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, one
	pocket, two rows of vials one row containing 12 two drachm vials, the other row
5 233.	containing 8 four drachm vials
4400.	
	All Cases Illustrated are designated by a *.

Pocket Medicine Cases.



Pocket Medicine Cases.



Net Prices.

5245.	(30 vials). Soft red or dark morocco, metal ends, leather flaps, silk lined, one pocket, size $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, 4 inches wide, contains two rows, each holding 15 two drachm corked vials\$2 75
5246.*	(45 vials). Soft red or dark morocco, leather flaps, silk-lined, metal ends, one pocket, case contains two rows of vials, on one side 15 two drachm long, and on the other side 30 one drachm short vials cork stoppered, size $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, 4 inches wide
5247.*	(40 vials). Soft red or dark morocco, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 2 inches thick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide strong leather flaps, two pockets, three rows of vials, one contains 16 one and one-half drachm each of the others contains 12 three drachm vials (see page 313)
5248.	(12 vials). Fine morocco, flexible case, long flaps, no lock, one pocket, flaps lined with silk, containing one row of 12 one drachm vials, size 6 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.
5249.*	(10 vials). Same case as No. 5248, excepting that it contains one row of 10 two drachm vials, size $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide
5250.*	(8 vials). Soft flexible case, no catch, containing 8 four drachm vials, size $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, 1 inch thick
5251.*	(12 vials). Genuine seal, flexible case, long flaps lined with silk, one pocket, size $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, contains one row of 12 two drachm vials.
5252.*	(24 vials). Genuine seal, flexible case long flaps, silk lined one pocket, contains two rows, each holding 12 two drachm corked vials, size of case $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide (see page 313)
5253.*	(14 vials). Dark morocco, silk lined flaps, one pocket, containing 10 two drachm, 4 three drachm vials, size $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 4 inches wide, 1 inch thick

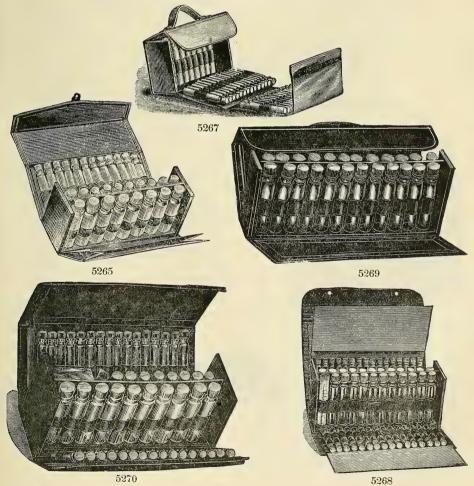
Pocket Medicine Case.



5249

5255.	(18 vials). Genu	ine sea	J, flexi	ble ca	se, long	g flaps,	lined	l with silk	, one	pocke	et, three	
	rows	, each ho	lding 6	one di	achm	vials,	which a	are u	pright wl	ien c	arried	in the	
	pock	et, size 8	inches	long,	inch	thick,	$3\frac{3}{4}$ inc	hes v	vide				2 50
5256.	(15 vials	s). Same	e case a	s No. 52	255, co	ontains	three r	ow o	$f 15 1\frac{1}{2} dra$	chm	vials.	*******	2 50
5257.	14 "	6.6	4.6	4.4	66	6.6	one	66	14 two	4.6	66		2 50
5258.	12 ''	66	. 6	66	46	4.4	6.6	66	12 three	6.6	6.6		2 50

HAND MEDICINE CASES.

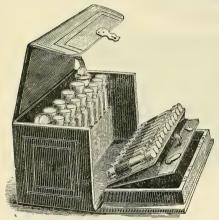


Hand and Buggy Cases.

Net Prices.

5265.* (3	0 vials). Frame case, made very strong and handsome, dark morocco, size $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, 4 inches high, one pocket, three rows of vials, one containing 8 one ounce, one 10 six drachm, and the other 12 four drachm corked vials. (See page 315).	4 00
	8 vials). Same case as (No. 5265), size $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 4 inches high, one pocket, three rows of vials, one containing 14 three drachm, and each of the other 12 four drachm corked vials.	3 75
5267.* (3	8 vials). Frame case, best red or black morocco leather, size 8 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, contains 10 four drachm and 28 two and one-half drachm corked vials. (See page 315).	4 00
	6 vials). Frame case, dark seal grain leather, contains 24 four drachm and 32 two and one half drachm corked vials, a pocket for sundries, and a graduated minim measure. The addition of a minim measure to this case will, we think, be a convenience to the physician, who can thus secure perfect accuracy of dose. Size $9\frac{1}{7}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{7}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{7}$ inches thick. (See page 315).	4 00
Price		5 75
5269.* (2	4 vials). Dark morocco, one pocket, contains 24 four drachm vials, size 10 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 2 inches thick, (see page 315)	4 00
	0 vials). Dark morocco, one pocket, contains vials convenient for tablets or pills, a neat box for hypodermic syringe, one graduated minim measure, contains 10 six drachm, 8 four drachm, and 32 two and a half drachm vials, size $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. See page 315).	
Price		5 75

BUGGY CASES.



5274

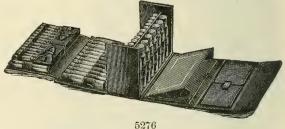
5276.* (45 vials). Dark morocco, contains 8 one ounce, 24 four drachm,13 one and a half drachm corked vials, a graduated minim measure, small neat case for hypodermic syringe, and one for wire, silk, needles, etc. Also loops for surgical instruments, and a pocket, size 9½ inches long, 6 inches high, 4 inches thick.

Price\$10 00

5274.* (27 vials). Black morocco, contains 4 one and one-half ounce, 9 six drachm, and 12 two and a half drachm corked vials. Also 2 one and a half ounce glass stoppered bottles. Contains a box and loops for instruments and sundries, size 8\frac{3}{4} inches long, 5 inches thick, 5\frac{1}{4} inches high.

Price 7 3

5275. (44 vials). Dark morocco, size 9½ inches long, 4½ inches thick, 6 inches high, one pocket, compartment for instruments, papers, etc., one row of vials, in a movable frame, which may be inclined forward, thus showing the labels on vials behind, case contains 8 one ounce cork stoppered vials, 12 four drachm cork stoppered vials and 24 two drachm cork stoppered vials.



All Cases Illustrated are designated by a *.

Net Prices.

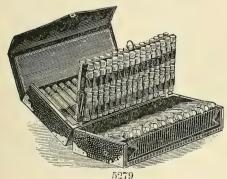


7.* (36 vials). Dark morocco, size 10 inches long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches 5277.* wide and 6 inches high, patent hinges, top of case contains a compartment with elastic loops, and lined morocco flaps for surgical instruments, three rows of vials, two of which are in movable frames, and arranged to incline forward and display the labels on the vials behind, thus bringing all the vials into view while in position. The case contains 8 one and a half ounce glass stoppered bottles, 10 one ounce cork stoppered vials, 8 four drachm cork stoppered vials and 10 two drachm cork stoppered vials.

Price.....\$8 75

5278.* (56 vials). Genuine seal skin, size 11\frac{3}{4} inches long, 6 inches wide, and 5\frac{3}{4} inches high. Patent hinges, one large pocket for papers, etc. Open space for sundries and instruments, four rows of vials, three of which are in movable frames and arranged to incline forward and display the labels on the rows behind, thus permitting a view of all the vials of the case while in position. The case contains 8 two ounce cork stoppered vials, 16 four drachm cork stoppered vials, and 20 two and a half drachm cork stoppered vials, and 20 two and a half drachm cork stoppered vials, and 20 two and a strong, and is one of the most desirable of buggy cases.

Price.....\$10 00



5278

5279.* (70 vials). Dark morrocco, size 12 inches long, 4 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, case opens in centre, and protected by metal corners, one pocket and open space for instruments. Size $11\frac{1}{2}\times1\frac{8}{4}\times1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, contains 12 one and one-half ounce, 26 four drachm, and 32 three drachm corked vials.

Price.....\$10 35

5280. (74 vials). Dark morocco, 12½ inches long. 4 inches wide, 6¼ inches high, opens in centre same as No. 5279, and protected by metal corners. One pocket contains 12 one and one half ounce, 14 one ounce, 16 six drachm, and 32 three drachm corked vials.

Price \$10.35

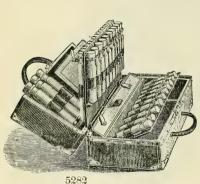
Net Prices.

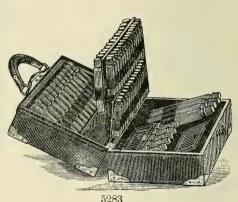


5281.* (48 vials). Red or dark morocco, size 10 inches long 6 inches wide, and 5 inches high. Patent hinges, two pockets for papers, etc. Case protected with metal strips around the bottom and back edges. Contains four rows of vials, three of which are in movable frames and arranged to incline forward, exhibiting the labels on the vials behind, and thus permitting a view of all the vials in the case while in position. Case contains 8 one and a half ounce glass stoppered vials, 10 one ounce cork stoppered vials, 14 four drachm cork stoppered vials and 16 two drachm cork stoppered vials.

Price.....\$10 00

5281





5282.* (38 vials.) Dark morocco, contains 3 three ounce, 20 one ounce and 15 long four drachm corked vials. Two covered spaces for instruments and sundries. Thoroughly protected from wear by nickel trimmings. Case opens in centre. Size 11 inches long, 5 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

5283.* (65 vials). Dark morocco, size 12 inches long, 5 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, opens in centre with a good spring Yale lock, two spaces for instruments, one $11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{6} \times 2$, and the other $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$, case protected by large metal corners, contains 4 two ounce, 12 one ounce, 14 six drachm, 30 three drachm, 5 one ounce square corked vials.

Price.....

(36 vials). Dark morocco, size 10½ inches long, 5 inches high, 5 inches thick, contain-5284. ing a large open space for sundries, one pocket, patent hinges, 4 one and a half ounce glass stoppered square vials, 12 six drachm, 8 four drachm cork stoppered vials and 12 two drachm cork stoppered vials. One row of vials is in a movable frame, and so arranged that the labels of all the vials can be read as they stand in the case.

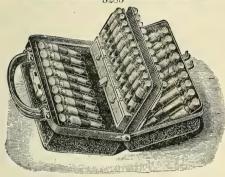
Net Prices.





ing the bottles\$10	5
5286. Cabin Bag, the same, but contains 24 four drachm and 24 two	
drachm bottles	2
5287. Cabin Bag, also the same, but contains 10 one ounce and 24 four	
drachm bottles	5

5288. Cabin Bag, also the same, but contains 48 four drachm bottles..... 11 50



SATCHEL CASES.

Made of Black Seal Grain Leather.

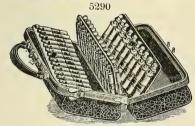
5290.* (40 vials). 10 inch frame, con-	
tains 18 one ounce. 11 six drachm	
and 11 four drachm corked vials,	11.00
ample loops for instruments, box for	
sundries and a neat, plush lined	
case for Hypodermic Syringe. Size	
10 inches long, 7 inches high, 6	
inches wide\$	11 75

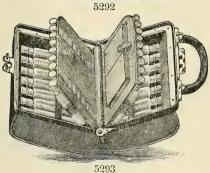
		vials).						
pat	hic	Physicia	ans, sa	\mathbf{me}	size	and		
sty	le as	the No.	5290, b	out b	oldir	g11		
six	drac	chm, 11	four dr	achi	n, an	d 44		
thr	ee di	rachm co	orked v	ials.			12	75

9 00

5293.* (34 vials). 8 inch frame, best black grain leather, finest nickel mountings, containing 18 four drachm and 16 eight drachm corked vials, powder paper pockets and instrument loops. Size 8x6x4......

5294. (44 vials). 10 inch frame, same as No. 5293, containing 20 eight drachm and 24 five drachm corked vials, pockets for papers, and loops for instruments. Size 10x7x5....... 12 50





All Cases Illustrated are designated by a *.

Net Prices.

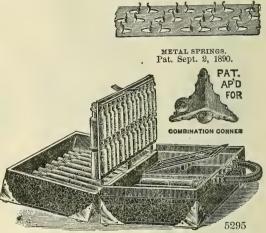
These cases are made with the patent matal springs, as shown by cut herewith, in which the bottles are held in place instead of by leather loops. They can be easily picked out instead of being drawn out lengthwise from the leather loops, and thus flanges at the head of the corks are afforded to prevent them from coming out and the contents of the bottle from spilling.

The springs are very durable, and with the combination metal corner and foot on these

cases, make them almost indestructible.

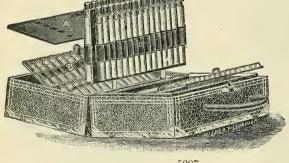
5295.* Contains five 21 ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and 26 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions, 12 inches long, 6½ inches high, 5 inches wide. Case made of black grained leather, (cow hide) leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock, with key, and nickel name plate.....\$12 00

5296. Same case as No. 5295, covered and lined with cheaper and lighter material\$10 00



5297.* (75 vials). Has double rows of one drachm vials on one partition, the other partitions have three drachm vials; case complete has 30 one drachm, 45 three drachm vials.

Dimensions, 101 inches long, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Case made of fine seal grain leather, mounted with German silver trimmings, nickel spring lock with key, and nickel name plate. Referring to this cut, "A" is a loose partition with loops for instruments, which is carried under partition "B."
The partition "B" does not rest on the instruments.



With patent springs to hold vials......\$11 00 With leather loops

(51 vials). Same case as No. 5297. has one row of one ounce vials, the other partition 5298. four drachm vials, center partition one row on each side of 3 drachm vials; case complete has 9 one ounce, 12 four drachm, 30 three drachm vials.

With leather loops to hold vials.....

5299.* (39 vials). Dimensions, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 4 inches wide.

The outside of case is covered with box leather, stitched, leather lined throughout. Mounted with German silver corners, nickel catch and nickel band around the case, making a most rich and substantial looking case. Has two handles.

Contains 1 row of 12-1 oz. bottles; 2 rows each of 12-3 dr. bottles; 3 only $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, and space for sundries $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch deep, with patent springs to hold vials.....\$10 00

(27 vials). Construction same as No. 5299. 5300. Contains 2 rows each of 12-1 oz. bottles, $3-2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and space for sundries, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch deep \$10 00

5301. (51 vials). Construction same as No. 5299. Contains 4 rows each of 12 3 dr. bottles, $3\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and space for sundries, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch deep......\$10 00

5299

All Cases Illustrated are designated by a .*

Seamless Edge Buggy Cases.

They are strong and handsome cases. Made of the very best quality leather, strong made nickel-plated locks, nickel-plated trimmings and superior quality of bottles. They are on the patented seamless principle, have all round edges, without seam or stitching on the edge, and lined throughout with velvet. Made of russet, black seal grain and plain black calf leather.

Net Prices.





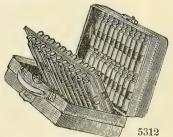
5308. (60 vials). Contains eight $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass stoppered vials; nine 1 oz., thirteen 3 drachm and thirty $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm cork stoppered vials, 11 inches long, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, space in top for instruments...\$12 00

5310.* (42 vials). Contains eight 1½ oz. glass stoppered vials; twelve 4 drachm, eight 3 drachm and fourteen 1½ drachm cork stoppered vials, 12¼ inches long, 7¼ inches high 5¾ inches wide, space in top for instruments, also a large space in body of

5310

5311. (36 vials). Contains eight 1½ oz. glass stoppered vials; twelve 4 drachm and sixteen 3 drachm cork stoppered vials. Size of space for sundries in body of case, 5 x 4½ x 2½ inches; size of case, 12½ inches long, 6½ inches high, 5¾ inches wide,...\$12 00

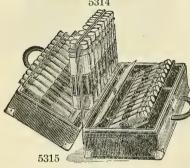
VALISE SHAPE BUGGY CASES.



All Cases Illustrated are designated by a *.

Net Prices.





SEAMLESS EDGE LEATHER MEDICINE CHESTS.

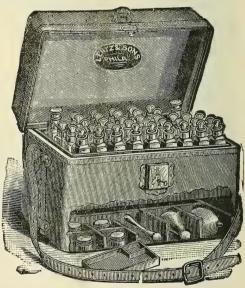
Net Prices.

The neatest, most durable and cheapest Leather Medicine Chests in the market. They have all rounded edges, without any seam or stitching on the edges, and are finished in the neatest manner.

They have NICKEL-PLATED LOCKS and TRIMMINGS.

They contain Improved Glass Mushroom Stoppered Bottles.

The following contain glass stoppered bottles in mahogany trays, also a mortar, a graduated measure, four jars, tray for scales, and space for instruments under bottles.



5328

5325.	Contains	3 4 4	4-oz.	18	2-oz.	20	1-oz	. 8	1/2-0z.	-50 t	bottles.	Price,	\$19 50.	15½ in	long,	91/4 in.	wide,	91/4 in.	high.
5326.	4.6	4	6.6	16	6.4	18	4.6	6	7.4	44	46	44	18 00,	1410	44	91/4	44	91/4	46
5327.	6.			16	66	18	61	18	6.6	34	66	64	14 50.	111/2	66	8	66	81/2	66
5328.*	6.	2	66	16	66	19	6.6			37	66	6.	16 00.	123/4	46	81/4	44	91/4	66
5329.	4.4	2	66	14	.46	16	46			32	46	66	14 50,	11	66	81/4	66	91/2	44
5330.	6.6	2	66	12	66	13	66			27	4.6	16	13 50.	$9\frac{3}{4}$	46	81/4	46	914	44
5331.	66					28	66			28	46	46	12 00.	11	+6		66	81/4	"

The following without mortar, measures or jars.

The following with a tray in front of the bottles.

5334. Contains 4 4-oz. 9 2-oz. 12 1-oz. 6 ½-oz.—31 bottles. Price, \$13 00. 13 in.long, 9 in. wide, 5¾ in. high. 5335. " 5 " 7 " 6 " 18 " 10 00. 11 " 7½ " 5¾ " 5336. " 10 " 4 " 14 " 8 50. 9 " 6½ " 5¾ "

All Cases Illustrated are designated by a *.

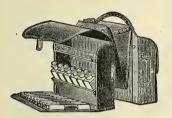
Physicians' Saddle Bags.

MARSHALL'S CONVERTIBLE BUGGY CASE BAGS-NET.



RUGGY-CASE-SADDLE-BAGS FIG. 3.

36 or 57 bottles (either). Black 15 00 Russet Body, Patent Leather Cover Lid. shape as on Cut 4..... 12 50



OUR CUT 4. 37 bottles.

....\$15 50 Black....



OUR CUT 5. Nº 32 BOTTLE,

Black.....\$10 00

5339.* Hoff's Patent Saddle Bags are made both of black and russet leather, nickelplated trimmings; the bottles have acid proof rubber stoppers, and are separated from each other by leather partitions. The Bags have no drawers but are so adjusted that every bottle can be reached readily. A large space for instruments in Bags.

Net Price, per pair.

Small size contains eight 3 oz., sixteen 11 oz. vials.....\$7 50 Large size contains ten $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., twenty $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials...... 8 50

Printed Labels in each Bag.

The number of case indicates the bottles and vials contained.

Size of Nos. 36, 37 and 57 is 6x8x8; of No. 32 is $5x6x7\frac{1}{2}$. All have two spaces for sundries—one on either side. Large, 7½x2½x2½. Small size is one inch shorter. No. 36 contains 12 1½-oz.; glass-stoppered vials, 16 6-dr.; 8 2-dr., cork-stoppered vials.

No. 37. Same, except has 2 more 2-dr., and 1 less 6-dr. vials.

No. 57 has 2 1½-oz., glass, 9 6-dr., rubber, 18 5-dr., 6 4-dr., 14 3-dr., 8 2-dr. cork-stoppered vials.

No. 32 contains 14 1-oz, rubber, 16 6 dr. cork-stoppered vials.

Fig. 3.—A most elegantly shaped case. Adjusts by sliding the saddle piece up or down as wanted. When down and the hinge is closed, "a perfect solid case" is formed, the two half handles forming into one grip handle."

Cuts 4 and 5 operate alike. These raise or drop the saddle piece, as wanted, and clasp or unclasp one side of the round grip handle, adjusting the end hinge. Cut 4 shows bags in process of adjustment.

Cuts 3 and 5 show bags arched over the case, into which they may be instantly changed at will of user. One article in two perfect forms. They are all first-class buggy cases and possess the novel convenience of instantly converting into superior saddle bags, or vice versa. Made of best leather and materials, silver mounted, nicely lined, fine and most durable finish, both in and outside.

Proof against the entrance of water, dust and horsehair. Have no extra cumbersome parts—no tin to rattle or rust but have economy of space, carrying more than any other case or bags for size, and roof over bottles and vials is so constructed as to fit snugly against top of corks and stoppers when case is closed, thus preventing any motion, breakage of bottles and spilling of contents. When open, all interior is in view and of most easy access.

Printed Labels in each Case.



MICROSCOPE DEPARTMENT.

Please address "Microscope
Department," if you wish us to
aid you in making a selection of
an outfit that we can guarantee
to fully meet your requirements.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Many Different Designs of

*

<u>\</u>

* *

Microscope Stands,

At Prices within the reach of all Physicians.

TESTIMONIALS

From physicians having these microscopes in use are more convincing and conclusive than what we may claim or say regarding them. We have sold many of these microscopes throughout the United States, and likely the reader has had an opportunity of making a practical examination of them.

Our Microscope Department is under the supervision of an experienced person and every instrument is carefully tested and adjusted before shipment.

CARE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Care of Stand.—One of the first rules should be to keep the instrument free from dust. This may be done in a manner formerly prescribed. If dust settles on any part of the instrument, remove it first with a camel's hair brush, and then wipe carefully with a chamois skin, with the grain of the finish and not across it, as in the latter case, it is likely to cause scratches. Keep the working and sliding parts absolutely free from dust, as this grinds and will soon cause play.

Use no alcohol on any part of the instrument, as it will remove the lacquer. As the latter is for the purpose of preventing oxydation of the metals, it is important to observe this rule.

In using draw-tube, impart a straight up and down motion to it. If a spiral motion is given to it, it will cause scratches, and in time, will wear off the nickel.

If it becomes necessary to lubricate any of the parts, use a slight quantity of soft tallow or good clock oil.

In an instrument which is in constant use, it sometimes occurs that the pinion works loose, and occasionally to such an extent that the body drops of its own weight. Tightening screws are provided to take up the play are either at the back of the pinion or in the slide where they can be seen by removing the body.

In using a screw-driver, grind its two larger surfaces so that they are parallel and not wedge-shape, and so it will exactly fit in the slot of the screw-head. In inclining the stand always grasp it at the arm and never at the tube, as in the latter case it may loosen the slide, or tear off some of the parts.

When repairs or alterations are necessary, always have these made by the makers; they can, from the system of duplicated parts, not only do it cheapest, but best.

Care of Eye-pieces.—It is necessary to keep these free from dust. When indistinct, dark specks show in the field, the cause may usually be looked for in the field-lens, although sometimes in the eye-lens also. The dust may be removed by a camel's hair brush, but when this is not sufficient, use a well washed piece of linen, such as an old handkerchief.

Care of Objective.—This same method applies to cleaning objectives.

Clean an immersion objective invariably after it has been used, first by removing the fluid by a moist linen and then by using dry piece. Keep the objectives especially in such a place where they are not subject to extreme and sudden changes of temperature, as the unequal expansion and contraction of glass and metal may cause the cement between the lenses to crack. Also keep them from direct sun-light, screw them into the nose-piece and unscrew by grasping milled edges. Avoid any violent contact of the front lens with the cover-glass. Usually the latter suffers, but it is as liable to occur to the former, "Manipulation of the Microscope."

Book "Manipulation of the Microscope," 100 pages, free with every microscope purchased.

EXTRACT FROM

≪PRACTICAL HINTS ON URINARY ANALYSIS. ▷

----BY-----

DR. W. B. CANFIELD,

PUBLISHED BY

GEORGE S. DAVIS.

We will furnish this excellent book of 90 pages for 25cts, in paper cover, and 50cts, cloth cover.

Physicians now generally recognize the fact, that an examination of the urine forms an important part in making the diagnosis of any disease. In many cases negative results may satisfy, as excluding certain diseases. It is a matter of common occurrence, that one physician not being successful in the treatment of a case, a consultant or another physician is tried, who, carefully examining the urine, a thing which the first adviser had failed to do, finds enough to throw considerable light on the malady and its treatment. In urinary analysis, an examination both chemical and microscopical, should be made in all doubtful cases.

The principal object of the microscopical examination of the urine is to see if casts are present or absent. Although they are found in some of the acute diseases, and at times without sufficient explanation, still their continual presence cannot fail to be alarming. They should be looked for whether albumen be present or not. Albumen is often absent at the time of the microscopical examination, it having appeared at an earlier stage of the disease. Albuminuria without casts is said to be more common than it really is, and the majority of investigators agree in believing that casts are present though they cannot always be found. This was deduced from autopsies. In an interesting case of cyclic or physiological albuminuria, I was never able to find casts although I looked at intervals.

I generally draw off a little of the sediment with a pipette, and drop it on a hollow slide and examine it with a low power. The sediment may be then seen floating about. Most books warn against taking up too much fluid on the slide; I find this an advantage. I take up a large drop on an ordinary slide, and as the fluid runs along the slide, an opportunity is offered to review the sediment as it passes by, taking care, of course, that it does not get on the stage of the microscope. If casts are found, then another drop may be taken, and, before putting on a cover glass, a small bit of broken cover glass or a hair is put by the preparation and then covered. This prevents the casts from being crushed. I generally prefer to examine first without a cover glass, because it is rarely necessary to use such a high power that the objective comes near the preparation. Some writers suggest that when there is much sediment, to roll the cover glass backward and forward with two fingers. I have done that several times and succeeded in making casts when there were none there. When a cover glass is used, as little liquid as possible should be taken up; and as this lessens the chance of finding them if few are present, it is not always advisable. Staining is generally superfluous, but if desirable, it is better to drop a little staining fluid in the urine, as staining under the cover glass causes the sediment to fly across the field at an alarming rate of speed and settle on the outside of the glass. This may be prevented by allowing the casts to dry on the slide and then staining; but this is apt to change their appearance and is not advisable. The best way is to stain them before the cover glass is put on.

Numerous substances, such as camphor, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, borax, etc., etc., when added to urine containing casts, preserve these casts indefinitely. The urine may contain such a variety of sediment that careful study is very necessary in recognizing the various substances found. According as the urine is acid, or alkaline, concentrated or dilute, the sediment varies, hence a reference to the following table will assist in the examination. Some of these substances are passed out with the urine from the bladder, while others are formed after the urine has been passed.

Urinary Sediment—"After Simon."

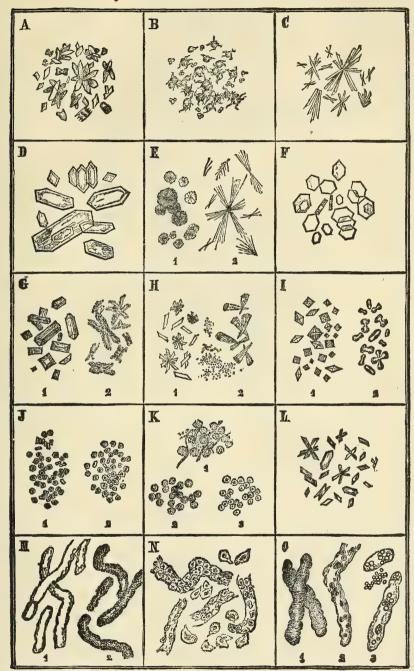
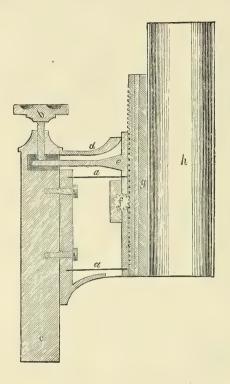


Fig. 15.—Urinary Sediment.—A, Uric acid; B, Acid ammonium urate; C, Sodium urate; D, Urea nitrate; E, (1) Leucin and (2) tyrosin; F, Cystin; G, Magnesium ammonium phosphate or triple phosphate; H, Calcium phosphate; I, Calcium oxalate; J, Blood corpuscles; K, Mucus and pus; L, Hæmin crystals; M, (1) Hyaline casts, (2) Granular casts; N, Epithelial casts and cells; O, (1) Waxy casts, (2) Casts with blood corpuscles, (3) Casts with fat globules.

—"After Simon."

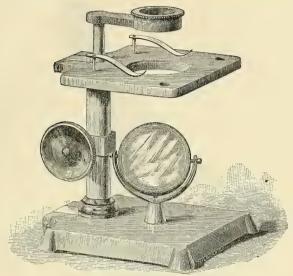
IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.

We wish to call attention to several advantages of our instruments, the most important of which is our Fine Adjustment.



The figure represents it as applied to our Investigator Microscope. aa represent two strong parallel blades of finely tempered steel, securely fastened on one end to the back of case d, on the other to the arm e, which carries the rack and pinion. b shows the micrometer screw, which is fitted to the upper part of the upright arm e. f is the pinion, g the rack and slide, h the tube. Two screws fasten the adjustment case d to the pillar e. An arm projects from the part e and passes into a recess in the pillar e. The springs support the entire body, and as their tension is upward, the projecting arm bears continually against the micrometer screw e, and it is evident that the distance traversed by the screw involves the same movement of the arm e and consequently the body. The only points of contact are at the ends of the springs e, where they are fastened respectively at e and e and on the micrometer screw, and as in the former there is absolutely no friction, there is no wear; while that which may eventually take place in the latler is taken up by the force of the springs.

5340. THE FOLDING DISSECTING MICROSCOPE.



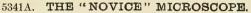
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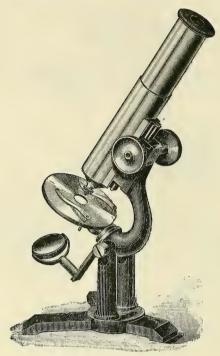
The cut represents the Microscope for use.

The base is neatly japanned and of large dimensions, thus insuring firmness. The stage is of brass, blackened, has spring clips, and in its centre contains a removable glass disc. It is of convenient height, so that any amount of work may be done without any fatigue to the arms or hands.

We have devised, especially for this instrument, a Compound Erecting Body, which we believe offers a number of advantages over any similar apparatus. It consists of an achromatic objective, composed of two systems, which may be used together or separately, acting like achromatic magnifiers, and giving magnifying powers of 5 to 25 diameters. By attaching the tube which carries the sliding eye-piece, a compound body is formed, in which change of magnifying power is effected by varying the distance of eye-piece from objective; and intermediate power between 10 and 125 may be thus gained, the working distance with the highest being as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, while it increases with the decrease in power. A receptacle is provided in the case for the body when ordered with the instrument.

Compound Erecting Body	12 00
Hand Rests	
Arm for lenses, with joint in place of single arm.	
Single Lenses, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch focus, each	
Coddington Magnifiers, 1 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch focus	2 50
Achromatic Triplets, giving large flat field with beautiful definition, 1 inch, \(\frac{3}{4}\) or \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch	
focus each	6 00





(Cut one-third of actual size.)

This instrument is especially designed to meet the requirements of physicians who are limited financially, and desire a microscope for only ordinary investigations.

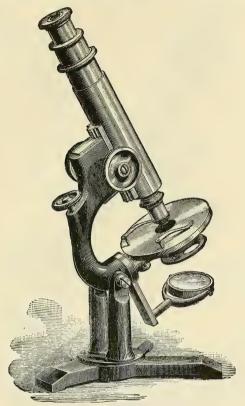
This Microscope has japanned foot and arm with joint for inclination. The adjustment is by rack and pinion of such delicacy that it is readily serviceable with a high power objective. The body is provided with draw-tube and society screw. The eye-pieces intended to be used with this instrument are of the continental pattern; the mirror is concave, swinging so as to give oblique illumination and capable of being brought above the stage for illumination of opaque objects. The stage is provided with spring clips.

We make two forms of this instrument: No. 5341 A, as described above, and No. 5341 B the same, but with the addition of an adjustable stage plate, provided with micrometer screw, which, while limited in its motion, forms a serviceable fine adjustment.

5341 A. Stand with 1 eye-piece and 1 inch and ½ inch objectives, in upright case...\$30 00 5341 B. " " 1 " " 1 " " ½ " " " " " " 33 00

For table of magnifying powers, refer to page 348.

5342. THE PRACTITIONER'S "FAVORITE" MICROSCOPE.



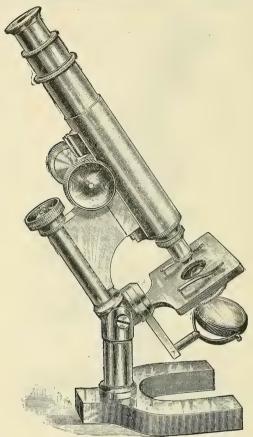
(Cut one-third of actual size.)

The Microscope illustrated above is the favorite instrument for the busy physician. No other microscope of such efficiency made in America or Europe has met with such extensive sale. It is admirably adapted for urinary analysis and general investigation. The $\frac{1}{5}$ inch objective is 110° angular aperture, and of such excellent definition that it will show clearly the bacillus tuberculosis. Owing to the simplicity of this Microscope the novice can become familiar with its use in a short time. This instrument has a japanned iron base. Coarse adjustment is by perfect rack and pinion, fine adjustment by a delicate micrometer screw. Attached to lower side of stage is a sub-stage ring to which a condenser can be adapted.

5342.	One Eye-piece, "C," objectives $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch, the latter 110° angular aper-		
	ture, all in upright handsomely polished case, with handle and lock\$	18	00
An ex	tra eye-piece "A," for this microscope	4	00
5343.	A movable substage can be specially fitted to this microscope before shipment at		
	an additional expense of	5	00
5344.	Improved glass stage, with slide carrier which slips over brass stage, extra	5	00
	'Any accessory can be adapted to this microscope.		

For table of magnifying powers, refer to page 348.

5345. THE HARVARD MICROSCOPE.

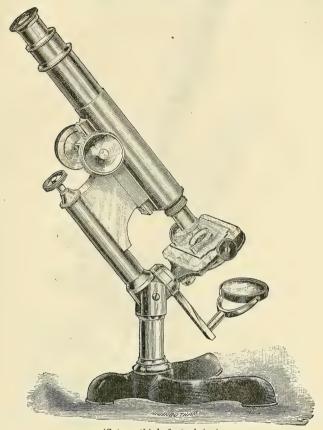


(Cut one-third of actual size.)

The stand is made entirely of brass and so proportioned that it will give the most effectiveness to the various parts. Although constructed so as to be as compact as possible and allow its convenient use in an upright position on an ordinary table, it still gives sufficient range of adjustment for all ordinary work. The base is of the horse-shoe form, with a projection at the back to give it steadiness when the body is inclined. Coarse adjustment is by perfect rack and pinion; fine adjustment is by micrometer screw, with milled head of more than ordinary size, acting on our patent movement. The main tube also has a cloth lining and is provided with a draw-tube with a mark indicating standard length. The stage is large and stiff and provided with spring clips; our Iris diaphragm is attached to its lower surface in such a manner as to allow its centering and entire removal for oblique light. By removing the diaphragm, a sub-stage ring may be attached, so that all ordinary sub-stage accessories may be used. The mirrors are plane and concave, of large size, and swing with the mirror-bar to any obliquity below the stage, and above it for the illumination of opaque objects; they also have adjustment on the mirror-bar which permits their exact adjustment on the object.

5345.	With eye-pieces A. and C. objectives, 3-4 inch and 1-5 inch, the latter 110°	
	angular aperture; forceps, slides and covers, all fitted in upright polished case,	
	with lock\$62	00
5346.	Movable sub-stage can be adaptedextra 5	00
5347.	Sub-stage ring to receive all sub-stage accessories and particularly the series of	
	sub-stage condenserextra 1	50

5348. THE LATEST HISTOLOGICAL MICROSCOPE.



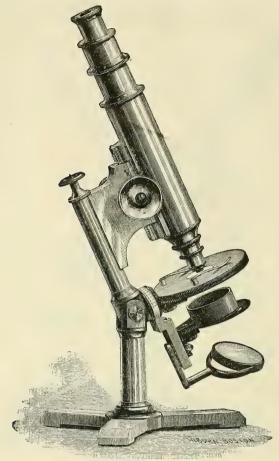
(Cut one-third of actual size.)

The base of this Microscope is japanned and of neat design. Pillar and arm of bronze, connected by a well-fitting joint; for inclination of the body to any angle. Coarse adjustment is by rack and pinion, giving a long range; fine adjustment by micrometer screw, acting on our patent movement; main tube has draw-tube, provided with society screw, which works with an exceedingly agreeable movement in the cloth lining of the main tube. The stage consists of our square glass stage and slide-carrier attached to a firm projecting fork, to which is also attached the sub-stage.

Any accessory can be adapted to this microscope.

For table of magnifying powers refer to page 348.

5349. THE IMPROVED PATHOLOGICAL MICROSCOPE.



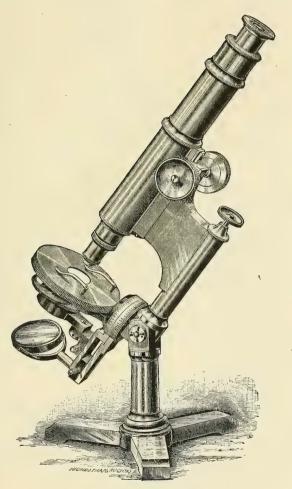
(Cut one-third of actual size).

The base of this Microscope is of brass and has the tripod form; pillar and arm of brass, connected by a solid joint, which allows inclination of body to any angle; rack and pinion for coarse adjustment, fine adjustment by our patent frictionless motion; main tube with two drawtubes, which is an unquestionable improvement.

The mirrors are plane and concave and of large size. The sub-stage is adjustable along the mirror-bar and entirely removable. It contains a diaphragm which may be brought directly under the stage. The ring is of standard size and is easily centered by a set-screw. Steel pin for centering stage and sub-stage accompanies the instrument.

5349. With eye-pieces A and C, objectives \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch, and \(\frac{1}{5}\) inch, the latter 110° angular aperture, camera lucida, eye-piece micrometer, forceps, slides and covers; in upright polished case, with handle and lock, drawer for accessories and receptacles for eye pieces and objectives......\\$72\) 00

Any accessory can be adapted to this Microscope. For table of magnifying powers refer to page 348.



(Cut on e-third of actual size).

5350. THE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN'S MICROSCOPE.

5350. THE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN'S MICROSCOPE.

This instrument may be considered the pioneer of modern American Microscopes and, since its first introduction, has been improved in various parts so that it now combines the features of a first-class, high-price instrument at a moderate cost.

It is especially adapted for Bacteriological investigation, and it will fully meet the requirements of the physician in every day practice as well.

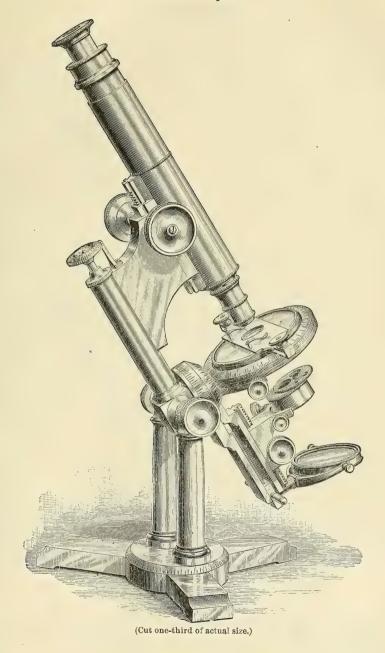
The various compensating bearings, which obviate friction and retain smooth movements under the most severe usage, have been applied to this Microscope. It was made in answer to a popular demand, is elegant in design and of the best possible work and finish.

The base is of the tripod form and made of brass; it has on its lower surface three soft rubber pads, and is of such weight as to sustain the instrument firmly at any inclination of the body. The brass pillar is large and heavy, and connected by joint for inclination of the arm. A heavy thumb-screw permits the instrument to be rigidly fastened in any position on the base, so that it may be made more than ordinarily steady either upright or inclined. The coarse adjustment is by rack and pinion, and of sufficient range to admit of the use of very low-power objectives; the fine adjustment is by micrometer screw acting on our patent frictionless motion. The main tube has two draw-tubes, by which a considerable range in length may be attained; they may be contracted to less than the standard, or may be extended beyond it; both drawtubes have society screw, and the main tube has broad-gauge screw and adapted for society screw. A new and valuable improvement is the addition of the cloth linings in which both draw-tubes move. The stage has concentric, revolving motion with removable spring clips, and its upper surface lies in the same plane as centre of mirror-bar movement and joint for inclination; it is thin to allow the greatest obliquity, but firm under any manipulation. The mirrors are plane and concave and of large size, and both these and the sub-stage, carrying dome diaphragm, are adjustable on their respective bars; the circular bearings of these are large and are graduated to degrees and silvered. A steel pin for centering stage and sub-stage accompanies the instrument.

The mirror and sub-stage bars have their axes in the plane of the stage and move independent of one another or together to any obliquity below or above the stage.

ach or	one another or together to any obstiquity below of the burge.
5350.	With eye-pieces A and C, objectives $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch, the latter 110° angular aperture,
	camera lucida, eye-piece micromoter, forceps, slides and covers, in polished
	case, with handle and lock, drawer for accessories and receptacles for eye-pieces
	and objectives\$82 00
5351.	With new sub-stage condenser
5352.	With mechanical stage, in place of the revolving stage
5353.	Glass stage and slide-carrier, with either of the above, extra 500
5354.	Double nose-piece, when ordered with either of the above, extra 5 00
5355.	Rack and pinion adjustment to the sub-stage, with either of the above, extra 15 00
5356.	Centering adjustments by micrometer screw to either stage or sub-stage, for either
	of the above, extra for each

Any accessory can be adapted to this Microscope. For table or magnifying powers, refer to page 348.



5357. THE PROFESSIONAL MICROSCOPE.

5357. PROFESSIONAL MICROSCOPE.

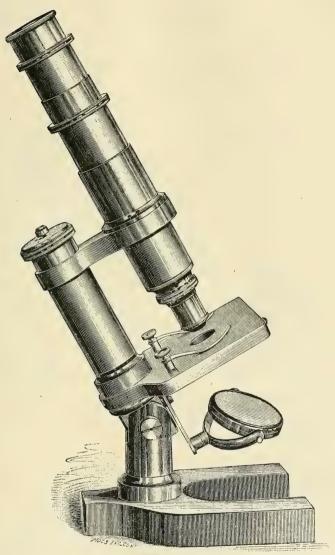
This instrument possesses all the features which our experience and knowledge of the wants of the public have been able to suggest. It is chaste and elaborate in all its details, and possesses a number of new additions which enhance its value, and which we believe entitle us to the claim that it is superior to any instrument designed for the highest investigations.

It is constructed entirely of brass, and stands about eighteen inches high when ordinarily in use. The base is of the tripod form, and contains on its lower surface three soft rubber pads. Two upright pillars are fastened to a circular plate which completely rotates upon the base, and is graduated upon its edge. The arm is fitted to the pillars by joint with steel axis which permits inclination of the body from the vertical to the horizontal position. Two screws with large milled heads are fastened to the ends of the axis, and serve to tighten or loosen the connections by means of which the arm may be made to move with more or less ease. The upper part of one piller is graduated and forms a valuable index for the point of illumination, when the body must be brought to the upright position, in changing immersion objectives. The coarse adjustment is by rack and pinion, the latter having specially large milled heads; the fine adjustment by delicate micrometer screw, the milled head of which is graduated. The draw-tube works in the cloth lining of the main tube and is provided with adapter, having society screw; it has the same diameter as the sub-stage, and thus permits the use of eye-pieces as condensers.

The mirror and sub-stage bar are separate and move independent of one another. Their axes, as well as the axis for inclination, are in the plane of the stage, so that when the body is inclined to the horizontal position, the centre of the stage is in the axes of all the revolving parts. Both bars move freely in a circle around the stage and above it as far as the arm, and are provided with large graduated circles reading to degrees. They are arranged with spring stops which act when they are in the optical axis, and move simultaneously when the arm on the mirror is placed in a recess in the sub-stage bar provided for it. The mirrors are plane and concave, of large size, and are adjustable along the mirror-bar, two milled heads being provided for convenience. The sub-stage is of standard size and is supplied with our patent Iris diaphragm; its distance from the object may be varied by rack and pinion movement, and may be entirely removed; it is provided with centering adjustment and is arranged to swing on a pivot at one side of the bar, out of the optical axis, so that whatever accessory is attached, it may be instantaneously displaced without disturbing any other part of the instrument.

The stage is four and one-half inches in diameter and is graduated to degrees and silvered on its beveled edge. It revolves upon a strong ring, which in turn is firmly held by a projecting arm, and may be easily removed for the attachment of the mechanical stage. It is as thin as is consistent with firmness to allow great obliquity. It is provided with both a metal stage-plate and glass stage and slide-carrier, either of which is readily attached. The centering adjustment of the stage is effected by a new device which overcomes the difficulties of the methods hitherto used. Two screws, acted upon by two milled heads, promptly carry the stage to any point, where it is firm without requiring the use of binding screws. All the graduations are silvered.

5357.	Stand, with any two of our Huyghenian eye-pieces, in polished case with drawer.										
	ree	cepta	cles fo	or eye-piec	es a	nd	objectives, handle, lock and key\$135 00				
5358.	Stand	with	ı two	eye-pieces	and	1 3	inch and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch objectives				
5359.	6.6	66	66	6.6	66	2	" $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch objectives				
5360.	66	6.6	66	6.6	64	2	" $\frac{3}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{5}$ inch and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch objectives				
5361.	66	64.	three		4.6	$\frac{3}{4}$	"and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch objectives				



(Cut one-half of actual size.)

 $5362\,\mathrm{B}.$ THE CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPE. Small.

5362. THE CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPE.

Small.

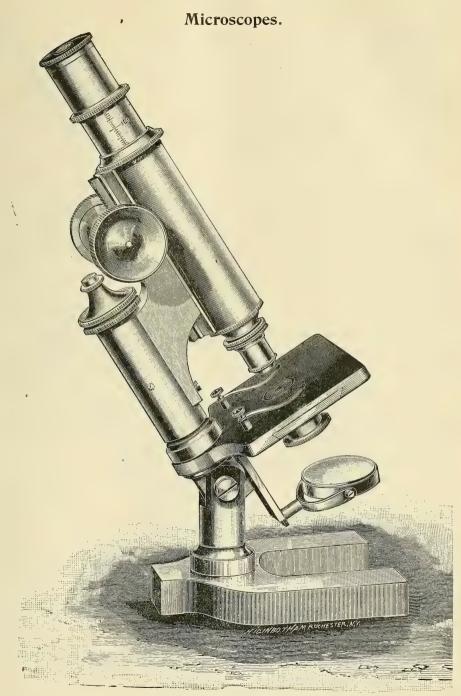
The base of this stand has the horseshoe form, and is of japanned iron. Pillar is upright and of brass, the stage is square and has spring clips which are readily removable; to the underside of the stage a revolving diaphragm is attached having four different size apertures. The mirror-bar is secured to the arm and can be swung to any obliquity below the stage; it carries the mirror fork and mirror, which latter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and plane and concave. Coarse adjustment is by sliding tube, and fine adjustment by micrometer screw acting on triangular bearing of the arm. Main tube is provided with draw-tube, which will allow extension of tubes to the long standard.

The instrument is made in two forms: No. 5362 A, with solid pillar and arm, and No. 5362 B, with joint for inclination.

These instruments are supplied with continental eye piece and objectives corrected for the short standard of tube length. Total height with draw-tube closed, 9 inches.

5362 A.	Stand with one eye-piece, in polished case	\$18	00
5362 B.	Stand with one-piece, in polished case	20	00
5363 A.	With objectives $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. of Continental series	40	00
5363 B.	With objectives $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. of Continental series	43	00
	Double nose-piece, extra	5	00

For table of magnifying powers, refer to page 348.



(Cut one-half of actual size.)

5364 C. CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPE. Medium.

5364. CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPE.

Medium.

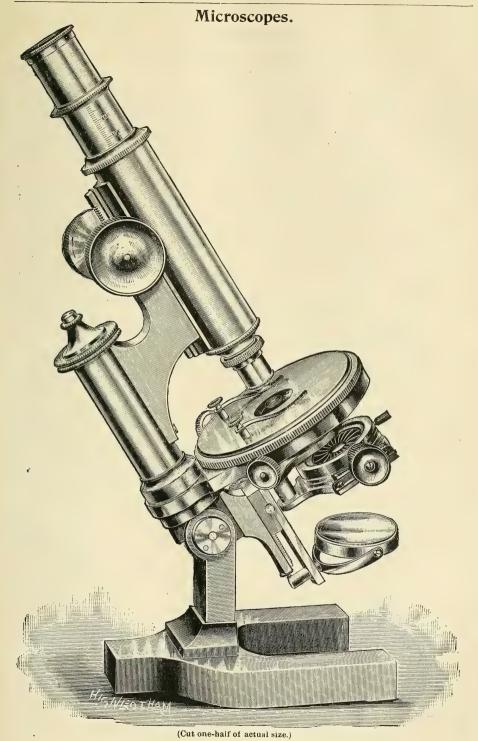
The microscope is made of brass throughout, highly polished and lacquered. The base is of larger dimensions than any of the foreign instruments, and therefore more firm, particularly when the body is inclined. The stage is also of large size, thus allowing the use of culture slides without the danger of tilting; a groove is provided on its lower surface for the slide with cylinder diaphragms, for convenience called slide A. This slide may be replaced by another (slide B), carrying standard size sub-stage, arranged to be centered, provided with our dome diaphragm. To this may also be fitted any of our regular sub-stage accessories, particularly the series of sub-stage condensers. Fine adjustment is by large micrometer screw and works on the triangular bearing of the arm. The main tube has a draw-tube, which, when contracted, gives short standard of tube length with double nosepiece. The draw-tube may be extended and is graduated in millimeters.

The instrument is made in two forms: No. 5364 B, with joint for inclination and sliding tube for coarse adjustment, and No. 5364 C, with joint of inclination and rack and pinion for coarse adjustment.

These instruments are supplied with Continental eye-pieces.

53 64B.	Stand	with one	e eye-piece,	in polished	cas	e	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$25	00
5364C.	"	" "	"	44	"	• • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••••	•••••	35	00
5365B.							-	Continental				
5365C.	66	6.6	"	"	66	4.6	"	66	46	· · · · · · · · ·	60	00
5366.	Slide	B, carryi	ng standard	l sub-stage	$_{ m ring}$, wit	h dome	diaphragm,	extra		4	00
Abbe co	ndense	r, 1.42 N	. A., in Iris	diaphragm	ı mo	unti	ng, extra	3			16	00
Homogeneous Immersion Objective $\frac{1}{12}$ in. 1.25 N. A., of Continental series, extra										45	00	
Double nose-piece, extra										5	00	
Triple nose-piece, extra-										9	00	

For table of magnifying powers refer to page 348.



5367 CC. THE CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPE. Large.

Microscopes.

5367. CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPE.

Large.

This instrument is made entirely of brass; the base is of large dimensions and heavy, to secure extreme steadiness under manipulation in an inclined, upright or horizontal position; coarse adjustment is by rack and pinion; fine adjustment by large micrometer screw working on the triangular bearing of the arm; the head of the micrometer screw is graduated to 100 parts, an index point is provided. The main tube has a draw-tube which is graduated. When contracted, the tubes give short standard tube length with double nosepiece.

This instrument is made up in five forms:

- C. Plain square stage with groove, fitted with slide and cylinder diaphragms. Swinging mirror-bar with adjustable plane and concave mirrors.
- CA. Plain square stage as in C; sub-stage attachment, complete, No. 5468.
- CB. Revolving stage with centering arrangement; swinging mirror-bar with adjustable plane and concave mirrors.
- CC. (As in cut.) Revolving stage with centering arrangement; sub-stage attachment, complete, No. 5468.
- CD. Mechanical stage, revolving, with graduations and vernier; rectangular movements with graduations; centering arrangement; sub-stage attachment, complete, No. 5468.

Eye-pieces and objectives are the Continental Series. Upright polished case, with receptacles for eye-pieces and objectives, accompanies the outfit.

	U	actes	01	eye-prece	es and objectives, accompanies the outilit.		
·C.	Stand	with	1	eye-piece	(any power)	\$ 55	00
C1.	6.6	4.6	1	6.6	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	77	00
C2.	44	44	2	66	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in objectives		00
CA.	4.6	66	1	44	(any power)	80	00
CA1.	4.4	6.5	1	"	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in and $\frac{1}{6}$ in objectives	102	00
CA2.	4.4	4.4	2	6.6	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	105	00
CA3.	4.6	6.6	2	66	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	111	00
CA4.	66	4.6	2	".	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion, objectives	150	00
CA5.	44	4.6	2	"	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion, objectives	156	00
CB.		"	1	66	(any power)	65	00
CB1.	64	6.6	1	"	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	87	00
CB2.	6.6	6.6	2	"	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in and $\frac{1}{6}$ in objectives	90	00
CB3.	. 6	. 6	2	6.6	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	96	00
CB4.	4.6	66.	2	66	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion objectives	135	00
CB5.	4.4	6.6	2	"	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion, objectives	141	00
CC.	66	66	1	"	(any power)	90	00
CC1.	""	4.4	1	46	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	112	00
CC2.	66	6.6	2	6.6	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	115	00
CC3.	66	66	2	64 tr.	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	121	00
CC4.	4.4	6.6	2	66	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion, objectives	160	00
CC5:	"	٤ ٤	2	66	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion, objectives	166	00
CD.	44	6.6	1	6.6	(any power)	130	00
CD1.	6.6	6.6	1	66	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	152	00
CD2.	4.4	6.6	2	6.6	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	155	00
CD3.	4.6	66	2	66	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in. and $\frac{1}{6}$ in. objectives	161	00
CD4.	6.6	6.6	2	66	and $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion, objectives	200	00
CD5.	4.6	4.4	2	6.6	and 2 in., $\frac{2}{3}$ in., $\frac{1}{6}$ in. and $\frac{1}{12}$ in. oil immersion, objectives	206	00

For table of magnifying powers refer to page 348.

3/200

Our list of objectives has been added to from time to time, and now embraces a variety from which a suitable selection may be made for every field of investigation. Our objectives are all carefully computed for the utmost freedom of color, largest amount of light, greatest working distance, and extreme flatness of field for their respective angular apertures and magnifying powers. The process of production is carried out on a system which was developed after constant efforts to reach the highest results, and eliminates every possibility of chance, so common to optical work generally. A faulty objective never leaves our hands, and every opportunity for improvement is utilized. The glass employed is of the celebrated Jena production, but only such is used, which after years of constant use has proven itself to be not liable to the least deterioration. The many thousands of objectives which are in constant use, and the constantly increasing demand, fully attest their comparative merits as well as moderate prices.

Our objectives are all classified according to their numerical aperture and divided into series. All objectives have the standard society screw and are furnished in neatly finished brass boxes.

All non-adjustable objectives are corrected for a cover thickness of 0.16 mm. (about 0.006 in.), and the medium point of adjustment in all adjustable objectives is for the same thickness. This thickness is about the average in the No. 2 cover glass, but there is a wide difference between the two extremes. While a variation in thickness of the cover glass is admissible in the low powers, it disturbs the correction in medium powers and very considerably so in high powers, and, as a consequence, objectives fail proportionately to give good results. Cover glasses should therefore either be measured, for which purpose our Cover Glass Gauge is admirably adapted, and to which we call particular attention, or, where means will permit, adjustable objectives should be selected. With these it is possible to obtain the highest degree of their performance under any condition, and where correct thickness is used, they may be left at the medium point of adjustment.

OBJECTIVES FOR CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPES.

These objectives were specially designed for the Continental Microscopes, and are corrected for the short tube length of 160.0 mm. They are, therefore, not suited for use with our other instruments, unless the length of tube is decreased to the proper point by means of the drawtube. The $\frac{2}{3}$ inch has an unusual flatness of field with excellent definition; the $\frac{1}{6}$ inch has good resolving power, resolving P. Angulatum easily with central light and good working distance; the $\frac{1}{12}$ inch homogeneous immersion is mounted in non-adjustable mounting, and so perfectly corrected that it will resolve A. Pellucida with good manipulation; it is well suited to the study of Bacteriology and all work requiring a higher power than the dry objective.

STUDENT SERIES.

These objectives possess qualities which fit them excellently for the requirements of every-day work. They are unexcelled by any objectives of approximate price, and indeed by many which are higher in cost and more pretentious. We use them in making up our outfits. In this respect we have made a change, however, by omitting the 1 inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and substituting therefor the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch. After many years we find that these are better adapted to general work, as well as more convenient with the double nose-piece. While in our judgment these are best, we gladly make up other outfits to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The lower powers of this series up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch are composed of a single system triplet; they give good definition. The 1 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch are two system of excellent definition and exceptionally flat field. The remainder of the series are three system and offer various advantages. The $\frac{1}{4}$ inch 75°, and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch 75°, have extraordinary long working distance, sufficient to illuminate opaque objects, and they resolve P. Angulatum by oblique light; while the working distance of the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch 100°, and $\frac{1}{5}$ inch 110°, is closer, it is still sufficiently large for all ordinary work, and both resolve P. Angulatum by central light, the former in lines, the latter in beads. Unless it is expressly stated which objectives are desired, we always send No. 5373 and No. 5378 with our instruments. The $\frac{1}{5}$ inch is good for general histological work where higher power is desired, although on account of the unavoidable loss of light, we recommend objectives of the higher grades when these powers are required.

PROFESSIONAL SERIES.

These objectives have a better resolving and defining power than the preceding, and from the fact that they have larger lenses, give better illumination under the same conditions. They are substituted for those in the outfits for the difference in price. The lower powers up to and including the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, are composed of two systems, each in itself achromatic and of such a combination as will give the highest attainable results. The 4 inch, 3 inch, 2 inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, have a particularly flat field. The balance are all three system, and except the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, are all in mountings, adjustable for thickness of cover and with graduated collar. The front of the immersion objectives is not affected by fluids. The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch resolves P. Angulatum with oblique light. The $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{5}$ inch and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch are newly constructed objectives of such excellence that they excel the performance of ordinary immersion objectives, and possess such working distance that no difficulty is experienced in comfortably working through any cover-glass thickness.

The water immersion objectives are notable for their long working distance and clearness of definition.

The homogeneous immersion are new objectives, and have a numerical aperture of about 1.18. Although not designed for the highest class of investigations, they are admirably adapted to close work of every-day occurrence, in which very large working distance and excellent resolving power are required. They will resolve A. Pellucida.

FIRST-CLASS SERIES.

These objectives are of the highest attainable perfection, and we believe stand unrivaled. They are the result of arduous labor and an endeavor to attain the very highest optical results. They will bear almost any amount of amplification. The low powers of the dry objectives are two system, while the medium and high powers are three system. Besides their other good qualities, the lower powers have a shorter working distance than others of the same power, and so do not necessitate so long a range of adjustment in the instrument. The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch easily resolves P. Angulatum, while the $\frac{4}{10}$ inch will show the lines on No. 16 Mceller's balsam plate. The $\frac{1}{6}$ inch stands pre-eminent as a dry objective; it has a resolution which approaches that of the highest grade immersion lens, and for ordinary as well as close and protracted examinations, is particularly valuable on account of its freedom from inconvenience and immersion fluids. It resolves No. 18 of Mceller's balsam plate; its adjustment is by rectilinear movement of the posterior system, and it has graduated and silvered collar.

The homogeneous immersion objectives are four system, and we believe are unequaled in those qualities which are necessary in objectives of this class—extreme angular aperture with large working distance, resolution and flatness of field. Their numerical aperture is not less than 1.40, and the resolving power is commensurate with it.

Microscopes.

LINEAR MAGNIFYING POWERS OF OBJECTIVES AND EYE-PIECES.

	STANDARD TUBE LENGTH; 8.5 in., 216 mm.													
	Objectives.								$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1/4 in.	
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$				n. (A)			15 21	25 35	33 42	40 55	50 70	70 102	176 247	
EYE-PIECES		}	12	·· (C)			30	50	66	80	100	140	353	
			34	· (D)			42	70	84	110	140	205	495	
		l	1 2	" (E)			60	100	132	160	260	280	705	
S	STANDARD TUBE LENGTH, 8.5							3 mm.		TUBE LENGTH, 160 mm.				
Овј	ECTI	VES		1/5 in.	$\frac{1}{6}$ in.	l/8 in.	$\frac{1}{10}$ in.	$\frac{1}{12}$ in.	1 in.	2 in.	² / ₃ in.	1/6 in.	1 in.	
	2	in.	(A)	210	265	360	450	570	690	18	29	135	460	
	$1\frac{1}{2}$	44	(B)	295	385	540	660	845	1025	26	42	260	675	
EYE- {	1	"	(C)	420	530	720	900	1140	1380	37	58	370	920	
·	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	(D)	590	770	1080	1320	1690	2050	52	84	520	1350	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	(\mathbf{E})	840	1060	1440	1800	2280	2760	74	116	740	1840	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING EYE-PIECE MICROMETER.

As the eye-piece micrometer is not compared directly with the object itself, but only with the image of it formed in the focus of the eye-piece, it is only when the exact proportion between the size of the object and that of its image is known, that measurements of the object can be readily determined by the eye-piece micrometer.

This proportion depends upon: 1st, the focus of the objective; 2d, the distance of the image from the object; 3d, the focus and the place of the field-lens when the latter is situated between the objective and the image.

As these relative conditions are not of equal value in all microscopes, and consequently the relative sizes of the images, as formed by different objectives of the same rating, are not always the same, these sizes have to be ascertained for each microscope and objective separately.

To reach this result, a reliable stage micrometer should be used as an object, and its image accurately measured with the eye-piece micrometer.

The figures designate the proportion of the linear measure of the object, the latter being taken as 1.

The actual size of any object is therefore obtained when the size of its image, which is obtained by direct measurement by means of the eye-piece micrometer, is divided by the figures so obtained.

For adjustable objectives, the figures are intended for close adjustment.

In instruments having draw-tube, make measurements when tube is at standard length. 25.4 mm.=1 in.

Microscopes.
STUDENT SERIES—OBJECTIVES—DRY.

	STUDENTS	BERIES-OBJECT	IIVES-DAI.	
NUMBER.	Focus.	ANGULAR AP.	ADJUSTMENT.	PRICE.
5368	4 inch.	6°	Non-Adjustable.	\$ 6 00
5369	3 "	9°	6.6	6 00
5370	2 "	12°	6.6	6 00
5371	11/2 "	16°		6 00
5372	1 "	20°		6 00
5373	3 44	27°	4.4	8 00
5374	1 "	42°	4.6	9 00
5375	1	75°	4.6	14 00
5376	1 4	100°		14 00
5377	1 11	75°		15 00
5 3 78	1 ''	110°	4.6	15 00
5379	1 "	115°	4.6	18 00
	PROFESSIONA	L SERIES-OBJ	ECTIVES—DRY.	
NUMBER.	Focus.	ANGULAR AP.	ADJUSTMENT.	PRICE.
			Variable.	\$18 00
5380	3 to 5 inch.	10°	Non-Adjustable.	13 00
5381	3 "	12°	"	13 00
5382	2 "	15°		13 00
5383	11/2 "	24°	"	15 00
5384	1 "	36°	"	15 00
5385	<u>3</u> "	40°	"	15 00
5386	1/2 ((65°	"	18 00
5387	1 ''	125°	Adjustable.	24 00
5388	1 "	130°	"	28 00
5389	1/8 "	135°		30 00
	W	ATER IMMERSI	ON.	
NUMBER.	FOCUS.	ANGULAR AP.	ADJUSTMENT.	PRICE.
5390	½ inch.	170°	Adjustable.	\$25 00

NUMBER.	FOCUS.	ANGULAR AP.	ADJUSTMENT.	PRICE.
5390	I inch.	170°	Adjustable.	\$25 00
5391	1 10	170°	6.5	28 00
5392	1 12	175°	44	30 00
5393	1 ((175°	6.6	35 00

HOMOGENEOUS IMMERSION.

NUMBER.	FOCUS.			ADJUSTMENT.	PRICE.
5394	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.	1.18	Oil Im.	Non-Adjustable.	\$40 00
5395	10 "	1.18	6.6	4.6	40 00
5396	1 12	1.18	4.6	4.6	45 00
5397	1 "	1.18	44	4.6	55 00

FIRST-CLASS SERIES-OBJECTIVES.

NUMBER.	Focus.	NUMERICAL AP.		ADJUSTMENT.	PRICE.
5398	$\frac{1}{6}$ inch.	0.94	Dry.	Adjustable.	\$40 00
5399	1 66	1.40	Oil Immersion.		75 00
5400	10 "	1.40	"	"	80 00
5401	1 "	1.40	"	"	90 00
5402	16 "	1.40	66 66	4.6	125 00

OBJECTIVES FOR MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY.

****	1			
5403	1 inch.	26°	Non-Adjustable.	\$22 00
5404	3 46	42°	"	22 00
5405	1 44	52°	"	24 00
5406	4 10	65°	"	25 00
5407	1 46	84°	"	25 00

Although these objectives are intended especially for Micro-Photography, and as such give excellent results, they are very well adapted to ordinary microscopic work, when flat field and beautiful definition are required.

OBJECTIVES FOR PROJECTION.

5408	2	inch	with	adjustable	front d	liaphrag	gm\$20	00
5409	11/2	44	"	"	44	6.6	20	00
5410	1	66	"	"	"	66	20	00
5411	34	"	"	"	"	"	20	00

These objectives are especially made to give flat field and good definition for the projection microscope for class illustration, but they also give excellent results in ordinary work.

OBJECTIVES FOR CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPES.

No.	Focus.	NUMERICAL AP.	PRICE.
5412	2 inch.	0.10	\$6 00
5413	2 11	0.25	7 00
5414	1 44	0.85	15 00
5415	$\frac{1}{12}$ " Oil Immersion.	1.25	45 00

Eye=Pieces.

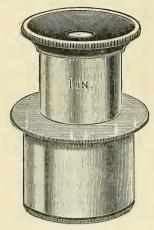
Our regular eye-pieces are all provided with adjustable cap on eye-lens; they give the largest and flattest possible field. We have adopted the par-focal plan and nomenclature as recommended by the committee of the American Society of Microscopists on eye-pieces, which is the same as that used on objectives, and designates them according to the equivalent foci of the lenses. This method give an approximate idea of the amplification.

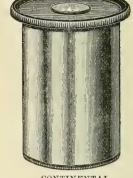
All of these eye-pieces, except when they vary from our standards, are so constructed that the neck or small tube, flange with milled edge, and large tube, are made of continuous metal, which insures not only extreme rigidity, but enables us to make the various parts exactly true with one another.

In addition to the above regular eye-pieces, we make a series after the so-called Continental pattern, which consists of a straight tube, with the eye-lens and field-lens attached at each respective end. They are entirely contained in the tube of the microscope with the exception of the mounting for eye-lens and are intended to be used particularly with the Continental microscopes.

The solid eye-pieces consist of one piece of homogeneous glass. They are fixed in a standard size mounting which slips into an adapter for microscope tube.

Microscopes.





HUYGHENIAN.

CONTINENTAL.

HUYGHENIAN EYE-PIECES.

5416.	2	inch		price	\$4	00
					~ ~	
	_					
	_					00
		,	9 and 5420 can be arranged with slot to receive micrometer, co	v		
		cap t	o exclude light, eye-lens being adjustable for focus with micromet	er, extra.	1	75
5416 a	nd 5	417 c	an only be used with micrometer No. 5486.			

EYE-PIECES FOR CONTINENTAL MICROSCOPE.

5421.	2 inch]	price 8	\$3	00
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "				
	1 "				
5424.	3 4		66	3	00
	1 (6				
	Micrometer No. 5486 can only be used with the above.				

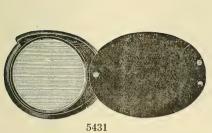
SOLID EYE-PIECES.

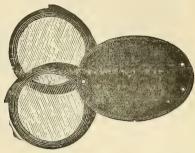
5426.	$\frac{1}{2}$	inch,	with	adapter	for	any	size	tube	eprice	\$6	00
5428	1	4.6	"	66	6.6	44	4.6	66		6	00
0 1.000									44		
	0								-6		

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING EYE-PIECES.

When orders for eye-pieces are given by measurement for other instruments than our own, we follow them exactly; but our experience has shown that this method is unreliable from the fact that the ordinary means of measuring are not sufficiently accurate. We would suggest that the best method of informing us of the size desired, is to send us a strip of good paper, of such a length that when wound around the eye-piece, the two ends will just meet.

Magnifiers.

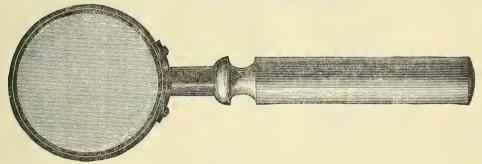




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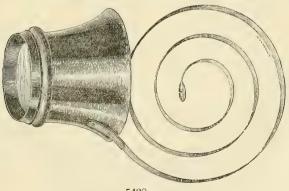
5431.	Rubber	Case,				size	of	glass,	3 inc	h dia	$\mathbf{amet}\epsilon$	er		 \$	30	
5432.			same as													
5433.	44	46	4.4	6 6	5431,	66	6.6	6.6	11 "		44			 	60	
5434.	66	66				66	66	glasses	s, § ar	$\operatorname{ad} \frac{3}{4}$	inch	diamete	r	 	60	
5435.	6.6	6.6	4.4	66												
5436.		4.4	4.4	66	5434,	4.6	44	44	18 '	' 13	66	66		 1	00	
					~~ .											

Various other sizes in stock.



5437

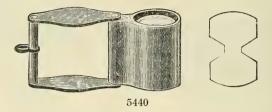
5437. Rubber Frame and wood handle; size of glass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter......\$ 50 Various sizes in stock of rubber and metal frames.

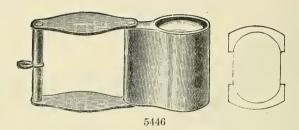


5438

5438. Watchmaker Glasses, with springs (three sizes and different focus)......\$ 60

Achromatic Triplets and Coddington Magnifiers.





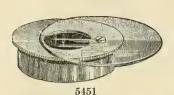
5439.	${\bf Coldington}$	Magnifier	, 1	inch	focus,	in	Germai	ı silver	mounting	ç ······\$	2	00
5440.	4.6	4.4	3	"	4.6	44	4.6	4.6	44	•••••	2	00
5441.	"	4.0	1	"	66	44	4.6	44	"	••••••	2	00
5442.	66	"	2	66	"	66	"	6.6	44	•••••	2	00
5443.	Doublet Ma	gnifier, n	ew	const	tructio	n,	giving l	arge ar	nd flat field	l	4	00
5444.	Achromatic	Triplet, ½	in	ch fo	cus, ir	G	erman s	silver n	nounting		6	00
5445.	"	۰۰ <u>3</u>		٤ ٤			4.	4.6	"		6	00
5446.	46	"]	L	64		4	4.6	66	"		6	00

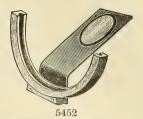
The above Coddington Magnifiers are of the best possible construction, and are made with great care throughout. Although the size of the field is limited, it is flat and the definition excellent.

The Achromatic Triplets are, as their name implies, thoroughly achromatic systems composed of one crown and two flint glass lenses cemented together. The image given by them is the nearest approach to that given by the compound microscope, and for preliminary examinations where powers up to twenty diameters are required, will well take the place of low-power objectives. They give a very large and flat field, have great depth of focus, and give perfect definition even when the optical axis is held at great obliquity.

Camera Lucidas, &c.

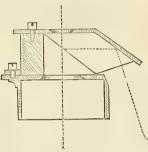






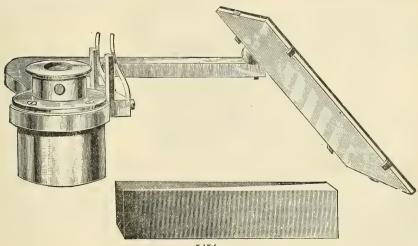
mediate shades between white and dark blue, both transparent and translucent.





5453

It may be used with the instrument in an upright or inclined position, and shows the image and pencil point clearly at the same time. It is far superior to the Wollaston in size of field and non-distortion of image.

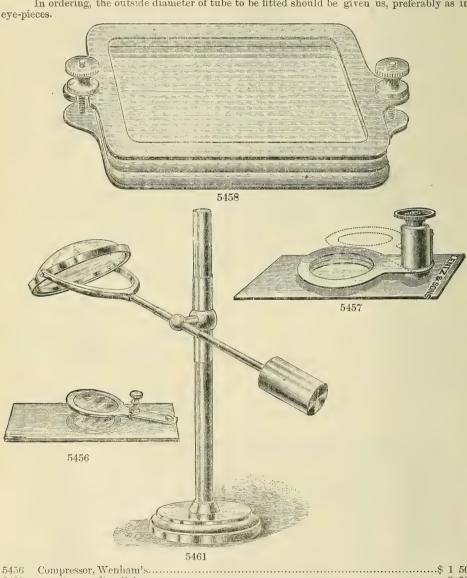


5454. Camera Lucida, Improved Abbe..... This form of Camera Lucida is without question the best form in giving distinct image of the object and pencil point. To obtain distinct pencil point, a series of different colored smoke glasses have been required in the Abbe form, which have been inconvenient. Our mounting is improved to take a smoke glass wedge, counterbalanced by a transparent wedge to avoid the prism effect, which is interposed between the prism and mirror and held by spring clips. Any degree of modulation is thus easily obtained. This Camera Lucida is provided with adapter to fit the neck of our eye-pieces.
5455. Camera Lucida, Improved Abbe......\$11 00

Same as above, but provided with binding and centering screws, to attach to our or

other eye-pieces as well as microscope tubes.

In ordering, the outside diameter of tube to be fitted should be given us, preferably as in



Compressor	, Wenham	's				\$	1	50
7.	Parallel,						3	50
6.6	new cons	struct	ion	, larg	e size	In use by the Bureau of Animal Indus-		
try for	the inspec	tion (of p	ork	, 		2	00
Condenser,	Bulls-eye	, lens	15	inch	diamete	er	4	00
44	6.6	6.6	3	6.6	66		()	00
	try for Condenser,	reallel, rew constry for the inspectondenser, Bulls-eye	Parallel, new construct try for the inspection of Condenser, Bulls-eye, lens	Parallel,	Parallel,	Parallel,	Parallel, new construction, large size In use by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the inspection of pork. Condenser, Bulls-eye, lens 1½ inch diameter. "" 21 ""	

Accessories.

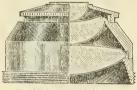
SUB-STAGE CONDENSERS, ABBE.

The lenses composing these condensers are of such a size that they will utilize almost all the rays which may pass through the sub-stage ring. Their numerical aperture are about 1.20 and 1.42; the former suited for objectives of medium angular aperture, the latter will do justice to objectives of the largest angular aperture; its volume of light is sufficient with the highest amplification, and although it gives an intense light at the focal point, it may be distributed over a large space, or its volume decreased by varying its distance from the object. It will work both dry and immersion. The pin-hole cap provides means for exactly centering the condenser.

These condensers can be fitted to mountings No. 5465 and 5466, as desired. The condensers are reversible and adjustable in the adapters, thus they can be used on any stand having standard size of sub-stage.





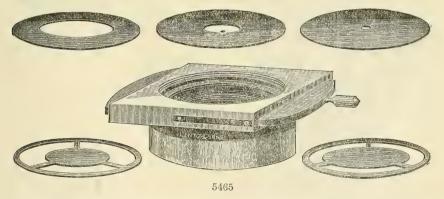




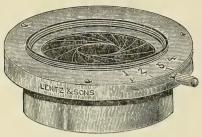
Optical part of Condenser 1.20 N. A.

Optical part of Condenser 1.42 N. A.

This condenser gives a colorless image of the source of light. While desirable for general work, it is particularly useful in photo-micrography. It is specially adapted to mountings No. 5465 and 5466, and when so used the mounting is placed between the systems of the condenser.



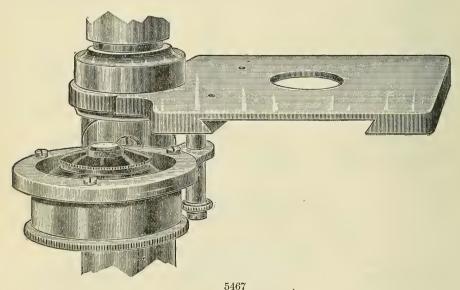
Accessories.



5466.

5466. Condenser Mounting, with Iris diaphragm......\$6 00

This mounting offers a ready means for controlling the volume of light, and is well suited to the ordinary needs of the physician and student. The diaphragm may be decreased from full opening to a pin hole by means of a lever, and a graduated scale is provided for making record of the aperture used; central stops and blue glass accompany same. The mounting is reversible and can be attached to any sub-stage, and may be used with Condensers Nos. 5462, 5463 and 5464. For bacteriological work it is to be preferred to mounting No. 5465.

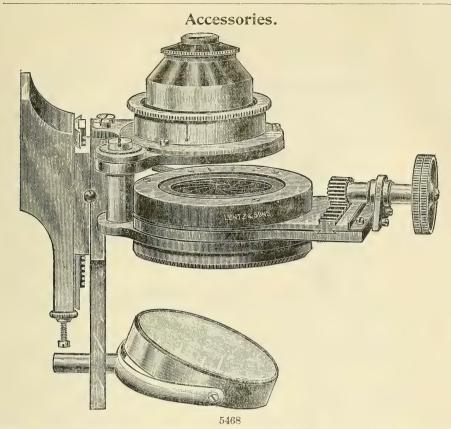


5401

(Showing the swinging sub-stage with Condenser attached as applied to the stage of medium, Continental stand.

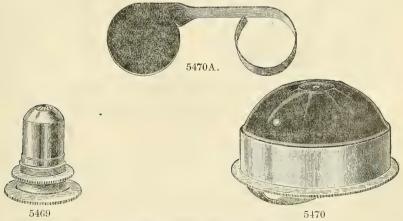
5467. Swinging Sub-stage Attachment (exclusive of Condenser),......\$6 00

This is adaptable to the stages of all of the Continental, as well as Harvard and Favorite stands. It is simple in construction, yet a very serviceable accessory, being adjustable; a Condenser attached to the same can be readily focused; centering arrangement is also provided.



5468. Sub-stage Attachment, complete, with mirror, (exclusive of Condenser)..........\$25 00

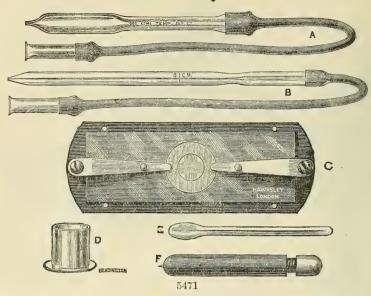
This complete sub-stage arrangement can be used on any of our microscopes, excepting the less expensive forms. It is unquestionably the most perfect of any heretofore introduced. Adjustment to the sub-stage is by rack and pinion, the Condenser mounting provides a movement similar to No. 5465, but by rack and pinion, it also swings on its axis, leaving the Condenser stationary; it has in addition the Iris diaphragm and recess for receiving diaphragms with central stops and blue glass, which are furnished with it. Mirror is plane and concave and of large size.



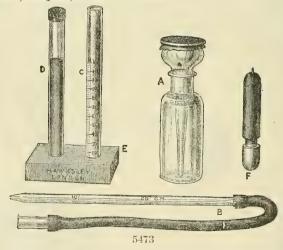
State when ordering, whether it is to be inserted in the sub-stage from above or below.

5470A. Eye-Shade Wards.....

Gowers' Hæmacytomoter.



5471. Hæmacytometer, for the numeration of blood corpuscles, Gower's; a standard instrument; complete, in morocco case......\$28 00 See description on pages 361 and 362.



See description on page 363.

Gowers' Hæmacytometer.

The following is a description of the instrument given by Dr. Gowers in the Lancet:

"The Hæmacytometer consists of (1) A small pipette, which, when filled to the mark on its stem, holds exactly 995 cubic millimetres. It is furnished with an indiarubber tube and mouthpiece to facilitate filling and emptying. (2) A capillary tube marked to contain exactly 5 cubic millimetres, with indiarubber tube for filling, etc. (3) A small glass jar in which the dilution is made. (4) A glass stirrer for mixing the blood and solution in the glass jar. (5) A brass stage plate, carrying a glass slip, on which is a cell, $\frac{1}{5}$ of a millimetre deep. The bottom of this is divided into $\frac{1}{10}$ millimetre squares. Upon the top of the cell rests the cover glass, which is kept in its place by the pressure of two springs proceeding from the ends of the stage plate.*

"Various diluting fluids have been recommended in order to change as little as possible the aspect of the corpuscles. It is not well, however, to observe the characters of the corpuscles during the numeration. Whatever solution be employed, the corpuscles are more or less changed by it. One which answers very well is a solution of sulphate of soda in distilled water, of a specific gravity of 1025.

"The mode of proceeding is extremely simple. 995 cubic millimetres of the solution are placed in the mixing jar; 5 cubic millimetres of blood are drawn into the capillary tube from a puncture in the finger, and then blown into the solution. The two fluids are well mixed by rotating the stirrer between the thumb and finger, and a small drop of this dilution is placed in the centre of the cell, the covering glass gently put upon the cell, and secured by the two springs, and the plate placed upon the stage of the microscope. The lens is then focussed for the squares. In a few minutes the corpuscles have sunk to the bottom of the cell, and are seen at rest on the squares. The number in ten squares is then counted, and this multiplied by 10,000 gives the number in a cubic millimetre of blood.

"The average of healthy blood was decided by Vierordt and Welcker to be 5,000,000 per cubic millimetre, and later results agree with this sufficiently nearly to justify the adoption of this number as the standard, it being remembered that in a healthy adult man the number may be a little higher, in a woman a little lower. The number per cubic millimetre is the common mode of stating the corpuscular richness of the blood; but by employing this dilution, and squares of this size, a much more convenient mode of statement is obtained. Taking 5,000,000 as the average per cubic millimetre for healthy blood, the average number in two squares of the cell is 100. These two squares contain .00002 cubic millimetre of blood, and it is proposed to take this quantity as the 'hæmic unit.' The number per hæmic unit, i. e. in two squares (ascertained by counting a large number, 10 or 20, and taking the mean), thus expresses the percentage proportion of the corpuscles to that of health, or, made into a two-place decimal, the proportion which the corpuscular richness of the blood examined bears to healthy blood taken as unity. This is a much more simple method than any hitherto used. The proportion of white corpuscles to the red, or their number per hæmic unit, is best ascertained by observing the number of squares visible in the field of the microscope, and noting the number of white corpuscles in a series of ten or twenty fields. The number of red corpuscles corresponding to the ten or twenty fields is easily computed, and thus the proportion of white to red is ascertained. The normal maximum of white per two squares (hæmic unit) is .3."

PRECAUTIONS.

In making an examination of blood, the following precautions should be observed:—The blood should be obtained by a puncture with the point of the lancet sufficient to permit the escape of a drop without much pressure. If the finger be much pressed, squeezed, or ligatured,

^{*}A very sharp spear-pointed lancet or needle in ivory case, and a piece of chamois skin, spare covering glasses, and a camel's hair brush, complete the contents of the case.

the relative amount of serum and corpuscles is affected. It is somewhat difficult to draw the exact quantity of blood into the capillary tube, because in removing the blood from its point a little is easily drawn out of the tube; it is therefore better to draw rather more than the required quantity into the tube, then to remove the blood from the point with a soft cloth, and keep the cloth in contact with the point while the extra blood is blown out. A little of the diluting fluid should be drawn into the tube, after the blood is ejected, to ensure the removal of all the corpuscles.

The smaller end of the stirrer may be used to remove the drop from the mixer to the cell. The drop must be deposited in the middle of the cell, and care must be taken not to rub the stirrer on the bottom of the cell. The lines which form the divisions of the micrometer cell may be made more distinct in the following manner: -With a sharp penknife scrape a little of the lead of an ordinary propelling pencil so that it falls into the middle of the micrometer cell, then, with a clean dry finger-tip or a knot tied in a small piece of chamois leather, well rub the powdered lead all over the cell; it may then be wiped in the ordinary way, and any of the lead which remains in the corners of the cell is easily dusted away by means of the brush. The covering glass should be placed upon the cell as nearly horizontal as possible. When this is done, the drop of solution should appear as a disc in the middle of the cell, or thereabout; its edges must not touch the sides of the cell. Carefully place the two springs opposite each other by lifting them on to the covering glass, and not by sliding them. The corpuscles should be counted in or near to the centre of the drop. In distinguishing the red from the white corpuscles, it must be remembered that a weak diluting solution causes many corpuscles to swell up to twice the size of the others, and care is required to distinguish these from the white cells. By raising the objective out of the focus the white cells may readily be distinguished by their greater refractive power. A quarter-inch objective is the most convenient to employ. The whole process from beginning to end does not occupy more than a quarter of an hour.

The blood should not be drawn until the diluting solution has been placed in the mixing jar, and the capillary tube is ready for use. The blood should be expelled immediately.

The pipette and capillary tube should be immersed in clean water *immediately* after use. If any obstruction appears, a horse hair or bristle will best remove it. Drawing air through the tubes by the mouth will render them quite dry. If the capillary tube should become blocked with blood corpuscles, in consequence of a little blood being left in the tube, it may be cleared by placing it in nitric acid.

The residual fluid, that which unavoidably adheres to the inner walls of the tubes, has been allowed for, so that the quantity ejected is exactly that indicated by the division upon each tube.

To cleanse the cell after each observation, use the small hair brush and some clean water, dry with a soft cloth, and carefully remove with the chamois leather any particles of matter that may remain. The cell must not be used whilst damp, or the globule of fluid will at once disperse over its surface.

Charts have been prepared for recording the variations in the number of corpuscles, red and white.

The following diluting solutions have been employed:-

A solution of sulphate of soda and distilled water of specific gravity 1025.

Gowers' Solution:—Sulphate of soda, 104 grains. Acetic acid, 1 drachm.
 Distilled water, 4 ozs.

2.—Potain's Solution:—Solution of gum acacia sp. gr. 1020. One volume.

Equal parts of sulphate of soda and chloride of sodium, in solution of specific gravity 1020. Three volumes. Mix.

3.—Keyes' Solution:—"Take urine slightly phosphatic, easily obtainable after a meal, about 1020 sp. gr., and make of it a saturated solution with borax. Clouds of earthy phosphates are thrown down. Filtration yields a clear alkaline fluid of sp. gr. about 1030. One-half of water added will reduce the specific gravity to 1020, and the fluid is ready for use.

Gowers' Hæmoglobinometer.

The following is a description of Dr. Gowers' Apparatus for the Clinical Estimation of Hæmoglobin:

The tint of the dilution of a given volume of blood with distilled water is taken as the index to the amount of hæmoglobin. The distilled water rapidly dissolves out all the hæmoglobin, as is shown by the fact that the tint of the dilution undergoes no change on standing. The color of a dilution of average normal blood one hundred times is taken as the standard. The quantity of hæmoglobin is indicated by the amount of distilled water needed to obtain the tint with the same volume of blood under examination as was taken of the standard. On account of the instability of a standard dilution of blood, tinted glycerine-jelly is employed instead. This is perfectly stable, and by means of carmine and picrocarmine the exact tint of diluted blood can be obtained.

The apparatus consists of two glass tubes of exactly the same size. One contains a standard of the tint of a dilution of 20 cubic m.m. of blood, in 2 cubic centimetres of water (1 in 100).

The second tube is graduated, 100 degrees = two centimetres (100 times twenty cubic millimetres).

The twenty cubic millimetres of blood are measured by a capillary pipette (similar to, but larger than that used for the hæmacytometer). This quantity of the blood to be tested is ejected into the bottom of the tube, a few drops of distilled water being first placed in the latter. The mixture is rapidly agitated to prevent the coagulation of the blood. The distilled water is then added drop by drop (from the pipette stopper of a bottle supplied for that purpose) until the tint of the dilution is the same as that of the standard, and the amount of water which has been added (i. e., the degrees of dilution) indicates the amount of hæmoglobin.

Since average normal blood yields the tint of the standard at 100 degrees of dilution, the number of degrees of dilution necessary to obtain the same tint with a given specimen of blood is the percentage proportion of the hæmoglobin contained in it, compared to the normal.

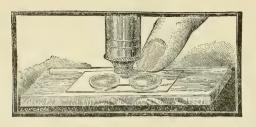
For instance, the twenty cubic millimetres of blood from a patient with anemia gave the standard tint at 30 degrees of dilution. Hence it contained only thirty per cent. of the normal quantity of hemoglobin.

By ascertaining with the hæmacytometer the corpuscular richness of the blood, we are able to compare the two. A fraction, of which the numerator is the percentage of hæmoglobin, and the denominator the percentage of corpuscles, gives at once the average value per corpuscle. Thus, the blood mentioned above containing thirty per cent. of hæmoglobin, contained sixty per cent. of corpuscles; hence the average value of each corpuscle was $\frac{30}{60}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the normal. Variations in the amount of hæmoglobin may be recorded on the same chart as that employed for the corpuscles.

In using the instrument the tint may be estimated by holding the tubes between the eye and a window, or by placing a piece of white paper behind the tubes; the former is perhaps the best. Care must be taken that the tubes are always held in the line of light, not below it. In the latter case some light is reflected from the suspended corpuscles from which the hæmoglobin has been dissolved. If the value of the corpuscles is small, then a perceptibly paler tint is seen when the tubes are held below the line of illumination. If all the light is transmitted directly through the tubes, the corpuscles do not interfere with the tint.

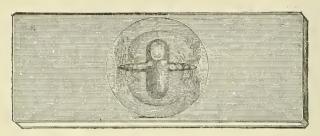
In using the instrument, it will be found that during six or eight degrees of dilution it is difficult to distinguish a difference between the tint of the tubes. It is therefore necessary to note the degree at which the color of the dilution ceases to be deeper than the standard, and also that at which it is distinctly paler. The degree midway between these two will represent the hæmoglobin percentage

The instrument is only expected to yield approximate results, accurate within two or three per cent. It has, however, been found of much utility in clinical observation.



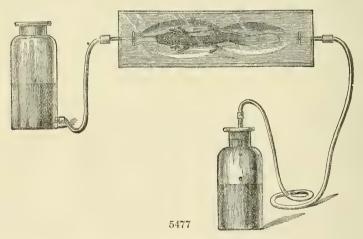
5475

5475. Holman's Current-Slide, with cover, in box \$1.50

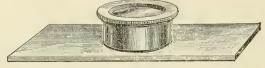


5476

5476. Holman's Life-Slide, with cover, in box......\$1 50



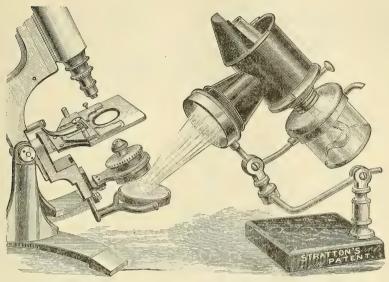
5477. Holman's Syphon-Slide, cover and flexible tubes, no bottles......\$4 00



5478

5478.	Life-Box	·, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 (JU
5479.	4.6	extra large size 3	(0(
5480.	44	with spiral open slot for obtaining close adjustment	5 5	50

Combined Microscope Lamp and Condenser.



5481

5481.	Combined Microscope, Lamp and Condenser\$5	00
	A plain wooden case, with handle, for the above, extra	50

The Combination Microscope, Lamp and Condenser has adjustments that can be easily and readily made to any height or angle of inclination, by frictional joints, and without the use of set screws.

Various modifications of light are provided, for either direct or oblique illumination of opaque or transparent objects; without altering the position of the microscope, the mirror or the sub-stage condenser.

The illuminator has a revolving lamp and burner, by means of which the edge, flat side, or any angle of the flame from the half-inch wick can be used with the condenser.

It also has a revolving shade that surrounds the light. This shade consists of a metal cylinder with a lateral cone, that carries the blue and ground glass mediums and directs the light to the condenser, and a movable light shield to intercept all reflection from the chimney. The condenser, which is nearly three inches in diameter, has an independent support, from the revolving shade and lamp; this allows the use of the light direct from any angle of the flame in almost any position without the use of the condenser.

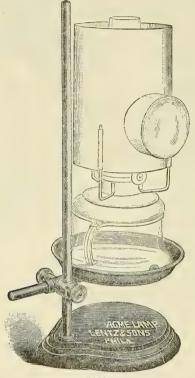
The illuminator rests upon a heavy base and is pefectly steady at any height.

The Acme Lamp and Stand

5482. FOR USE WITH THE MICROSCOPE.

Price.....\$3 50

In order to use the Microscope successfully, proper illumination is indispensable, hence the introduction of the Acme Lamp.



5482

The designer being fully cognizant of the wants of the microscopist, has certainly "turned on the light" for perfect illumination, without the annoyance of heat, and at a price unprecedented in cheapness.

The small bull's-eye lens used in emitting the light is very carefully ground and polished, and so powerful is the beam that abundance of light is obtained for high power objectives. The wick and flame of the lamp being very small, positively no heat is felt at the distance the lamp is placed when in use. The shade is made neatly of japanned tin, which is adjustable on stout wire bearings.

The lamp-holder and stand has various adjustments to lower, raise or incline the lamp, so that the light may be exactly concentrated on any mirror, and for illuminating opaque objects.

If you are experiencing any annoyance on account of poor illuminaton, do not continue in the dark, but send for an Acme Lump, and if you do not find it as represented, will refund your money.

The blue-tinted and ground glasses to modify the light, can be adapted to the Acme Lamp. Price, $$1\ 00\ extra$.

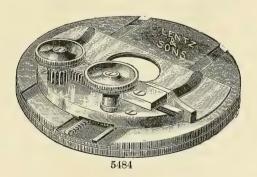


5483. Glass Stage and Slide Carrier, as illustrated, is intended as a substitute for the mechanical stage to a certain extent, and will fit stages 3½ inches in diameter....\$5 00

It consists of a polished plate of glass, incased in a brass ring which clamps on the circular stage. The slide-carrier which moves on it, consists of a light metallic plate, and has protruding from its lower surface four small points; at its two ends are prolongations, which are bent downward and inward and, acting as springs, press against the lower surface of the glass. As the contact between glass stage and slide-carrier is only at these six points, friction is reduced to a minimum, and the action of the latter, although firm, is smooth and steady.

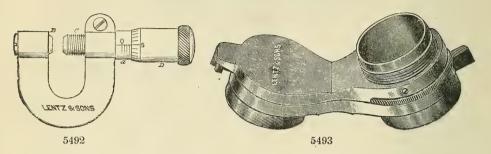
It enables work to be done with far more facility than with the ordinary brass stage, where the entire surface of the slide bears on it, and is altogether more agreeable.

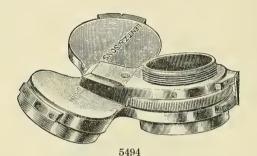
The slide-carrier is provided on each end with small milled heads for manipulation, and has spring clips and a stop for Maltwood finder.



The advantages of mechanical stages for every variety of work, now generally conceded, and particularly in original research, are as follows: The ability to systematically examine the entire surface of an object; the easy manipulation of an object, especially with high powers; the ability to count objects within a given space; its use as a finder after repeated examinations. Further than this there is nothing in their construction which would prevent their use as ordinary stages,

54 85.	Maltwood F	inder,	, in case\$	3 8	50
5486.	Micrometer,	eye-p	piece, disk, fitted to any eye-piece	L	50
5487.	46	stage	$\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ inch	1 9	25
5488.	44	66	$\frac{1}{100}$ " $\frac{1}{1000}$ "	1 :	50
5489.	"	66	$\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ mm.	2 (00
5490.	46	6 6	1 and 1 100 mm	2 (00
5491.	66	66	$\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch and $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ mm.	1 (00





5492. Micrometer Gauge, reading to thousandths of an inch, suitable for pocket, and very useful for measuring accurately thickness of cover glass, sheet metals, wire etc., in

	asortari	or means	aring accuratery thickness of cover glass, sheet hierars, w.	110 000.,111	
	morocce	o case .	1	\$4	50
5493. Nos	se-piece,	double,	brass finish	5	00
5493 A.	66	46	aluminum	6	75
5494.	66	triple b	rass finish	9	00
5404 A		_	aluminum		

Since the introduction of our various nose-pieces, they have become very popular and are now in general use. This is no doubt due to the perfection of their construction and practical adaptation in the first place, and then to the low price at which they are offered. The advantages of using two, three or four objectives on an instrument, either of which can be used without the removal of one and attachment of the other, are so apparent that they need no argument. Further than this, when objectives are ordered with the apparatus, they are exactly centered, which is ordinarily not the case even in objectives of the same manufacture. We also adjust objectives to correspond exactly in focus with a certain eye-piece, so that they require no adjustment except with the micrometer screw. On account of the work involved to obtain this convenience, we make an extra charge of \$1.00 for each objective, except in pairs, No. 5373 and No. 5378, which are constructed with this object in view.

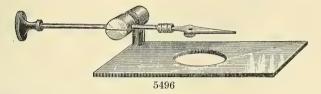
85





5495

Polariscope, with one selenite, in morocco case with velvet lining......\$12 00 5495.



5496. Stage Forceps, on slide.....



5497. Table for use with microscope. It has a very heavy and firm tripod base of castiron, handsomely finished, and of neat and graceful appearance, mounted on casters. The top is of handsomely finished walnut, 28 inches in diameter, and will not warp. A novel feature is that the top may be set and rotated at any height, from 26 inches up, thus adapting it to microscopes of different sizes; or it may be clamped solid at any height. The table is of substantial and firstclass workmanship throughout, and is one that we can thoroughly recommend, \$12 00 Crating for shipment.....

Apparatus and Materials for the Preparation of Microscopical Specimens.

	GLASS SLIPS.	_		
		Per ozen in	Gross	n 10 Gross lots.
= 400		ackage.		Per Gross.
5498. 5499.	Crown, 3 x 1 inch, cut edges, extra white		\$1 00	\$ 80
5500.	" 3 x 1 " ground edges, rounded, extra white" " 3 x 1 " " square, " "	15 14	1 75 1 40	1 35 1 15
5500.	" 3 x 1 "thin" " rounded, " "	20	2 00	1 60
5502.	" 3 x 1 " " " square, " "	18	1 80	1 40
5503.	" $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ " " rounded, " "	20	2 00	1 60
5504.	" 2 x 1 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	20	2 00	1 60
5505.	" 3 x 2 " " " " " " " " "	40	4 00	3 25
5506.	" 5 · x 4 " cut " extra white	50	4 75	
5507.	" 5 x 4 " ground " " "	75	7 50	
5508.	" or Plate, 3 x 1 inch, ground bevels	40	4 00	
5 509.	" 3 x 1 " polished "	50	5 00	
5510.	" 3 x 1 inch, with ground edges and concave centres,			
	extra white	1 00		
	THIN GLASS COVERS.	*	_	
		Per Dozen.	Per Ounce.	In 10 oz. lots.
5511.	In sheets, No. 1, $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ inch thick		\$1 00	Each oz.
5512.	" " $2, \frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$ " "		φ1 00 65	
5513.	$3, \frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{150}{150}$		50	
5514.	In squares, No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$ or 1 inch diameter	\$ 18	1 80	\$1 60
5515.	(1 (1 (1 2, (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	16	1 40	1 20
5516.	шии 3, ии чи и	14	1 00	80
5517.	In circles, No. 1, "" " " "	20	2 25	2 00
5 518.	" " " 2, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	18	1 80	1 60
5519.	"""3, """""	16	1 40	1 20
5520.	Oblong sizes, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$ inch thick, 10 x 15 mm	20]	
	15 x 20 mm	20		
	18 x 25 "	25		
	18 x 27 ''	25	İ	
	20 x 25 ''	25	ŀ	
	21 x 24 "	25	1 40	
	23 x 50 "	45		
	21202			
	26 x 34 ''	40		
	40 x 50 "			
	50 x 60 ''			
	00 & 00		J	
	CELLS.			
EE04				# 1 00
5521.	Glass cells, various sizes and depths, per dozen			
5522.	itabber cons, various sizes and deptilis,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		15
5523. 5524.	Block tin cells, "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			20 25
5525.	Atwood Rubber Cells, for mounting opaque objects, "			30
0029.	These cells are made by us. They are exceedingly neat, require	but little	time in	
ing ar	and have the advantage that objects can be mounted and preserved			

These cells are made by us. They are exceedingly neat, require but little time in mounting, and have the advantage that objects can be mounted and preserved independent of the slip. They are made for one-half inch covers.

Mounting and Staining Media.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Oz. Bottle olution.	Pint. Bottle Dry Solution. per oz.
5526.	Xylol, pure	8 20	\$1 50 \$
5527.	Absolute Alcohol, Dr. Squibb's	20	1 50
5528.	Benzole, pure	20	1 00
5529.	Canada Balsam, paper filtered, in flexible tubes	25	2 75 30
5530.	III Delizote	50	4 25
5531.	III CHIOTOIOTIII.	50	5 00
5532.	111 Ay 101	50	5 00
5533.	Damar, in benzole	50 - 35	3 50
5534. 5535.	Farrant's ''	50	
5536.	Glycerine, pure	25	1 00 per lb.
5537.	" camphorated, for delicate vegetable tissues	25	1 oo per 10.
5538.	ii jelly	£0	
5539.	Oil of Cloves	35	4 00 per lb.
5540.	Asphaltum	25	2 00 " pint.
5541.	quick drying	35	P
5542.	Turpentine	25	60
5543.	Brown's Transparent Rubber Cement	35	
5544.	Brunswick Black	25	2 00
5545.	Gold Size	25	2 00
5546.	Hollis' Glue	30	
5547.	King's Amber Cement, transparent, with directions	25	
5548.	White " " " " " "	25	
5549.	Lacquer Cell and Finish, scarlet, with directions	50	
5550.	Diue,	50	
5551.	Marine Glue, hard, melting point 250° F., box	35	
5552.	" " fluid	35	
5553.	COTOTICSS	40	
5554.	White Zinc Cement	50	9.00
5555.	Ammonia, Carmine, Beale's	25	2 00
5556.	Borax, Carmine	25 25	2 00
5557. 5558.	Picro, "Aniline, blue	20	2 00 50
5559.	4 green.	20	2 00 40
5560.	" red	20	2 00 35
5561.	" violet	20	2 00 60
5562.	Methyl, blue	20	2 00 1 00
5563.	violet	20	2 00 1 00
5564.	" green	20	2 00 50
5565.	Eosine	20	2 00 50
5566.	Haematoxylin	20	2 00 ½ oz. 75
5567.	Sulpho-Indigotate Soda	20	$2\ 00\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75
5568.	Burril's Stain for Bacillus Tuberculosis, with directions	35	
5569.	Gentian Violet	20	2 00 60
5570.	Bismarck Brown	20	2 00 30
5571.	Osmic Acid, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. or 1 gramme	2 00	
5572.	Carmine Injecting Gelatine, Dr. Seiler's		0 50
5573.	Aniline Oil, pure, for use in preparation of Bacillus Tuberculosis,		2 50
5574.	Paraffine, pure, soft, melting point 109° F., poundhard, " 129° F., "	50	
5575.	Colloiding 1 or how	50	
5576. 5577.	Celloidine, 1 oz. box	1 25	
5578.	Dr. Gibbes Double Stain for Bacillus Tuberculosis	50 50	
5579.	Fuchsine	25	50
5580.	Saffranine.	25	50
5581.	Vesuvin	25	40
5582.	Nitric Acid in Alcohol, 3 per cent. Solution		***
5583.	Iodo-Iodide Potassa, 0.3 " " "		
5584.	Caustic Potassa, 0.5 " " "		
5585.	Carbonate of Potash, 0.3 " " "		
5586.	Phenolphtaline		
5587.	Pot. Ferro-Cyanide, with 0.1 per cent. Acetic Acid	25	
	These media we guarantee to be of the quality best suited for mi	croscopi	cal purposes and

These media we guarantee to be of the quality best suited for microscopical purposes and are put up in the neatest possible manner; each bottle is plainly labeled and enclosed in paper cartoon.

Glassware used in Microscopical Work.











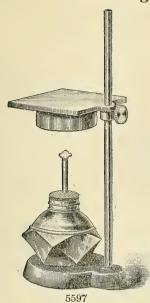
5592. Watch glasses, Syracuse solid.

No.	. 1.	Ungrou	nd e	dges, eacl	h 10 ce	nts;	in set of	six				5	50°
66	2.	Ground	and	polished	edges,	each	15 cents	; in set	t of six				75
66	3.	6 6	66	6 6	66	and	concaves,	each 5	0 cents	in set	of six	3	00

The Syracuse solid watch glass rests solidly-upon the table or microscope stage, and is not liable to be overturned and its contents spilled. In it, on the microscope stage, can be examined from time to time, or dissected and studied, transparent tissues while in water, alcohol, oil of cloves or other bath. When the edges are cut and the top covered, specimens may remain for long staining or soaking without becoming dirty and without loss of fluid by evaporation.

5 593.	Stand for	the above	ve,	in ne	st of six or	le	ss			• • • • • • •	\$	50
5594.	Watch gla	asses, or	lina	ary fo	rm,						per doz.	40
5595.	Porcelain	saucers,	$2\frac{3}{8}$	inch	diameter,	in	nest	of 5	with	cove	······································	60
5596.	46	4.6	31	6.6	66	46	6.6	5	"	4.6	************	80

Mounting Stand and Lamps.





5597.	Moun	ting St	and, v	vith 1	lan	ip an	d separating	san	d-bat	h	\$2	00
5 598.	Glass	Spirit-	Lamp	No.	1,	with	extinguisher	3 16	${\bf inch}$	burner.	***************************************	75
	44	66	6.6	66	2,	66	6.6	$\frac{1}{4}$	4.4	66		90
	4.6	66	6.6	66	3,	6.6	66	1	4.6	6.6	1	10

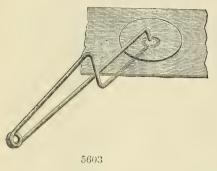
These lamps are recommended as being the best for mounting purposes. The font is provided with nine facets, by means of which the lamp may be inclined, and the size of the flame may be regulated by a sliding tube. A cap to prevent evaporation accompanies them. When used inclined, fill but one-third.

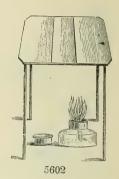


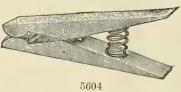


5599.	Provide Provide Action Control of the Provide Action Control of th	
	preparation\$	50
5600.	Tall Bell-Glass, to cover microscope, inside diameter, 7 inches; height in centre,	
	13 inches; (2 gallon)	75
	This number is suitable for "Favorite" Microscope.	
601.	Tall Bell-Glass, to cover microscope, inside diameter, 8 inches; height in centre	

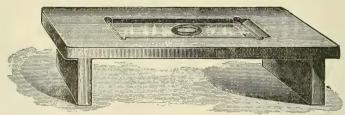
Sundry Apparatus and Instruments used in the Preparation of Microscopical Specimens.







MOUNTING TABLE.

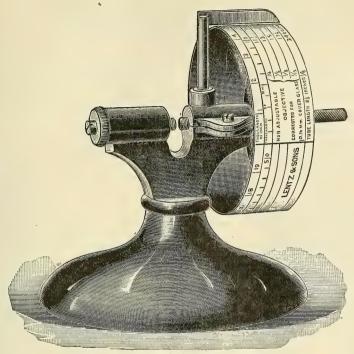


Half-size.

5605. Mounting table......\$ 80

This mounting table was devised by J. M. Van Cott, Jr., adjunct Professor of Histology and Pathology at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Its value lies in the greater facility it affords for the accurate preparation of mounted slides and above all the opportunity it gives for the study of stained sections in gross. The elevation of the section on the slide from the table admits of the greater certainty of its being thoroughly "cleared" and also gives opportunity for the study of the localized action of differential stains.

Cover=Glass Gauge.



(Full Size.)

While the first purpose of this apparatus is to determine the thickness of cover-glass, it goes further, in introducing a new system of cover-glass correction by means of the draw-tube. In devising it, the object has been to provide a mechanical means for obtaining the best optical results without any possibility of doubt and it is conceded by prominent workers that it accomplishes its purpose admirably.

This instrument is provided with a stand of japanned iron; cut horizontally through the top is a thread $\frac{1}{50}$ inch pitch and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch outside diameter. A recess is cut in the top below the line of the screw and at right angle to it, for placing the covers. The one-half of the top of the stand, which receives the micrometer screw, is slotted longitudinally to the depth of the screw, and is provided with a set-screw to take up wear; the other half has the fixed screw, adjustable, however, for final adjustment. The end of the micrometer screw is milled, but of a smaller diameter, so that no force can be exerted so as to endanger the cover-glass. Fixed on the screw between two nuts is a brass drum with a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch face. A knife-edge index finger is fixed to the top of the stand and projects over the top of the drum.

To the outside diameter of the drum is fixed a strip of glazed paper provided with a series of divisions. The first gives the thickness of cover-glass in one-thousandth inches, the second one-hundredth millimetre. The third indicates the proper tube length with various thickness of cover-glass with a non-adjustable $\frac{1}{4}$ corrected under a tube length of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches and cover thickness of 0.16 mm.; the fourth gives the tube length of a 1/5 inch objective under the same conditions; the fifth for a $\frac{1}{8}$, and the sixth for a $\frac{1}{12}$ for same conditions of tube length and cover; the seventh is for a $\frac{1}{6}$ with the same cover and tube length of 160.0 mm.

In objectives provided with cover-correction the graduation is so arranged as to read to $\frac{1}{100}$ mm. No matter what the power of objective or whether dry or water immersion, the number gives proper correction for a thickness corresponding to it.

Its price has been reduced to a minimum so as to put it in the power of every microscopist to have one in his possession. It should be found on the work-table of every one possessing w microscope.

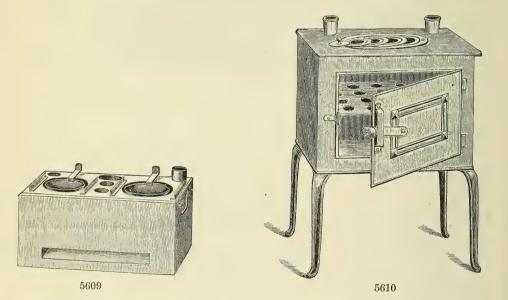


5607



5608. Nickel-plated Trowel, or Lifter, for transferring sections, etc., to slide; with thin, small blade at end for centering objects, removing bubbles, etc.....

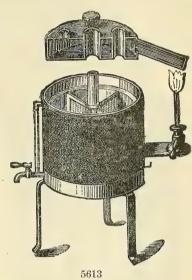
50



Apparatus for the Investigation of Micro-organisms.

Directions for using: Fill the apparatus with water to point indicated on gauge; place the helmet on, having previously inserted in it a thermometer; apply heat, and when the thermometer has reached 100° C. (which will be indicated by escaping steam) then the material should be put in, but no sooner. The hooks on the side serve as supports for the material, or the latter is placed in the inner vessel.





Directions for using: Fill both, cover and apparatus with water, being careful to keep the inner space perfectly dry. By means of two burners raise the temperature to 60° C, the blood serum contained in the sterilization glasses, which have been sterilized in apparatus No. 5615 is placed in the hollow space of the apparatus, the helmet placed on, and the inner temperature raised as quickly as possible to 58° C. (consequently it is not advisable to place too many tubes in at one time). The blood serum must remain perfectly liquid, therefore the temperature must not be raised above 60° C.

5614. Apparatus for Solidifying Blood Serum, to take 50 or 100 tubes, the whole apparatus covered with felt, having glass cover and movable legs. Large......\$24 00

Directions for using: The blood serum having been sterilized in apparatus No. 5613, is put in this apparatus (laying the tube in a slanting position) and heated from 65° to 75° C. The serum, as a result of this treatment, must become a transparent solid, therefore the heating has to be continued, and the tubes frequently examined, until this result has been attained. The small quantity of water which forms is allowed to remain, as it serves as Nutritive (Nährboden).



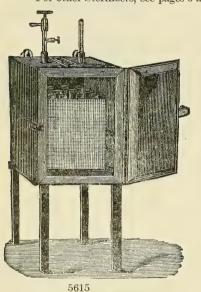
Apparatus for the Investigation of Micro-Organisms.

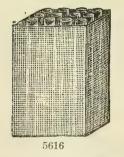
5615. Double Wall Sterilization Apparatus, forsterilizing at higher temperatures. Large size, with 3 shelves, iron rod and fork to support burner, hooks to fasten against the wall, and 4 legs to set on table, complete, large.....\$30 00

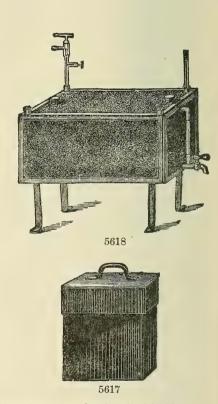
This apparatus is used to sterilize the vessels, intended to receive the matter to be worked with, viz: The receivers for the blood serum, Erlenmeyer's flasks, glass plates for the nutritive gelatine supports, etc. The sterilization tubes, closed by a stopper of pure cotton, are placed in the galvanized frame (see No. 5616), the frame is put into the apparatus and heated for one hour to 140° C.; (the cotton will carbonize slightly). The glass plates for the water investigations are placed into the covered iron box (see No. 5617), and heated as above.

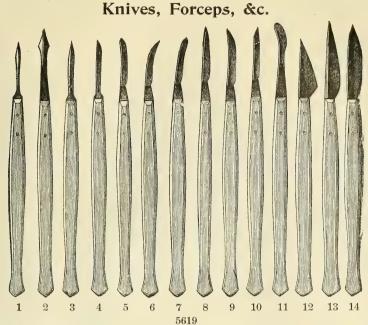
The Erlenmeyer's flasks closed with cotton stoppers, are heated directly in the apparatus to 140° C.

For other Sterilizers, see pages 6 and 7, of Surgical Instrument Catalogue.

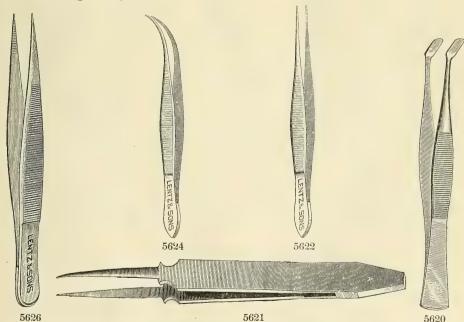








5619 Dissecting Knives, small.....each \$ 65



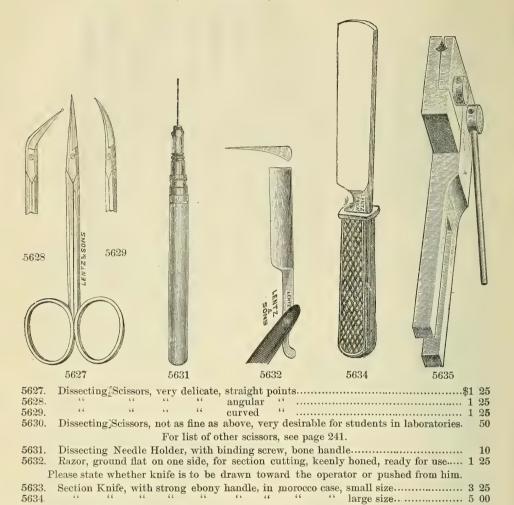
5620. Cover-Glass or Slide Forcep, steel, nickeled, 4 inch long.....each \$1 00 Steel Forceps, nickel-plated, with fine accurately meeting points; a good article.... 5621. 5622. 4 inch long, nickel-plated, finely finished, straight..... The same size as above, very delicate...... 1 00 5623. 5624. Steel Forceps, 4 inch long, nickel-plated, curved..... 75 5625. The same style as above, very delicate..... 00 Steel Forceps, larger than No. 5621, delicate points..... 5626. For other Dissecting Forceps, Scalpels, etc., see page 241.

We can furnish any special set of Dissecting Instruments in morocco leather case.

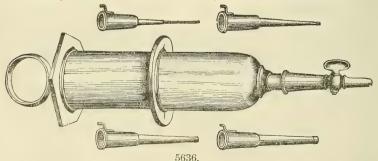
5635.

Knife-Holder.....

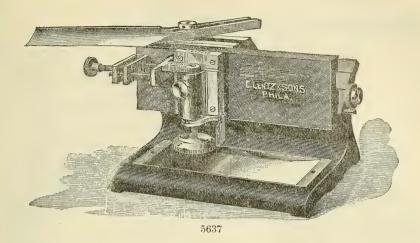
Scissors, &c.



This attachment has been devised for holding other knives than those which are especially made for the microtomes. It is provided with a slot, so that it may be adjusted upon the block, and with set-screws, so that the angle of the cutting edge of the knife may be varied. The knife is firmly fixed by the thumb-screws.



Microtomes.



STUDENT MICROTOME.

5637.	Student Microtome\$	15 00
5638,	Knife for same, in case	3 00

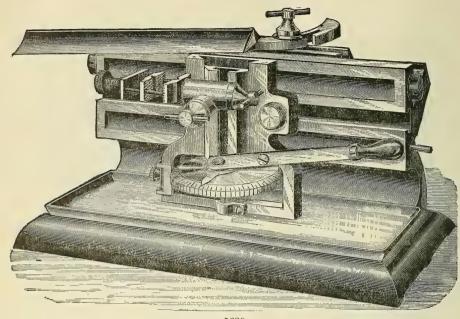
This instrument is of smaller dimensions than the laboratory, but the construction of bed, curved arm, V-shaped bed, knife carrying block and pan, is the same. The feed-screw attachment is placed at one end of the bed, and for all ordinary work the best position of clamp is as shown in cut. For serial sections it may be swung on its axis to the middle of the bed and fastened in this position.

DIMENSIONS.

Length of bed	6	inches.
Total height	4	44
Limit of adjustment by micrometer screw	$\frac{1}{2}$	6.6
Limit of adjustment for clamp	1	4.6
Diameter of graduated disk	$1\frac{3}{8}$	66
Pitch of screw	50	6 6
Graduation of disk		
Length of cutting edge of knife	$3\frac{1}{4}$	66

If you are having any trouble in Cutting Sections, send us your knife, as we are makers of microtome knives, and know how to HONE them properly.

Microtomes.



5639

LABORATORY MICROTOME.

5639.	Laboratory Microtome, No. 1, without knife\$38 00
5640.	Knife for same, in morocco case
5641.	Both, when taken together
5642.	Laboratory Microtome, No. 2, without knife
5643.	Knife for same, in morocco case, 8 00
5 644.	Both, when taken together
5645.	Polished Case, with lock and key, a strap for carrying, and removable cover, for
	either size, extra
	A pamphlet giving complete instructions in preparing, cutting, staining and
	mounting specimens, and on the manipulation of the microtome, has been specially
	written for us by Dr. J. E. Reeves, and accompanies each instrument. Separate
	copieseach 50
	Since attention was first drawn to machanical microtomes, we have given the subject

Since attention was first drawn to mechanical microtomes, we have given the subject particular study and have had the benefit of suggestions from men who from long experience were most capable of giving them. We have taken advantage of every possible opportunity for improvement, and are giving every possible care to the details of construction and nicety of fittings which is requisite in an instrument of this character. Every instrument is carefully tested with the individual knife which accompanies it, and must work with absolute accuracy and reliability the full extent of the feed-screw before it is sent out. In almost all institutions in this country where microtomes are used, they are of our manufacture, and the quality of work done with them is of the highest order.

While for individual work the large instruments have not been generally used on account

of the expense, we have endeavored to overcome this objection by providing an instrument in the Student microtome which, while simplified to the utmost without sacrificing the really necessary work, and which is thus less pretentious, is thoroughly efficient and convenient as well as low in price. A large number of these have been supplied to the United States army, and individuals as well as schools, and are giving complete satisfaction. On account of the character of the work done on these instruments, lacquered brass is not suited to them. We therefore use iron for its rigidity as much as possible, and nicely finish it by japanning, while brass is used for the delicate parts and highly polished and nickel-plated.

In the course of years we have found that the Section Cutters formerly made by us and other manufacturers are totally unsuited to modern requirements. We have therefore ceased to make them and have replaced them by new instruments which we shall hereafter class under the head of microtomes, and which are described under their proper head.

Razors with thin cutting edges are not suited to this work; others will give fair results, but the most satisfactory work is always accomplished with knives which are specially made for this purpose. Those which we furnish with the Laboratory and Student have curved handles with slots, so that any part of the cutting edges or their entire length may be used; the slots, unlike those in European knives, are open at the ends thus making them doubly rigid.

DESCRIPITON AND DIMENSIONS.

The base, curved arm, upright and V-shaped beds are made of one continuous casting, thus insuring extreme rigidity, without excessive weight. The knife carrying block is fitted in the angular way in such a manner that the knife moves steadily through it without deviating from its plane and without requiring any extra pressure. Stop-screws with soft rubber cushions are fastened at the ends of the way, which serve to overcome any sudden concussions, and thus prevent a vibration of the knife. The upper surface of the block is provided on its entire length with a grooved slot, to which is fitted a sliding thumb-screw, so that the knife may be fastened at any point upon it.

The front vertical bed is planed and polished, and is arranged with a grooved slot its full length. The adjustable carriage is fitted to it, and may be securely fastened at any point upon it by means of two heavy screws. The tightening pin for these, when not in use, has a receptacle in the solid bed. It will thus be seen that whether it is desired to make a straight or very oblique cut, the carriage with object may be placed at such a point where it is the most convenient in relation to the cutting edge.

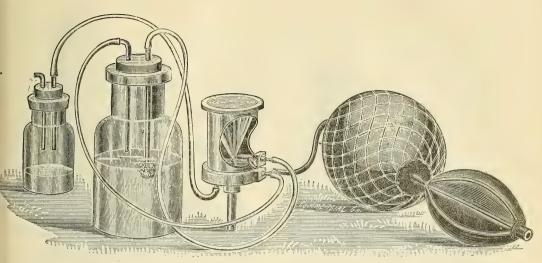
To the carriage are directly fitted the micrometer screw with graduated disk and a slide which is acted upon by the former. A provision is made for taking up the possible wear on the screw. At one side of the carriage a spring is attached which works in the grooves on the edge of the disk with a pronounced click, so that the feed may be controlled without watching it; this may be loosened so that it will not act when it is desired to use the index only. A lever with ivory handle is connected with the slide in the large size, so that this may be returned after the screw has come to the limit of its motion.

The slide is provided with a grooved slot, which admits of the quick verticle adjustment of the universal joint and clamp for specimens of different lengths. The universal joint permits inclination in any direction, and the clamp is arranged in such a manner (not shown in cut) that it swings on an axis and may be independently adjusted for height, thus giving five different adjustments for the specimens.

A nickel-plated drip-pan is countersunk in the upper surface of the bed, and is easily removable for the purpose of cleaning.

No. 1.

Length of bed	10	inches.
Total Height		44
Limit of adjustment by micrometer screw		6.6
" " for clamp		66
Diameter of graduated disk	-	66
Pitch of screw.		6.6
Graduation of disk80		
Finest degree of feed, by click.		
Length of cutting edge of knife		64
No. 2.		
Length of bed	71	6 6
Total height		46
Limit of adjustment by micrometer screw		- 66
" " for clamp		66
Diameter of graduated disk	-	. 66
Pitch of screw		46
Graduation on disk	50	
	1_	6.6
Finest degree of feed, by click	200	0

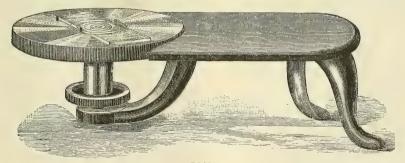


5646

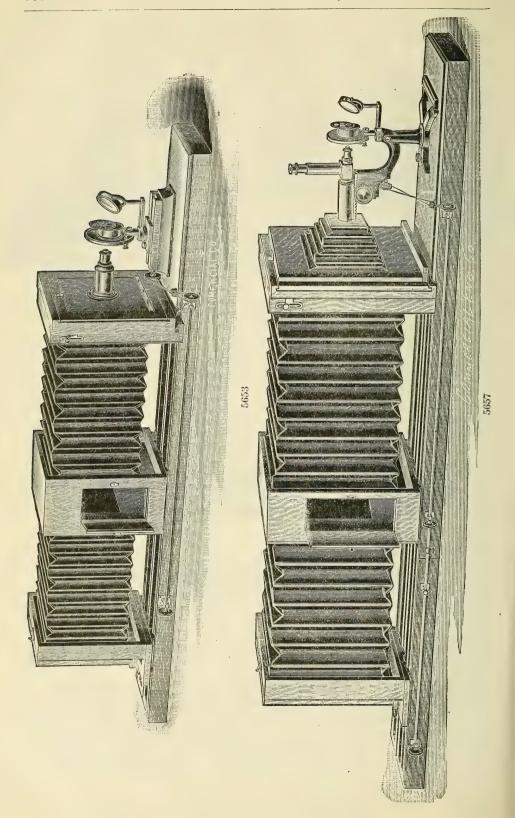
5646. Freezing Attachment.....\$9 00

This attachment consists of nickel-plated cylinder with atomizer, and is fastened in the place of the clamp. The object to be frozen is placed upon it. The bottle for fluid is connected on one side with the atomizer, on the other with the pressure regulating bladder and hand-bulb. Objects may be frozen with it in from one to three minutes, and may be easily kept in this condition. This method of freezing commends itself for effectiveness, cleanliness and economy in time. Ether or Rhigolene may be used.

(Adaptable to our Student and Laboratory Microtomes, but as fittings vary, state when ordering for which instrument it is needed.)



0047.	Turn-rable, National	OU
5648.	" same, with detachable hand-rests 3	00
5649.	" "National," centering 3	50
	The centering arrangement of this turn-table consists of three stops, against which the slide is placed and is held in position by the spring clips. Although not strictly centering, it is approximately so on the usual slide, and, for all ordinary purposes, quite efficient.	
5650.	Same, with detachable hand-rests 4	00
5651.	Turn-Table, self-centering with hand-rests. The advantage which this turn-table	
	has over others, is, that glass slips of the various standard sizes used, can be	
	centered thereon	00



Improved Photo-Micrographic Camera.

SMALL SIZE.

The camera portion of this apparatus is in general construction the same as the large size described on page 388, except that the size is $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and that the front is so arranged that 4×5 plate in kit can be adjusted directly to the same, which in the case of the large size, using $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inch plate would require the use of the plate holder. Kits $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ and 4×5 accompany this outfit. The microscope attachment is simple; the tube to receive objective is fastened directly to the front board, and is arranged with draw-tube to receive eye-piece if such is required to be used. The coarse adjustment is effected by sliding the stage of mirror-bar upon a solid base and is focused at any point by a screw with pin. The fine adjustment is contained in the base plate, and is acted upon by a micrometer screw at the back and the connecting rod as shown.

The camera bellows when drawn out have an extension of 2 feet 6 inch. Microscope attachment the same as No. 5657 can also be applied to this camera. Improved Photo-Micro Camera, small size, (no microscope attachment)............\$30 00 5652. 66 5653 as described above and as shown in cut...... 42 00 with microscope attachment, same as No. 5657..... 65 00 5654. New rectangular tube with prism, can be fitted to any microscope or camera, extra, 10 00 Fitting other microscopes than our own to camera, extra, according to the amount of work involved. Glass stage, with slide carrier, which slips over either plain or revolving stages, Graduated mirror bar, with mirror and sub-stage (both adjustable), same as used on Investigator, in place of one accompanying stand, extra...... 5 00 " 5466, " 16 00 ٤ (

Improved Photo-Micrographic Camera.

LARGE SIZE.

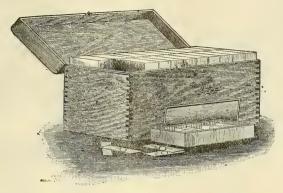
This camera is designed for photo-micrographic, copying, enlarging and reducing work. The camera sections are made of mahogany highly finished, bellows of rubber and well made. The camera slides on V-shaped ways; the sections have clamps, thus allowing each to be fastened at any point upon the bed and insuring extreme firmness. The centre section is arranged to receive front board for rectilinear lens. The front of the camera has adjustment in two directions (rising and falling front and side movements); plate-holder can either be used in the front or the back of the camera, as the case may require. The ground glass is removable and cover glass is cemented to the matted surface of the same to allow of more delicate focusing. Alongside of the bed the focusing rod is attached, which is separable at the junction of the two sections of the bed; by means of a clamping screw the connection of the rod can easily be made.

The size of plate is $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{5}$ inch. Kits $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, 4×5 and $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ accompany the outfit. The plate-holder is single and reversible.

The microscope attachment consists of our Favorite stand (see description page 331) having draw-tube, thus giving short and long standard of tube length in cases where eye-pieces are used. A valuable feature in connection with the microscope is our new rectangular tube carrying a prism in mounting, which is attached to the nosepiece. By raising or lowering the latter, the prism is brought in or out of the field of the image circle. In the case of the former the object is plainly visible in the eye-piece, and may be centered at will and light adjusted, by withdrawing the tube all light is excluded and the object can be focused on the ground glass of the camera. The microscope is fastened to the bed by cleats and thumb-screw, and is easily removable when the attachment is not required. The camera bellows when drawn out have an extension of 3 feet 6 inch.

reer o	шен.												
	Microscop	e attach	ment as	No. 5	653 can	also be	applied	to thi	is cam	era.			
5655.	Improved	Photo-I	Micro Ca	mera,	large siz	e, (no r	nicrosco	ope at	tachm	ent)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$40	00
5656.	44	6.6	"	44	with mi	croscope	attach	ment,	same	as No.	5653	52	00
5657.	"	4.4	4.6	"	6.6	4.4	4.4		as de	escribe	d above,		
	and sh	nown in	cut, inc	luding	Contine	ntal eye	e-piece	(any p	ower)			75	00
	New Rect	angular	Tube,	with	prism, c	an be fi	tted to	any	micros	cope or	r camera,		
	extra											10	00
	Fitting ot												
	of wor	k involv	ved.										
	Revolving	stage,	with ren	ovable	e spring	clips, ex	ctra		******			5	00
	Glass stag												
	extra										•••••	5	00
	Mechanic												00
	Graduate	l mirror	bar, wi	th mir	ror and	sub-stag	ge (botl	h adju	stable	e), same	e as used		
	on In	vestigat	or, in pl	ace of	one acc	ompany	ing star	nd, ex	tra			- 5	00
	Abbe Con	denser,	1.20 N.	A., in	mountin	g, No. 5	466, ex	tra		• • • • • • • • •		14	00
	6.6		1.42 N.				,						
	6.6	4 6	Achroma	itic. 1.	0 N. A.								

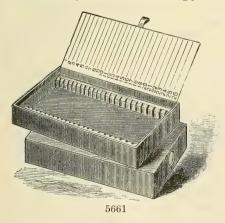
Boxes and Cabinets for Objects.

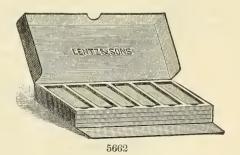


5660

5658.	Pillsbur	y box, wh	ite wood, for	25 objects	, ea	ch spa	ce 1	aum]	bered	, with index\$		1
5659.	Portable	Cabinet,	Pillsbury's,	containing	10	boxes,	for	250	slide	S	3	00
5660.	6 6	6.6	44	6.6	20	44	66	500	6.6		4	00

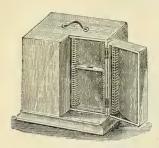
The Pillsbury Cabinet consists of a finely polished cherry case, with lock, containing 10 or 20 boxes, with racks to receive 25 slides each. When the boxes are in place in the cabinet, the slides lie horizontally. The top (or end) of each box is provided with an index, and on the bottom of the box, inside, is a corresponding number to show the proper location of each slide. The boxes may also be furnished singly.



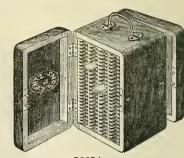


5661.	Cloth-covered Slide Box, to hold 25 objects, of stout card-board, with lid and sliding							
	cover, having ruled and numbered index printed on fine linen paper on inside							
	of lid. It is covered with dark-green book-binder's cloth, and is made in the							
	neatest and most substantial manner\$ 38	5						
5662.	Pocket Cabinet, cloth-bound, with 4 trays, holding 24 objects; very neat 50	0						
5663.	Portable Cabinet, of whitewood, 4 trays, holding 24 objects	0						

Cabinets.



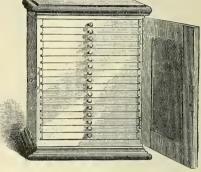
5664



5665A.



5666



5667

50

00 00

 $\begin{array}{c} 06 \\ 06 \end{array}$

06

brass handle; a compact and excellent cabinet
5665. Portable Cabinet, handsomely polished, mahogany or walnut, with racks, holding
from 200 to 400 objects, (the latter number, if slides are placed back to back,
which can generally be done except where the objects are mounted in deep or
large cells); each row is numbered in order to make index of each slide con-
tained therein; with strong handle and locks
5665 A. The above without being numbered
5666. The new mailing case here illustrated is designed to supply a demand for some safe
and cheap means of packing one or more microscope slides for mailing. The
entire device comprises three differently shaped pieces of wood so formed that two,
three, or more may be put together as shown in the cut. For one slide the two
pieces are used, for two slides three pieces, and so on to any convenient number.
Every dozen tops and bottoms is accompanied with twenty-four strips of gummed
paper which may be used on the edges to secure the pieces before wrapping for
mailing. If one slide is to be sent the strips may be gummed lengthwise on the
edges. If centers are used for more slides the strips may be used to pass around
on to top and bottom. The use of these gummed strips as described does not
constitute a sealed package, as the slide may be removed and replaced without
injury, but the slight shrinking of the moistend paper in drying pinches the slide
sufficiently to hold it securely.
Price per dozen Tops

5667. Polished mahogany cabinet, with raised ledges in each drawer to allow of the easy

removal of objects for 350 slides, 17 drawers, with lock.

Centers.....

This cabinet is handsomely finished and is very suitable for Physician's Office...... 16 00

5664. Portable Cabinet, of walnut, with racks, holding 200 objects, shellac finish, with

Microscopical Specimens.

5668. Urinary Deposits, per dozen, \$6.00; each, 60 cents.

```
Carbonate of Lime, Horse.
                                                Triple Phosphate, in Rheumatism.
                                                                  in Ulceration of Knee-Joint.
Chloride of Sodium.
                                                Tyrosine.
Cholesterine.
                                                 Urate of Ammonia.
Creatinine.
                                                         Lime.
Cystine, or Cystic Oxide.
                                                         Magnesia.
                                                     11
Hippuric Acid.
                                                         Soda.
Leusine.
                                                Urea.
Murexide.
                                                 Uric Acid from Boa Constrictor.
Nitrate of Urea.
                                                               Man.
                                                   .. .. ..
Oxalate of Lime, Dumb-bell form.
                                                                Fusiform.
                Ellipsoidal "
                                                 Uric Acid from Man, Rectangular.
    6.
           66
                Octahedral
                                                                     Rhombic.
          of Urea.
                                                          in Cirrhosis of Liver.
    66
                                                     66
                                                          in Congestion of Lungs.
          of Ammonia.
Phosphate
                      amorphous.
                                                          in Dysentery.
                                                     : (
Phosphate of Lime.
                                                          in Eczema.
Sugar in Diabetes.
                                                          in Gastralgia.
                                                     66
     of Milk.
                                                          in Gastric Fever.
                                                     66
Taurine.
                                                          in Gout.
                                                     66
Triple Phosphate, Rhombic.
                                                           in Hæmaturia.
                                                     46
                  Stellate.
                                                          in Pneumonia.
   66
           46
                                                     66
                                                          in Rheumatism (Acid).
                  in Catarrh of Bladder.
   66
           66
                                                     66
                  in Hepatitis.
                                                          in Rheumatic Endocarditis.
   4.4
           66
                                                     45
                  in
                               (Syphilitic).
                                                                        Fever.
                  in Hip-Joint Disease.
                                                                         Gout.
           6:
                  in Paralysis.
                                                     66
                                                                 44
                                                                         Pericarditis.
   66
                  in Renal Calculus.
                                                          in Scurvy.
                                    Tube Casts, $1.00.
               5669. Blood Discs, per dozen, $6.00; each, 60 cts.
Amphiuma.
                                                Salmon.
Bat.
                                                Sheep.
Camel.
                                                Slow-worm.
Canary.
                                                Mouse.
Cat.
                                                 Newt.
Dog.
                                                Rabbit.
Domestic Fowl.
                                                Rat.
Eel.
                                                Rhinoceros.
Hedge-hog.
                                                Sheep.
Horse.
                                                Wolf.
Lepidosiren.
                                                Sparrow.
Man.
                                                Sturgeon.
Monkey.
                                                Swallow.
Mouse.
                                                Toad.
Ostrich.
                                                Triton.
Ox.
                                                White Mouse.
Pigeon.
                                                Hæmatocrystallin.
Salamander.
                                                From Human Blood, (75 cts.)
               5670. Spermatozoa, per dozen, $6.00; each, 60 cts.
Dog.
                                                Boar.
Elephant.
                                                Bull.
Fish.
                                                Camel.
Goat.
                                                Deer.
Horse.
                                                Man, 75 cts.
Ass.
                  5671. Tumors, per dozen, $6.00; each, 60 cts.
Fibroma.
                                                Myxoma.
Asteoma.
                                                Chondroma.
Sarcoma, round celled.
                                                Myoma.
```

Papilloma.

Adenoma.

Epithelioma.

Sarcoma, spindle celled.

(soft.)

Carcinoma (hard.)

Histological Preparations.

Injected, Stained, or both Injected and Stained, each, 75 cts; per 5672. dozen, \$7.50.

Artery, Human. Bladder, Bone, (Femur), Human. Fœtal. " (Parietal), Brain, (Cerebellum), Human. (Cerebrum), " 66 (Medulla oblongata), Human. (Pons Varolii), Human. Cartilage, yellow fibrous, Ear of Cow. Human, from Sternum. Fœtal. cellular, Ear of Mouse. Crystalline lens, showing ultimate fibre. Cuticle, Human. Epithelium, Human, from Mouth. Eyelid, Human. Finger-Nail, Human. Hoof, Horse. Sheep. Horn, Buffalo. Rhinoceros. Heum, Rabbitt, mucous membrane. " Bear, Transverse Section. Kidney, Cat. Human, Adult. 66 Child. Adult, doubly injected, and stained, very handsome, \$1.00. Larynx, Human, Infant. Liver, Cat. "Human. Lung, 66 Fœtal. 6.6 Adult. 66 vessels injected with two colors, air-cells inflated, very fine, \$1.00. Lymphatic Gland, Human. quiescent. Mammary 6.6 in Lactation. Muscle, Human, voluntary.

Ovary, Human Child. Pancreas, Human. Parotid Gland, Human. Penis, Human, Child. Rat. Placenta, Human. Prostate Gland, Human. Scalp, Human, Caucasian. vertical section, double-stained, very fine, \$1.00. Scalp, Human, Caucasian, horizontal-section, double stained, very fine, \$1.00. Scalp, Human, Negro. Skin, Frog, showing pigment cells. "Human, African, showing pigment cells. vertical section, showing sweat ducts, etc. Spinal Cord, Cat. " Human, Longitudinal Section. Transverse Section. Spleen, Human. Stomach, " double-stained, very fine, \$1.00 Sub-lingual Gland, Human. Sub-maxillary Gland, Supra-renal Capsule, Tendon, Human, Transverse.
" Longitudinal. Testicle, Cat. " Human, Adult. Child. Thymus Gland, Human. Thyroid Tongue, Cat. Human. Tooth, Human, (Incisor), Longitudinal Section.

"Transverse Section. (Molar), Longitudinal Section. Transverse Section. Umbilical Cord, Human. Uterus, Human, Adult. Infant. Whalebone. Yellow Elastic Tissue, Neck of Cow.

5673. Bacteria, Bacilli, Micrococci (Pathogenic and Innocous Microbes), Stained. Each, 85 cents; per dozen, \$9.00.

Achorion schoenleini (favus), from head. Actinomyces bovis, ox. Bacillus acidi-lactici (of sour milk). anthracis (of charbon, carbuncle, anthrax), culture. Bacillus anthracis, in section of spleen. butyricus (of rancid butter). 66 cyanogenes (of blue milk). " Löffler's (of diphtheria). 66 malleus (of glanders). 66 œdemæ (of malignant œdema). 66 pyocyaneus (of green pus). subtilis, hay bacillus. tuberculosis, in sputum, fine, \$100; extra choice specimens, \$1.50. Bacillus typhi (of typhoid fever), culture.

Optic Nerve, Human, transverse.

Human, Adult.

Ovary, Cat.

of cancer (Scheuerlein), culture. 66

of leprosy, in section of skin. of rouget (hog erysipelas). 66 66 of tetanus, (Kitasato).

Bacterium termo.

Gonococcus, Neisser (of gonorrheea). Micrococcus prodigiosus, culture.

septicæmiæ, culture.

ureæ (of ammoniacal fermentation of urine).

Micrococcus of diphtheria, in section of trachea. " of vaccine virus (animal lymph). Oidum albicans, "thrush," mouth. Pneumococcus (Friedländer), of pneumonia.

(Frankel), of pneumonia, cere-

bro-spinal meningitis, etc.

Sarcina ventriculi.

Spirillum of relapsing fever.

Spirochaete of cholera asiatica (comma bacillus), culture, \$1.50.

Spirochaete of cholera morbus (Finkler-Prior's bacillus or vibrio.)

Staphylococcus pyogenes-aureus (of pus). Streptococcus erysipelatis (of erysipelas) cul-

Streptococcus pyogenes (of pus).

Pathological Preparations--Human.

5674. Injected, Stained, or both Injected and Stained. Each, 75 cents; per dozen, \$7.50.

ARTERIES-

Cerebral, organizing Thrombus in Syphilis. Chronic thickening.

BONE-

Clavicle, Enchondroma. Femur, Round-celled Sarcoma.

Frontal, Spindle-celled Sarcoma. Scapula, Alveolar Sarcoma.

BRAIN-

Encephaloid Cancer. Cerebellum, Locomotor Ataxia.

Cerebrum, Acute Inflammation.

Cerebrum, Atrophy.

General Paralysis 66 Meningitis. 66 Softening.

Medulla Oblongata, Diabetes.

Medulla Oblongata, Locomotor Ataxia.

Medulla Oblongata, Myelitis Pons Varolii, Diabetes. General Par-

alysis. Pons Varolii, Locomotor

BREAST-

Cancer.

Ataxia.

Recurrent Fungoid

EYE-

Spindle-celled Sarcoma, Melanotic.

HAND-

Epithelioma. Round-celled Sarcoma.

Fatty Degeneration. Infiltration. Fibroid Degeneration.

ILEUM-

Amyloid Degeneration. Inflammation. Tubercle. Ulceration, Typhoid.

JAW-

Epithelioma. Fibroid Cyst. Tumor, Myeloid.

KIDNEY-

Bright's Disease. Atrophy.

Amyloid. Cirrhosis.

Cirrhotic and Amyloid. Fatty.

Embolism.

Gouty or Red Degeneration. Hypertrophied.

Indurated.

Meduliary Cancer.

Nephritis, Acute. (Desquamative, Scarlet Fever, etc.)

Nephritis, Chronic. (Suppurative, etc.)

KNEE-

Osteo-Sarcoma.

Epithelioma.

LIVER—

Amyloid Degeneration. and Fatty Degeneration.

Cancer and Cirrhosis.

Carcinoma. Cirrhosis.

Fatty Degeneration. Indurated with Atrophy of

Lobules. Nutmeg. Red Atropy. Syphilitie.

Lung-

Acute Bronchitis. Catarrhal Pneumonia. Croupous Emphysema. Hæmorrhagic Pneumonia. Melansarcoma. Miliary Tubercle.

Phthisis. Pleurisy.

Pneumonia. Pyæmic Tuberculosis. Saw-grinder's.

Tubercle.

LYMPHATIC GLAND-Carcinoma. Chronic Inflammation. Spindle-celled Sarcoma.

MUSCLE-

Inflamed. Trichinous.

NECK-

Simple Lymphadenoma.

OVARY-

Cancer.

Dermoid Tumor.

PANCREAS-

Carcinoma.

PENIS-

Epithelioma. Prepuce, chancre.

PROSTATE GLAND-Enlarged.

SCALP-

Recurrent Sarcoma.

Granulations in Healing Ulcer.

Hypertrophied. Inflamed.

Lupus Vulgaris. Pityriasis. Scarlet Fever.

Small-Pox, Hæmorrhagic. Simple.

SPINAL CORD, from Various Regions-

Degeneration of the Nerve Cells.

General Paralysis. Hydrophobia.

Insanity. Locomotor Ataxia.

Tetanus.

SPLEEN-

Amyloid (or Sago). Embolism.

Inflammation.

Leukæmia.

STOMACH-

Chronic Catarrh.

SUPRA-RENAL CAPSULE-

Addison's Disease.

TESTICLE-

Sarcoma, Cystic. Round-celled.

THIGH-

Papilloma.

THYROID GLAND-Bronchocele,

Tongue-

Epithelioma. Ulce.

Uterus-

Chronic Leucorrhea. Polypus. Spindle-celled Sarcoma.

VILVA-

Epithelioma.

Books.

5675.	Bausch's Manipulation of the Microscope, 100 pages
5676.	Balls' Essential of Bacteriology, 150 pages 1 00
5677.	"Carpenter's" The Microscope and its Revelations, 800 wood cuts, 21 plates (some colored), 8 vo., 1100 pages, cloth
FORO	
5678.	Canfield, W. B., M. D., Practical Notes on Urinary Analysis. An excellent guide for the practitioner, 90 pages; illustrated. Paper cover, 25c.; cloth 50
5679.	Davis, Geo. E. Practical Microscopy. Cloth, 436 pages, with 310 illustrations
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Flexible, Perforated, Nickel-plated.

Conformable to every size and condition of Limbs.

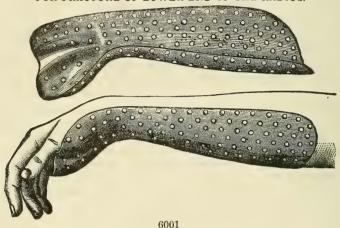
Very Light, Indestructible and Inexpensive.

The copper used in the manufacture of these Splints being less than one-eightieth of an inch in thickness, makes them very light and readily conformable by bending so as to suit the peculiarities of any limb, and yet the Splints when applied are as firm as the heaviest wooden appliances.

These splints are cooler, lighter in weight, thinner in material, more correct in shape and more perfect in fit than any other Splints offered to the profession. They are all made in two sizes—one size for adults, and one for children, and all, except the radius, fit the same on either the right or left limb. The following comprise a complete set, and are ample to apply to any fractures that may occur:

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FOR FRACTURE OF LOWER END OF THE RADIUS.

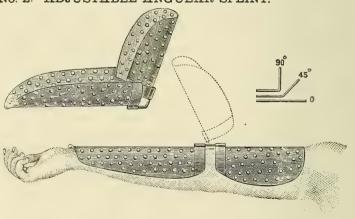


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This Splint can be applied either anteriorly or posteriorly, and is conformable and adjustable to any angle.

The pieces are detachable, and can be used separately.

This Splint is also applicable to diseases and to resections of the Elbow Joint.

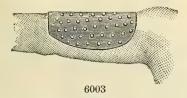


6002

For all Fractures of the Elbow Joint, and of the Arm and Forearm, excepting those of the lower end of the Radius.

6003.* No. 3. HUMERUS SPLINT.

Two in each Set......50 cents each.



For Fractures of the Humerus.

6005.* No. 5. CLAVICLE SPLINT.

Two in each Set......75 cents each.



This Splint forms a cap for the shoulder, and can be applied to fractures of the clavicle and humerus.

6004.* No. 4. PHALANGES SPLINTS.

Three in each Set......15 cents each piece.



For Fractures of Fingers or Toes.

6006.* No. 6. MAXILLA SPLINT.

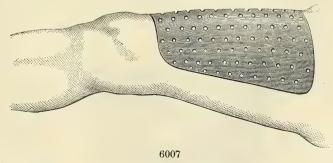
Two in each Set......75 cents each.



6006

This Splint forms a complete cap or covering for the entire chin and lower maxillary bones, and keeps the fractured parts rigidly in the correct position.

6007.* No. 7. FEMUR SPLINT.

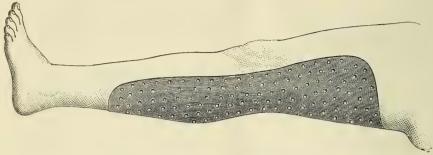


For Fracture of Femur, Ribs and Hip Joint.

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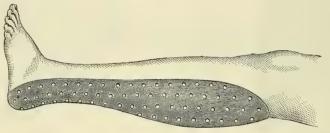
6008.* No. 8. PATELLA SPLINT.

Two in each Set \$1 00 each.



This Splint can be applied to all Fractures from middle of Femur to middle of Tibia and Fibula, and is particularly well adapted for Fractures of the Patella and all other Fractures occurring near the Knee Joint, either above or below it.

6009.* No. 9. TIBIA AND FIBULA SPLINT.



For all Fractures and other injuries of the Leg below the Knee, and especially adapted for those at or about the Ankle Joint.

This Set consists of twenty-one pieces, just described, in a neat, compact case, with handle.....\$15 00

LEE'S SET OF INFANTS' SPLINTS.

This set consists of eleven pieces, and is only intended for Infants of three years of age and under. They are made in the same shapes as the larger Set, No. 1 being made in Rights and Lefts, and all the other shapes made to fit the same on either limb.



For prices, see next page.

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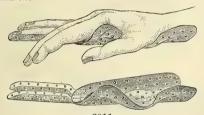
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PRICES (OF THE	DIFFERENT	PIECES.

No.	1	Price	e\$	75	each.	No.	5—Price \$ 5	50	each.
66	2-	6.6		00	6.6	66	6- "	50	6.6
6.6	3	66		25	6.6	66	7- "	25	44
4.4	4	6.6	**************	10	4.6	66	8- "	75	6.6
			No. 9—Price				75 cents each.		

H. A. Wilson's Metacarpal Splint.

6011.* No. 11. FOUR IN EACH SET.

Is made in Rights and Lefts for Adults and



6011

75 cents for each piece, not including any Phalanges Splints.

6010.* No. 10. TWO IN A SET.

Splint for Treatment of Club Foot and Weak
Ankles.



Made of perforated and nickel-plated copper, in two sizes, for infants from 3 months to 3 years of age. They are made so as to fit the same on either limb, and are especially adapted to have shoes made over them, or to be fastened to the inside of ordinary shoes (the leg part can be trimmed off at the top of the shoe, unless needed for support)........75 cents each.

New Combined Fore-Arm and Hand Splint.

Made in two forms, as shown in the cuts. These splints are dessigned to fill a long-felt want for a Splint that could be universally used for all fractures and injuries of the fore-arm, hand and fingers. Thus, the bandage can be applied (if necessary) above and below the injury, leaving it open or exposed for treatment.

6012.* No. 12.

COMBINED FORE-ARM SPLINT.

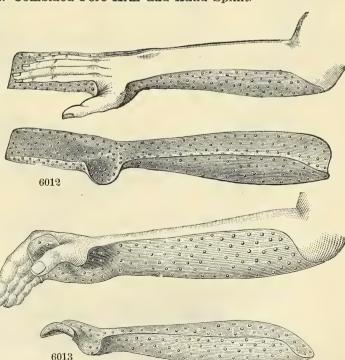
Rights and Lefts. Adults and Children. Four in each Set.

For all Fractures and Injuries of Fore-Arm, Hand and Fingers......\$1 00 each.

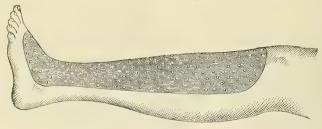
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COMBINED FORE-ARM SPLINT.

(Improved Bond's Splint.) Rights and Lefts. Adults and Children.

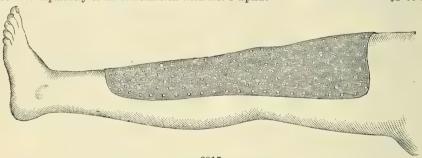


6014.* No. 14. ANTERIOR TIBIA SPLINT. Two in each Set. Adults and Children.

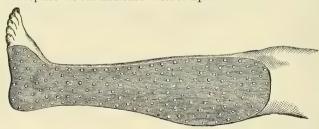


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6015.* No. 15. ANTERIOR PATELLA SPLINT. Two in each Set. Adults and Children.



6015

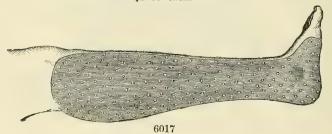


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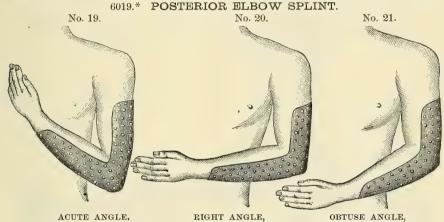


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6018.* No 18. ULNA OR FOREARM SPLINT.





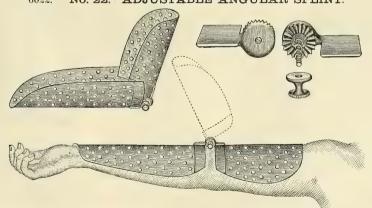


Two in each Set.
Adults and Children.

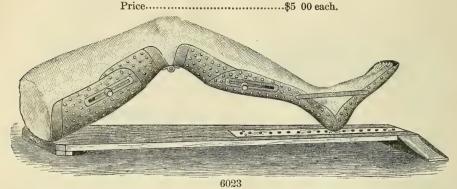
RIGHT ANGLE,
Two in each Set.
Adults and Children.

OBTUSE ANGLE,
Two in each Set.
Adults and Children.
\$1 00

Each 6022.* No. 22. ADJUSTABLE ANGULAR SPLINT.

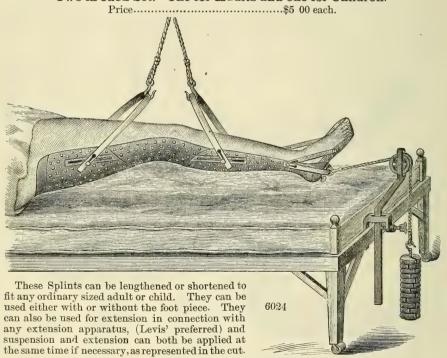


6023.* No. 23. DOUBLE INCLINED PLANE SPLINT. Two in each Set. One for Adults and one for Children.



These Splints can be lengthened or shortened to fit any ordinary sized adult or child very quickly and easily, and any desired angle can be obtained at the knee joint.

6024.* No. 24. COMBINED EXTENSION AND SUSPENSION SPLINTS.
Two in each Set. One for Adults and one for Children.



A Full and Complete Set

of all the herein described Splints consists of (75) seventy-five pieces, 31 for adults, 31 for children, and 13 for infants. They are packed in a neat cherry case, 38 inches long by 13 inches wide by 13 inches deep, outside measurement, and weigh packed 42 pounds. They consist of the following sizes and numbers:

No.	1, 2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,	12,	13,	14,	15,	16,	17,	18,	19,	20,	21,	22,	23,	24.	Total.
Adults,	2. 1	. 1.	. 2.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	2.	2.	2.	1.	1.	2.	2.	2.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	31
Children,	2. 1.	. 1.	2.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	2.	2.	2.	1.	1.	2.	2.	2.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	31
Infants,	2. 1.	1.	. 2.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	2.															13

Fracture Apparatus.

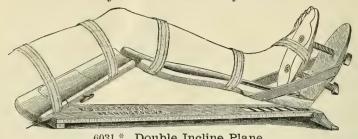
6030. AHL'S POROUS FELT SPLINTS.

		ADULT.	CHILD'S.
er.	Name and character of Splint, Right or Left.		
Number	Name and character of Spinit, hight of Lett.	Price	Price
N		per piece.	per piece.
1 I	nferior Maxillary	\$0 50	\$0 25
2 C	lavicle	75	50
3 S 4 H	houlder Cap	75 35	50 25
Tr.	lbow*R.	75	50
	llbow*L.	75	50
	adial R. adial L.	75 75	50 50
	Inar	75	50
(lnarL.	75	50
	emoral	75 1 00	50 75
9	nee-Joint Anterior	1 00	75
40 (K	nee-Joint, PosteriorR.	1 00	75
1 12	Ince-Joint, Posterior	1 00 1 00	75 75
11 { T	ibial, AnteriorL.	1 00	75
10 F	ibula, PosteriorR.	1 00	75
1 F	'ibula, PosteriorL. traight Pieces for Fingers and Toes	1 00	75
CC	llub Foot (mention age)	25	75
14) C	lub Foot (mention age)L.		75
15 { L	evis-Johnstone, Palmar	75	75
	evis-Johnstone, Patmar	75 75	75 75
	evis-Johnstone, DorsalL.	75	75
	ombined Arm and Forearm, Anterior, Right AngleR.	2 00)
(0	ombined Arm and Forearm, Anterior, " " L. lombined Arm and Forearm, Posterior, " " R.	2 00 2 00	These Splints
18 C	ombined Arm and Forearm, Posterior, " "L.	2 00	ese
	ombined Arm and Forearm, Anterior, Obtuse AngleR.	2.00	ds.
ξŲ	ombined Arm and Forearm, Anterior, " "L. ombined Arm and Forearm, Posterior, " "R.	2 00 2 00	lin
20 C	ombined Arm and Forearm, Posterior, " "L.	2 00	200
or (F	orearm Condyle, AnteriorR.	75	are
(F	orearm Condyle, Anterior	75	not
	orearm Condyle, Posterior	1 00	
92 S	traight Splint for Elbow and Lower Third of Humerus AnteriorR.	1 50	made
(5)	traight Splint for Elbow and Lower Third of Humerus AnteriorL.	1 50	
	traight Splint for Elbow and Lower Third of Humerus Posterior,R. traight Splint for Elbow and Lower Third of Humerus PosteriorL.	1 50 1 50	in (
or R	Eight Angle Elbow, AnteriorR.	1 00	Children's
(K	Eight Angle Elbow, AnteriorL.	1 00	ldr
$26 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathrm{K} \\ \mathrm{R} \end{array} \right.$	tight Angle Elbow, Posterior R. Light Angle Elbow, Posterior L.	1 00	en'
an (0	Obtuse Angle Elbow, Anterior	1 00	
21 0	btuse Angle Elbow, AnteriorL.	1 00	Sizes
	Obtuse Angle Elbow, Posterior	1 00	30
20 (N	Obtuse Angle Elbow, Posterior	1 00 50	50
~ \ N	Ietacarpal, Index and Middle FingersL.	50	50
30 { N	Ietacarpal, Little and Ring Fingers R. Ietacarpal, Little and Ring Fingers L.	50	50 50
(N	letacarpal, Little and King Fingers	50 50	50
31 \ M	Ietacarpal, ThumbL.	50	50
	falleolus, InternalR	1 00	1 00
(N	Internal L. Malleolus, External R.	1 00 1 00	1 00 1 00
	Malleolus, ExternalL.	1 00	1 00

Fracture Apparatus.

SPLINTS.

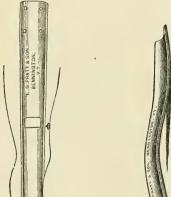
Day's Carved Wood Splints.



0051." Double Incline Franc.	
Size.	Price.
Small	\$3 25
Medium.	
Large	4 75



	0004.	Ide enogegoinm	1110.
Size			Price.
No.	1		\$ 25
6.6	2	***************************************	30
6.6	3		40
6.6	4		45
4.6	5		55



6035.* Extension Bar

Small\$4 00

Large 4 75

Price.

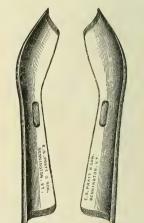
Size.







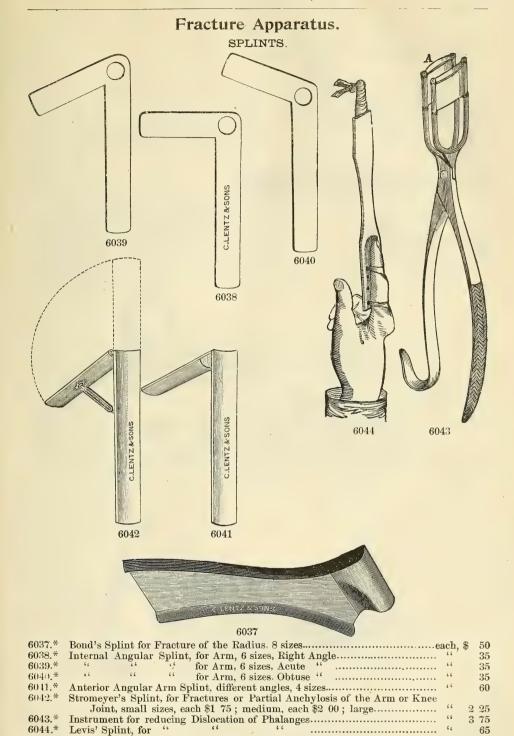
603;	3.*	Rig	ghta	nd L	eit An	kle S	plint.
Size							Price.
No.	0					each	\$ 60
4.4	1					66	80
4.6	2					66	1 00
4.4	3					"	1 20



							1			
6036	3.*·	Rig	hta	nd	Lef	Rac	lius	Spl	lin	ts
Size								1	Pric	e.
No.	1						е	ach §	B	40
4.4	•							66		45

" 2 " 45 " 3 " 50 " 4 " 60

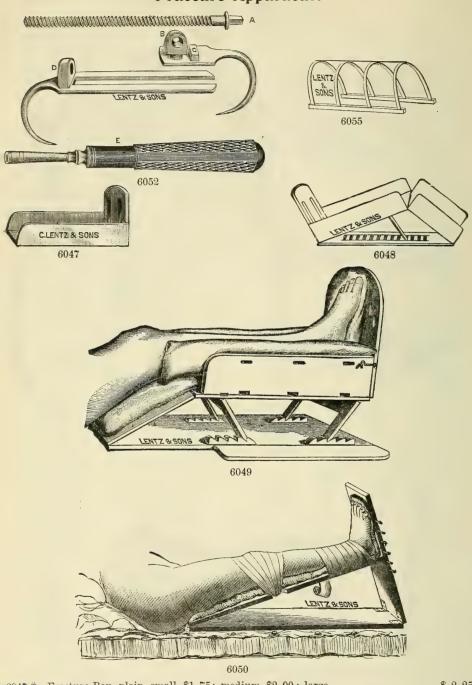
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Cruiches see Orthopædic Apparatus.

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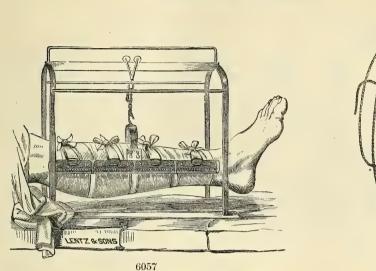
Fracture Apparatus.

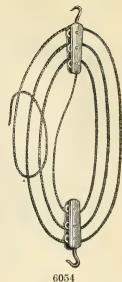


6048.*	Fracture Box, plain, small, \$1 75; medium, \$2 00; large\$ "double, inclined plane, two sizes, \$4 50 and	6 00
6049.* 6050.* 6051.	Patella Splint, Hamilton's, \$4 50 to.	
6052.* 6053.	"Hooks, Levis' modification of Malgaigne's "Otis' " " For other Splints for treating fractures of the Patella, see Orthogedic Apparatus	4 50 4 00

All Splints Illustrated are designated by a *.

Fracture Apparatus.

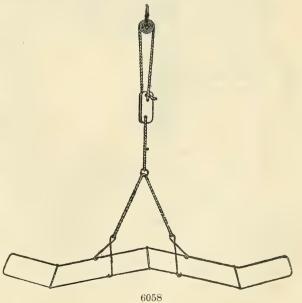




For protecting a fractured limb from the pressure of the bed-clothes, and to permit change of position without the risk of displacing the bones. It is a frame resting upon the bed and having on its central bar a small railway, upon which travel two pulleys, suspending by a chain the wounded limb (placed in such splinting as the surgeon may select) and protecting it from all external pressure.

6058.* Nathan R. Smith's Anterior Splint and Suspending Apparatus for Fractures of the Leg and Thigh.

This Splint is simply a frame composed of stout wire, which, being suspended, allows the limb, fastened to it by rollers, to be suspended in turn, the rollers passing around both limb and splint, from the foot to the groin. The splint should extend from above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point beyond the toes. The lateral bars of the splint are separated about three inches. One of the spring double hooks fastened to the short cord for suspension ought to be nearly over the seat of fracture, the other a little above the middle of the leg. Price.....\$2 50



6059

CHAS. LENTZ

6061

PHILA

Fracture Apparatus.

SPLINTS AND EXTENSION APPARATUS.

6059.* Levis' Splint for Fracture of the Clavicle.

It consists of a short, firm pad in the axilla, by which the shoulder is held from the side, and over which, as a fulcrum, the elbow is drawn to the side. To the front and back of the auxillary pad are fastened straps, which pass directly upwards, and are buckled to a wide main supporting band which passes

from the shoulder across the upper part of the back, and over the shoulder of the sound side, and terminates on the front of the chest. To the front end of the wide supporting band is suspended a sling, by which the elbow is supported. On the back of the sling, at a short distance above the point of the elbow, a strap is attached, which passes obliquely across the back, and, coming in

front, is buckled to the main supporting band. The extra buckle, which will be noticed at the front end of the wide band, comes in use when the apparatus is reversed for the opposite shoulder.

Two sizes, adult's and child'seach, \$3 50

6060. Fox's Splint for fracture of the clavicle, two sizes, adult's and child's..... " 3 75

6061.* Dr. Levis' Extension Apparatus. The application

The application of the principle of weight-extension to the treatment of fractures, and in diseases and deformities of joints, is of such importance as to require more effectual and convenient apparatus than is ordinarily used. It is desirable that the mechanical appliances for this object should be convenient and inexpensive, portable, not cumbersome, and

portable, not cumbersome, and readily and securely applicable to various forms of bedsteads and couches. It is also important that the amount of tension by weight can be estimated and varied to the requirements of the case.

All these requisites are secured in an accurate and mechanical manner by the apparatus devised by Dr. R. J. Levis, which has been used for a number of years in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and also to some extent in the Hospitals of London.

The wood-cuts will render a full description of the apparatus unnecessary. An adjustable clamp holds in position the upright rod which supports the pulley. The rod and pulley can be adjusted at any required elevation. The clamp will grasp either a

and pulley can be adjusted at any required elevation. The clamp will grasp either a wide or narrow bar at the foot of the bedstead, or it can be attached to the back of a chair, to the end of a table, or to any object of sufficient security and steadiness. It can be reversed so as to grasp an under edge when such hold is more convenient.

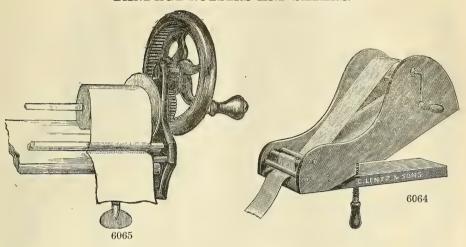
The amount of weight extension is simply effected by a series of one pound weights suspended upon a rod, bent into the form of a hook at the top, for catching in a loop in the extending cord. The upper portion of this rod (an inch and a half or two inches) is flattened or narrowed, the remainder of the rod maintaining a uniform diameter. In the centre of the weights a hole is drilled, into which the rounded or lower portion of the rod fits very tightly, and from which centre hole a slot is cut (B) that, while it permits the passage of the rod in the upper constricted and flattened portion is too narrow to allow of the weights slipping off the rod, no matter in what direction or with what force a blow may be struck or the apparatus displaced.

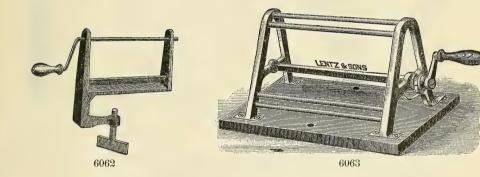
CHAS. LENTZ

Price of apparatus complete, in strong wood box......\$4 50

Fracture Apparatus.

BANDAGE ROLLERS AND SHEARS.



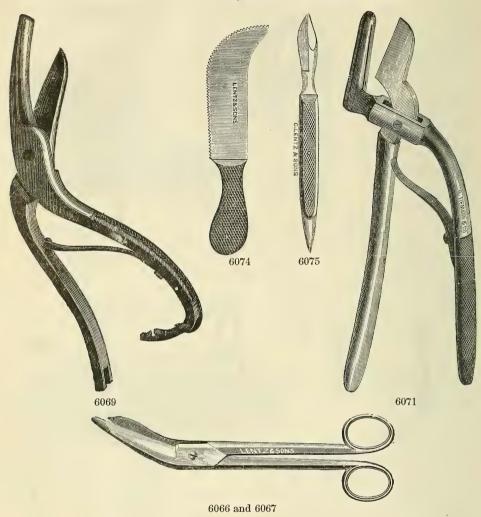


6062.*	Bandage	Roller,	very simp	le and c	an be adjusted to fit any table	6	75
6063.*	"	44	metal, nie	ekel-plat	ted, on wood base	3	00
6064.*	46	44	walnut w	ood		3	25
6065.*	"	44	Crocker's			4	00
6066.*	+6	Shears,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ inch			1	75
6067.*	44	4.6	9 "			2	75
6068.	Plaster o	f Paris	Bandage	Shears,	Esmarch's	3	00
6069.*	"	66	44	""	Henry's	5	00
6070.	"	44	4.6	4.6	Wight's	2	75
6071.*	66	6.4	"	""	Sayre's	5	25

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a*.

Fracture Apparatus.

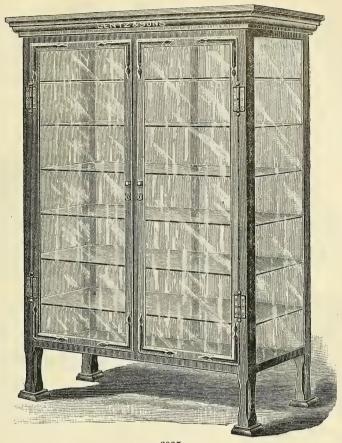
PLASTER BANDAGES, SPLINT MATERIAL, &c.



6074.*	Bandag	e Saw, E	Iunter's, for removing Plaster of Paris Bandages\$1	75
6075.*	64	Knife:	and Wedge, Esmarch's, for removing Plaster of Paris Bandages 1	35
6076.	6.6	" s	tout, for removing Plaster of Paris Bandages 1	25
6079.	Plaste	r of Par	ris Bandages, each Bandage packed in wax paper in a neat tin box.	
2 inches	s by 5 ya	rds, per	dozen\$1 20 3 inches by 6 yards, per dozen\$1	90
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	·· 5			40
6080.	Splint :	Material,	wood, 3 or 4 inches wide, 3 feet long, per piece\$	20
6081.	4.4	6.6	Binder's Board, per sheet	30
6082.	46	6.6	Felt, in sheet, per square foot, 75 cents; per square yard $\boldsymbol{6}$	00

All Instruments Illustrated are designated by a *.

6095.* ASEPTIC INSTRUMENT SAFE.



6095

This has been constructed for the purpose of supplying hospitals and surgeons with a safe that will prevent instruments, when not in use, from becoming contaminated; also to have all the instruments in view, which facilitates the selection of instruments desired for an operation.

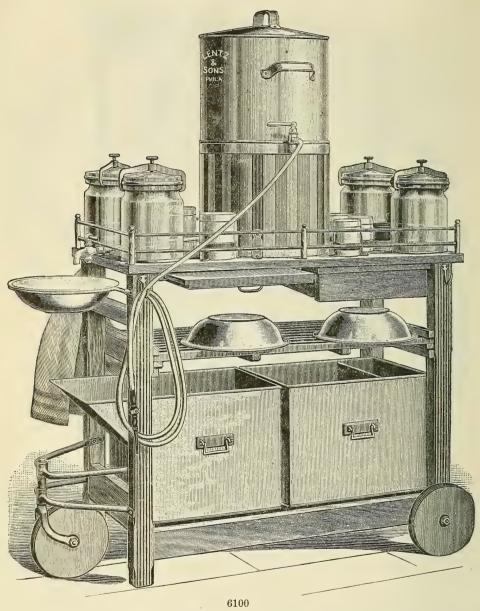
The safe as here shown, is constructed entirely of iron and glass, accurately fitted together, thereby making it as nearly as practicable dust proof. It is very handsome in appearance being painted white and lacquered both in and outside, lock and key to the doors. Contains 12 plate glass shelves 17x23 inches, which can be readily taken out to clean. Height from floor to top 6 feet 2 inches, width of the front 4 feet, depth from front to back 18 inches.

6096. Aseptic Instrument Safe, same as above with three doors, contains 18 plate glass shelves, 17x23 inches. Height from floor to top 6 feet 2 inches, width of the front 5 feet 11 inches, depth from front to back 18 inches.

Prices and full description given on application.

We are prepared to make any size or style instrument safes desired, and will cheerfully furnish plans and estimates. As we make a specialty of supplying Hospitals, we have the facilities for executing orders promptly and satisfactory at lowest prices.

6100.* LENTZ'S IMPROVED WARD CARRIAGE.

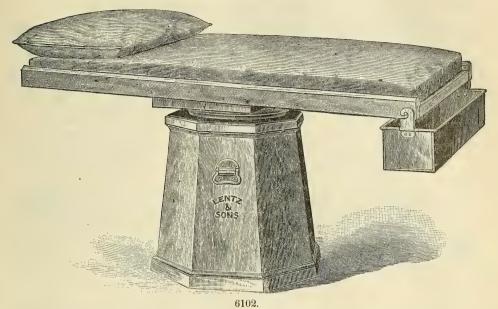


Made of ash wood, with brass railing on top, wheels with rubber tires, and fitted out with the following:

Stone-jar, (wood covered), for antiseptic solution, with pipe and spiggot leading to wash basin; copper water kettle, with spiggot, tubing and stop-cock, for irrigating purposes; 4 large museum jars for sponges, gauzes, cat-gut, etc.; 6 ointment pots; 1 hard rubber iodoform duster; (for these jars and pots, brass fittings are provided in order to prevent sliding and rattling); 1 copper box, with small and large space for bandages and absorbent cotton, towels, etc.; 1 copper box for the reception of waste water, soiled bandages, etc.; 3 agate wash basins; 1 sliding table; 1 drawer; 4 hooks, one on each leg, for towels, bandages, shears, etc.

Price on application.

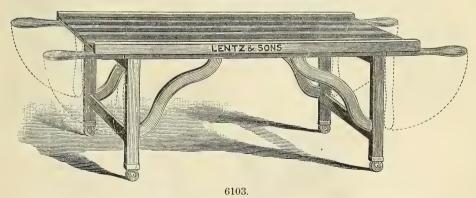
6102.* REVOLVING OPERATING TABLE.



Made of ash wood, with copper box at end for waste matter, and rubber covered mattress. Through the base extends a screw with large iron wheel (shown in cut) which is used as a handle for lowering and raising the table. On the side of the base is a brake (not shown in illustration) by means of which the table is held firm in any desired position.

· Price on application.

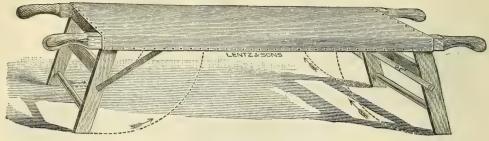
6103.* WHEEL STRETCHER.



Made of ash wood, with four iron, rubber covered wheels, removable top (ash and walnut wood) for lifting patients on operating table or bed. When not in use, the handles drop down (shown in illustration by dotted lines), so that the stretcher takes up the least possible space.

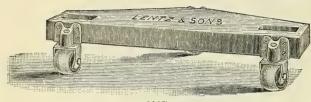
Price	27	50
Boxing for shipment	2	00

6104.* HAND STRETCHER.



6104

6107.* BED TRUCK.



Hospital-Bed Truck, for moving beds through wards, on elevator, or to operating room; has three rubber covered noiseless wheels. Price, per pair \$12 00

6107

6109.* THE CROSBY INVALID BEDSTEAD.

This Bedstead is designed to give comfort and ease to those patients so exhausted from disease that they are obliged to be lifted from one bed to another to have it made up; also to prevent bed-sores and cure those already existing. In all cases of Fractures, Amputations, Dysentery, Acute Rheumatisms, the last stages of Consumption and Typhoid Fever, attended

with great prostration and involuntary discharges, it affords easy access to the body—permitting the bed-clothes to be changed, the bed made up, securing perfect cleanliness, without fatigue or annoyance, and allowing defecation to be performed without moving the patient. It is also especially adapted for use in cases of Child-Bed.

One person can perform all the necessary duties to a sick person, make up the bed, wash and ventilate the body, dress bed-sores, and use the bed-pan, without assistance or disturbing the patient.



6109

It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. A child twelve years old can manage it. Hundreds of them in use, and in no instance have they failed to give satisfaction.

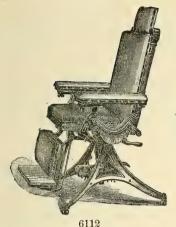
Ash Bedstead\$25 00	Head Rest	\$	5	00
Black Walnut Bedstead 35 00	Soft Top Excelsior Mattress		3	00
Adjustable Table and Book Rest Com-	African Fibre Mattress		5	00
bined 5 00	Curled Hair "	1	0	00



6110.* Folding Bed Tray and Back Rest.

SURGICAL CHAIRS.

6112.* The Harvard Physician's and Surgeon's Chair.



Oculists' Headrest, extra......

The Harvard Chair can be adjusted to any position desired by the surgeon, gynæcologist, or oculist, having nine positions, it is capable of backward and lateral motion and rotation; can be easily raised or lowered, and rigidly set in any position. The base is of iron.

No. 1.—Without Harvard Headrest, the back being extended to form support for the head. Iron work painted and neatly ornamented. Upholstered in a fine quality of imitation leather, maroon or olive-green.....\$48 00

.No. 13.—Same as No. 1, with stirrups nickel-plated; upholstered in genuine leather, maroon or olivegreen...... 65 00

Nos. 1 and 13 are so made that all the wood-work is covered by the upholstering. They have all the movements of the other chairs, except those of the headrest. No headrest furnished with Nos. 1 or 13, unless ordered.

No. 17.—Cherry, walnut or antique oak frame, hard oil finish, Harvard nickel-plated headrest, nickelplated stirrups, iron-work highly finished and ornamented in gold bronze; upholstered in maroon

or olive-green leather...... 70 00 No. 22.—Same as No. 17; upholstered in embossed leather or crimson mohair plush....... 75 00 5 00

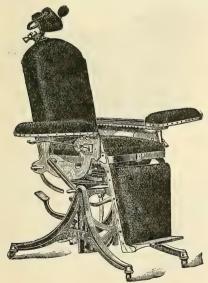
Anti-friction Castors under all chairs.

For chairs to match office furniture, write for estimates, giving style and upholstery desired.

Circular illustrating the chair placed in different positions, with full description and testimonials, mailed on application.

Write to us for special terms.

6113.* THE IMPROVED YALE SURGICAL CHAIR.



6113

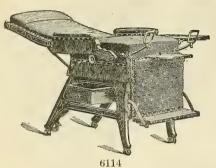
The Yale is a very complete chair for any work desired by the surgeon, gynæcologist, oculist or aurist. Every position known to the profession is easily and quickly obtained. It can be firmly locked in any position. The base is of iron. Each chair is supplied with the most complete stirrups for gynæcological practice, also with the Gould headrest, which is adapted for the aurist and oculist.

No. 10. Leath	er Set Patter	n	\$90	00
No. 11. Embo	ssed Maroon	Leather	80	00
No. 12. Frieze	Mohair Plus	sh	87	00
No. 14. Plain	Mohair Plus	h	. 85	00
No. 15. Crush	ed Cardinal I	Mohair Plush	. 82	00
No. 16. Plain	Maroon Leat	ther	. 75	00

Descriptive catalogue of this chair will be furnished upon application.

Write to us for special terms.

6114.* THE "ALLISON" PHYSICIAN'S CHAIR.



The Allison Chair is simple in construction; substantial; noiseless; convenient; practical. Can be instantly adjusted to any desired position with perfect ease. No lost motion. No complicated machinery.

The large drawer, side table, shelf in front, movable pillow, adjustable stirrups and the convenient arrangement for adjusting the back to any angle are a few of the advantages of this chair. Made in the following styles:

No. 1.—Leather, improved Mohair plush, (plain, crushed or embossed with movable
pillow, metal parts nickel-plated; hand carved and polished
No 2.—Fine imported pattern plush, variegated colors, patterns made especially for chair;
or embossed leather; with movable pillow; metal parts nickel-plated; hand
carved and polished
No. 3.—Fine pattern embossed leather, artistic designs, made especially for chair; mova-
ble pillow; nickel cuspidor and holder; metal parts nickel-plated; antique
brass, or royal copper
Antique or 16th Century oak, ebony finish, walnut, cherry or imitation mahogany.
Send for descriptive catalogue.

6115.* THE "ALLISON" OPERATING TABLE.





The above illustrations show the Allison Surgical and Gynæcological table, any position desired can easily be obtained, same as in a chair. They have the Gynæcological attachment, and arm rest which can be used on either side, metal parts are nickel-plated.

The Tables are made in antique or 16th Century oak, walnut, ebony finish, cherry or imitation mahogany. Top covered with maroon or olive green leather. The movable cushion is made plain or tufted, is fastened at the sides, and can be easily detached.

Made in ten styles, price from \$50 00 upward.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

Walnut St. Received payment OfficeNours: 8 to 10 A.M. 3 PM by appointment:

CHAS. LENTZ & SONS' PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

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Samples will be submitted.

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1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia,

189

JOHN M. ADLER, M. D.

For Professional Services in full to date, \$

PRESCRIPTION HEAD.

DR. WM. M. MENAH, 1719 PINE STREET. OFFICE HOURS: UNTIL 10 A. M. 3 TO 4 P. M.

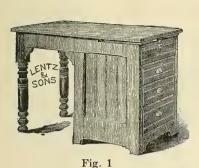
PRESCRIPTION HEAD.

DR. J. CARDEEN COOPER,

1004 WEST LEHIGH AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

6116.* DR. CHADWICK'S GYNÆCOLOGICAL TABLE.



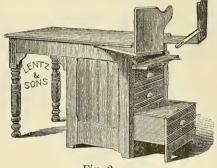


Fig. 2

The Chadwick Table is highly recommended by Gynæcologists and is very well adapted for general operating.

It is made of quartered oak and black-walnut, well fitted and finished, and when not in use will pass for an ordinary desk, as is shown by Fig. 1. The panelled end is on castors: the other end is devoid of them, so that the table may not move too freely during examinations. The latter should be lifted when the table is moved.

The smooth polished top is three feet and a half long by two feet wide: at the top of the panelled end two broad leg-rests draw out to a distance of two feet, making the entire length five feet and a half, which is quite sufficient for any woman reclining at full-length.

Either leg-rest swings out sideways until it stands at an angle of 130°-140° with the end of the table; thus being in position to support the legs when the woman is in Sims' position.

The leg-rests are further provided with hinges at about their middle, so as to turn up, and be caught at right angles, thus supporting the feet during examination in the dorsal positions (Fig. 2.) The foot-rests are made in projections from the body of the leg-rests, it having been found that the knees fall outwards when the feet are brought near to each other, and the exploration is thus rendered easier.

A mattress filled with curled hair is supplied with the table; its top and edges are of best English hair cloth; the underside of strong cetton-duck, to which are attached two straps, whereby the mattress, and with it the patient, may be drawn to the edge of the table, in place of the latter being lifted. The mattress is doubled, and packed in the upper drawers, when not in use.

The second and third drawers are for clean towels, dressings, pessaries, instruments, etc.

The lowest drawer pulls out to form a step, whereby the patient mounts upon the table. The top of the drawer then slides back revealing a large space intended for the soiled specula, instruments, cotton and towels, and should be concealed by the sliding cover before the patient rises, all shock to the feelings by the sight of blood, soiled towels, etc., being thus averted.

The following advantages are claimed for this table:

- 1. That its presence in a physician's office would never excite suspicion as to its use.
- 2. That it is perfectly adapted for examinations in all positions.
- That in it may be kept readily accessible all the instruments, appliances, and medicaments likely to be needed.
- 4. That its moderate price makes it easily obtainable by every physician.

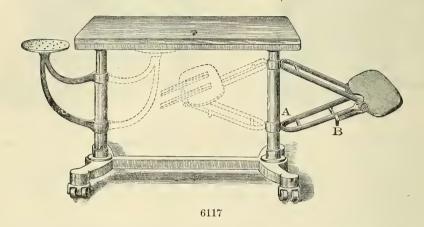
In addition to the uses referred to above, it will be found perfectly adapted to examinations and treatment in diseases of the rectum and genito-urinary organs, while often convenient as a general operating table.

Price	0	00	
Boxing for shipment	2	50	

6117.* ANTISEPTIC OPERATING TABLE.

For Laparotomy and Gynæcological Work,

Devised by Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins' Hospital, Baltimore, Md.



The Antiseptic Operating Table, as shown in the above cut, is made entirely of brass and bronze, highly polished, with a one inch thick plate glass top, polished edges.

The table is 32 inches high, 21 inches wide and 44 inches long; the extreme length when the seat and foot rest are extended is 6 feet 6 inches. The base of the table is cast in one piece, supported by four Yale Castors; the two uprights are of heavy tubing. Attached to the lower collar of the support of the foot-rest at A, there is a spring-catch which holds the same in a fixed position when extended. At B, there are two fingers, one on each side of the support, to change the angle of the foot-rest. The plate glass top rests on a cast frame, firmly held in position by lugs on the sides and ends. The lug at the lower end can be turned down by loosening the thumb-screw, the glass plate can then be slid forward and removed with ease.

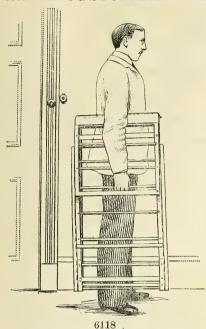
The whole table is massively built and has an elegant appearance.

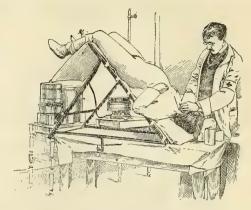
When not in use the seat and foot-rest can be turned under the table as shown by the dotted lines in the cut above.

One of the above tables is in use at the Johns Hopkins' Hospital, also one in the hospital of Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, Washington, D. C.

	Eureka	Operating C	hair.		
Price			\$25	00 to \$40	00
	99	Examining 7			
Price	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		\$30	00 to \$70	00
Illustrate	d descriptive par	mphlets and pric	ee lists on appl	ication.	

6118.* KRUG'S PORTABLE FRAME FOR TRENDELENBURG'S POSTURE.





Dr. Florian Krug's Portable Frame, as devised by him for the use of Trendelenburg's Postur e is made of galvanized iron and has a removable cover of sail canvas on which straps are provided to hold the patient's knees and ankles. It weighs about twenty pounds only, can be folded together and is easily carried or taken along in a street car or doctor's carriage. In this way it is particularly adapted for emergency cases, or wherever laparotomy has to be performed in the patient's house. It can be attached to a kitchen or ordinary table, as well as to any kind

of surgical table. It thus meets with all requirements for hospital practice as well as for outside operations. Briefly told, its advantages are:

It is easily cleansed and sterilized.

While strong enough for the heaviest patient, it is very light and easily portable.

While answering every requirement it is incomparably cheaper than other appliances devised for that purpose.

6119. Edebohls' Combined Laparotomy and Gynæcological Operating Table,

Edebohls'-Morris Table, with attachments to make it available for general operations. Made in three styles, prices..........\$70 00; \$90 00 and \$110 00 6120. Full description of above sent on application.

6121.* PHYSICIANS' CABINET.



Cabinet Closed. 6121

It is a very tasty and convenient piece of office furniture manufactured exclusively for the use of the gynæcologist, surgeon, oculist, dentist, and the general practitioner.

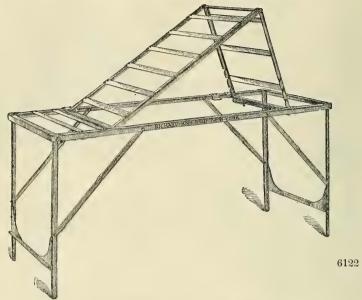
It comprises five drawers, four revolving shelves, a towel rack, and a sliding table. The revolving shelves are so arranged that when open the operator has the instruments conveniently within reach. When closed it can be locked so as to lock the four upper drawers. It can be easily moved



Same Cabinet Opened.

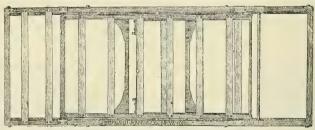
to any part of the office, being mounted on boxwood castors. It is made of solid walnut, antique oak, and cherry wood, hard oil finished, with ornamented metal handles. Height from floor to top, 34 inches; width, 28 inches; depth, 16 inches.

6122.* FOERSTER'S GYNÆCOLOGICAL OPERATING TABLE.
With Facilities for Trendelenburg's Posture.



View of Foerster's Operating Table when Open.

Surgeons called upon to perform an operation at the patient's own home, will sometimes be at a loss to find there an article of furniture suitable for their use. The dining table is usually too broad and clumsy; the kitchen table may answer, provided that it is built solidly and has not seen too many days of use. Compelled to compromise with anything, this piece of furniture is called into service. Everything may go well, but it may be one's misfortune that the table, at the moment when least expected, gives way, and the operation must be continued under the most embarrassing circumstances. Such an accident is so much the more likely to happen when trying to get the patient into Trendelenburg's posture by putting boxes under one end of the table to elevate the same, thus weakening the whole structure. To prevent such an occurrence, Dr. Francis Foerster devised the Portable Table, as shown in above cut.



View of Foerster's Operating Table when Closed.

It is neatly constructed of angle iron and nickel-plated steel bands. Folded up it forms a grate-like frame, the legs being fastened by hinges, and fitting when closed exactly into the frame. The top is formed of a series of steel bands, each one and a quarter of an inch wide, at a distance of four to five inches from each other. The greater part of the top is taken up by the arrangement for Trendelenburg's Posture. This arrangement is very similar to the Krug's Frame, see page 419.

When irrigation is indicated, the fluid will flow off directly through the grate-like table, and be conducted to a vessel by means of a rubber cloth, which may be fastened to the four legs.

While the Table is constructed with the special view in mind to carry it along for outside operations, it is very convenient for office use, especially where space is limited, as it can be folded together and placed against the wall.

6124.* PHYSICIAN INSTRUMENT CABINET.

This is designed especially for physicians and surgeons. It has unique features not heretofore found in a piece of furniture of this character, particularly the swinging shelves, six in number, which are pivoted at the front left corner. When the door is open, each shelf may be swung out independently of the others, turning upon its pivotal point. The

illustration shows the cabinet open with the lower shelf swung out. This is more desirable than the method heretofore adopted of using drawers, fixed shelves or a series of shelves all swinging together

as in the method adopted by us, each shelf swinging independent of the others and being placed in the upper part of the cabinet, the shelf may be readily inspected and any instrument selected without the necessity of stooping to look between the shelves, thereby saving in point of space and making it much more convenient to distinguish any instrument in the cabinet. On the six swinging shelves combined is space for the reception of

instruments, equal to a table 30 x 44 inches. Each shelf has a flange surrounding it, the lower ones being deeper than the upper ones, to prevent the instruments from falling off.

The shelves are covered and the whole interior of the cabinet above the drawers, is lined with Hartford plush.

We make these with or without glass door.

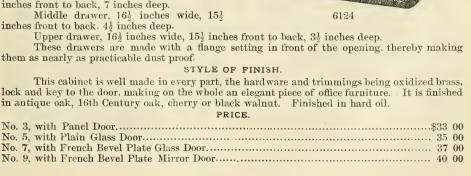
The swinging shelves are placed in upper part of cabinet, the lowest swinging 27 inches from the floor.

The cabinet mounted upon castors is 4 feet 71 inches from the floor to the top, not including in this measurement the ornamental rail on the top.

Width of the front, 24 inches.

From front to back, 18 inches. Lower drawer, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches front to back, 7 inches deep.

in antique oak, 16th Century oak, cherry or black walnut. Finished in hard oil.



Invalid Rolling Chairs.++

6125.* INVALID'S RECLINING ROLLING CHAIR

is constructed in such a manner that the occupant may sit or recline in any desired posture. It is automatically adjustable to any position, and may be made rigid at any point between, by the turning of the hand nut at the joint of the seat and back.



The joints of the back, seat, and leg-rest correspond with those of the human body, and it is proportioned in accordance with anatomical demands.

The perfect shape, curves and pitch of the chair, on which the comfort of its user depends, has been

evolved by years of experience and study.

In construction, it is the lightest possible consistent with the necessary strength to insure dura-

The under frame, on which the seat rests, is of light, strong, graceful, and forms a most perfect bearing for the attachment of the running gear.

The side wheels are made of shaved hickory spokes, with iron tires shrunk on, the hand rims are

of bent oak.

The chair is made of oak finished in natural color, with caned seat, back and leg-rest.

DIMENSIONS.

Width over all	29 inches.	
Diameter of Side Wheels	28 "	
Diameter of Swivel Wheels	10 "	
Height of Back from Seat	32 ''	
Height of Seat from Floor		
Height of Seat from Foot-rest		
Height of Arms from Seat		
Width of Seat between the Arms		
Depth of Seat	19 ''	
Price)
Price, without hand rims	27 00)

No. 6126. Same style and dimensions as above, except the seat is only 17 inches wide, and width over all 27 inches.

6125

Price same as above.

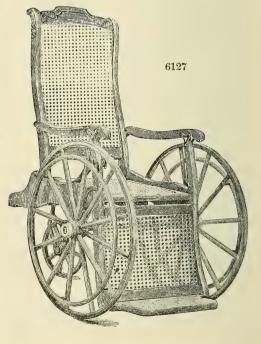
6127.* Child's Rolling Reclining

is made in the same manner as chair above described, excepting that the proportions are reduced to suit the size of a child, or a very small adult, of not over five feet in height.

DIMENSIONS.

Height of Back from Seat231	
Height of Arms 8	66
Height of Seat from Floor18	66
Height of Seat from Foot-rest14	66
Width of Seat15	6.6
Depth of Seat15	6.6
Diameter of Side Wheels24	6.6
Diameter of Swivel Wheels10	66
Width over all25½	66

Price in oak.....\$25 00 Elliptic steel springs between seat and gear on above chairs, \$3 50 extra.



Invalid Rolling Chairs. ††

6129.* INVALID ROLLING CHAIR



Made of oak wood, woven cane seat and back, has outside hand rim on wheels for street use, to save hands from coming in contact with mud. Made in the most improved fixed shape (not reclining), affording rest to the occupant.

Will pass through a doorway not less than 28 inches wide.

Price\$21 00

6130.* INVALID ROLLING CHAIR

Made in oak or black walnut, constructed on the same principle as the above chair; has same style wheels and axles, also hand rims, woven cane seat and back; is not reclining.

Height of back of seat22	in.
Width of seat18	66
Height of seat from floor20	66

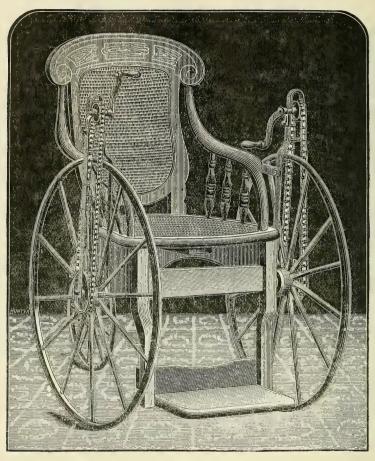
Will pass through a doorway not less than 28 inches wide.

Price	in	oak\$22	00
46	66	walnut 24	00



Invalid Chairs. ††

6131.* INVALID'S TRICYCLE ROLLING CHAIR.



6131

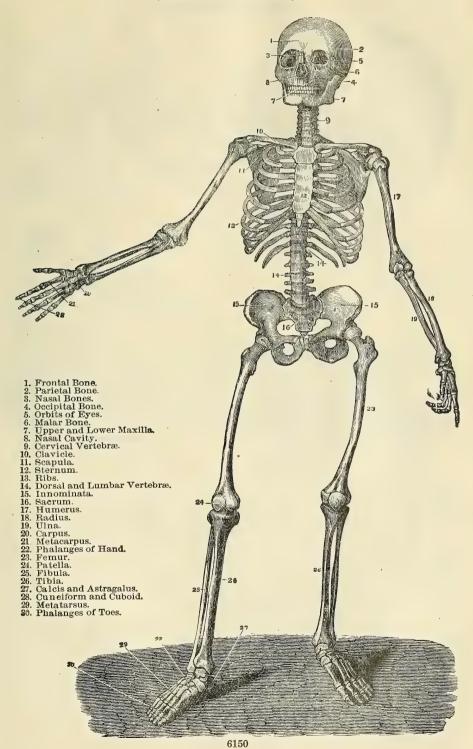
This chair has a new crank movement, with the endless chain and sprocket wheel. Each wheel works independently of the other, enabling the operator to turn the chair within its own space. The mechanical construction of the chair is unique, simple and durable, as well as light running, requiring the slightest effort to propel it at a rate of speed equaling an ordinary walk. Another important consideration in favor of this crank propeller is, that it can be run over uneven surfaces and up ordinary grades with comparative ease. This is on account of the continuous power applied to the cranks.

The chain-belt is arranged by an adjustable bolt, so it can be made either longer or shorter. The chair is of a late design, with woven cane seat and back.

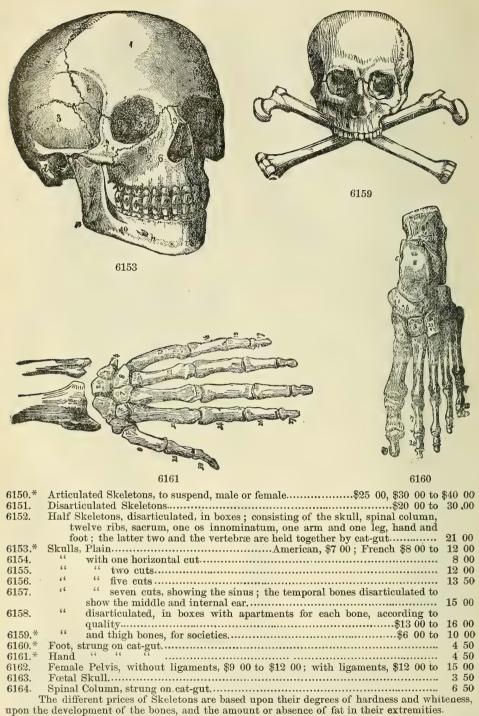
Shorter. The chair is of a face design, with woven cane sear and back.	
Height of back from seat	22 inches.
Width of seat.	18 "
Depth of seat from front to back	
Weight of chairabout	t 50 lbs
Height of seat from floor	00 inches
Height of seat from noor	ZU IHCHES.
H " " foot-board	
" arms above seat	10 "
" wheels from floor	28 ''
Will pass through a doorway not less than 28 inches wide.	

Made in oak or black walnut wood.	
Price, oak \$35 00	•
" walnut 36 50	
Wallitt	
Cushions for above chair	P
Te:npered steel elliptic springs, placed between the seat and gear, extra	,

Human Osteology.

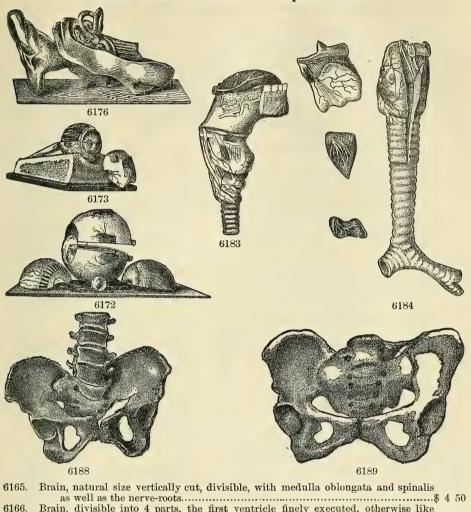


Human Osteology.



Prices subject to change without notice.

Anatomical Models of Papier Maché.



	6165.	Brain, natural size vertically cut, divisible, with medulia oblongata and spinalis		
		as well as the nerve-roots\$	4	50
	6166	Brain, divisible into 4 parts, the first ventricle finely executed, otherwise like	_	-
	0100.		0	00
		6165	О	00
	6172.*	Eye-ball, 10 times enlarged, with attachment of the muscles divisible into cornea,		
		choroïdea, vitreous body and crystalline lens	9	00
	6173 *	Eye in the orbita with nervus opticus, otherwise like 6172		
	or io.		10	00
	04 84	See also models of the Eye on page 78.	_	
	6175.	Organ of hearing, 10 times enlarged, dismountable	9	50
	6176.*	Organ of hearing, 10 times enlarged with pinna, dismountable	13	00
		Respiratory Organs.		
	6179.	Larynx, natural size with muscles, divisible into 2 parts	2	50
	6180.		_	00
		Larynx, natural size with cartilages and ligaments divisible into 2 parts		
		Larynx with muscles, arteries, nerves and glands, dismountable		00
	6182.	Larynx with tongue, divisible into 2 parts	5	50
	6183.*	Larynx with tongue, divisible into 5 parts.	8	50
		Larynx, double size with muscles, cartilages and arteries, showing the trachea down		-
	0104.			00
		to the bifurcation; the different muscles are dismountable	9	00
		Collection of Abnormal Female Pelvis.		
		Copies of the collection of Pelves from the Royal Clinic of Midwifery of Berlin.		
4	6188 *	Pelvis in development.	9	00
		Pelvis with exaggerated diameters		00
-	0109."	r civis with exaggerated diameters	J	UU

Restraints for the Humane Care of the Violent Insane.

THE LYNCH RESTRAINT BUCKLE

Is constructed upon a principle somewhat similar to that of the Yale lock—is nickel-plated and very neat in appearance.

It is unlocked with a neat flat key, and locked by slipping back the bolt with the finger; a spring pin prevents locking till desired. Its advantages are:

- 1. There are no steel springs to rust, break or get out of order.
- 2. Nothing can reach the works to clog or impede their action.



- 3. The straps cannot be cut or broken at the buckle-tongue.
- 4. A one inch strap with this will stand more strain than a three-inch one with

any other buckle; this result is secured by an exceedingly simple mechanical device. It can be attached and detached much easier than any other buckle.

5. It cannot be picked by the patient.

6. Its adoption secures a uniformity of keys throughout the institution.

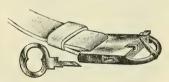
DIRECTION FOR USING BUCKLE.

To Unlock—Push in the key straight.

To Lock—Press down small pin in end of bolt with the fore-finger of the right hand, then push in the bolt with thumb of same hand.

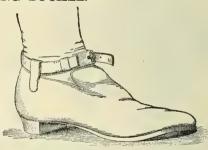
The pin is to prevent locking till ready. When not in use slip in the bolt,

SHOE AND CLOTHING BUCKLE.



We are also now offering a very neat small buckle, a modification of the larger, for fastening shoes and clothing. It is nickel plated; can be readily attached; locks and unlocks on the same principle as the larger buckle.

Saves its price in a day.

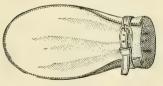


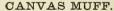
SLIPPER SHOWING BUCKLE ATTACHED.

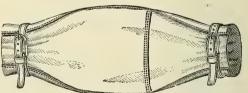
Price, with Straps and Loops, ready to attach to Slipper, per doz \$\ \\$9 00\$

Buckle alone, per doz \$\ 8 00\$

CANVAS MITT.



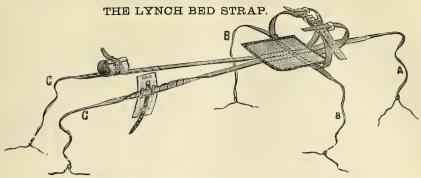




Mitt and Muff of drab canvas—above illustrated—have become great favorites in many hospitals. They are neat in appearance, light, durable and washable. The use of our small Lock Buckle on the wristlet renders it impossible to obstruct circulation in the hand by too tight buckling.

In the Muff the hands are separated by a thickness of the canvas.

Restraints for the Humane Care of the Violent Insane.



In offering this new device for keeping delirious patients in bed, we feel that we are supplying one of the most important articles in the whole Hospital Armamentarium.

It deserves to, and we believe it will quickly find its way into every hospital and every place where delirious

persons are treated or detained.

It is the product of many months' experimentation, stimulated by hundreds of inquiries for such an apparatus, and aided by the suggestions and criticisms of a large number of the most expert physicians and surgeons in this country.

It is new, simple, practical and durable. It is quickly and easily attached to beds of every size. It is adjustable to persons of every size.

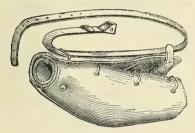
It is made of strong hemp web manufactured especially for this purpose.

The anklet is of soft, pliable, woven material which will not chafe.

While it secures the patient firmly to the bed, sufficient freedom of motion may be permitted to allow him to rest on either side.

A. Attachment to head rail. B.B. Attachments to side rails. C.C. Attachments to foot rail. Turn cords around rails two or three times and tie with small cords at end, draw tightly.

To permit patient to turn on one side, relax at B or B.



The Lynch Muff

Is of a new design, much superior to all the older styles, and made of russet leather. Its form is perma-Permanent wristlets are attached and so fitted with buckles as to be adjustable to any size of wrist. These wristlets are turned on the edge and lined with best buckskin, as are also the seams in the muff. The most thorough ventilation is secured by perforations on the under surface and back.

Price, with waist strap and patent lock buckle, complete.....

Mitts.

This cut represents the leather mitt. The wristlet and upper part of palm are made of heavy russet leather, and lined with best buckskin. The front and back of hand are of calf russet, soft and pliable. Ventilation by perforation in the back. Attachment to waist strap by two brass staples on each wrist, as shown in cut.

Price per pair, with waist strap and patent lock buckle complete.....\$8 00



WITH SMALL BUCKLES.

Anklets.

There are two styles of anklet, one with small and one with large buckles. Those with small buckles do not become separated when detached from the patient, but are always together when required for use. They are adjustable to any ankle and are especially designed for day use.

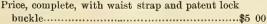
Those with large buckles may be used separate, and are best adapted for night use. Both are made of No. 1 russet

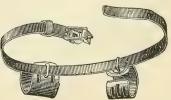
leather, lined with best buckskin, and rolls are turned on both edges.

Price of either, complete, with straps and buckles......\$6 00

Wristlets.

These are made of the best heavy russet stock and lined with best buckskin. A roll is turned on the side next the The wristlet is attached to the waist strap by a brass staple and plate, and is adjustable for three sizes of wrists.





Repairing, Nickel=Plating, &c.

We will receive Surgical Instruments and Medical Apparatus of every description for any required repairs, sharpening, polishing, gold, silver or nickel-plating, &c. While space does not admit of an extended price-list for these items, the following, relating to many instruments in general use, will be found convenient. Charges for repairing sets and large collections of instruments will be in proportion to time expended.

Attention is invited to the desirableness of Nickel-Plating, as an ornament and protection

from rust, &c., for many instruments of steel and of other metals.

Instruments may be sent to us, plainly addressed, by mail or other conveyance. As we frequently receive similar articles by the same mail; in order that we may recognize each and avoid mistakes, besides our address, senders will please write "From," followed by their own address upon each parcel. (Nothing besides the above should be written upon or within the package.) A letter or postal card should be mailed at the same time, stating number and kind of instruments sent, and kind of repairs required.

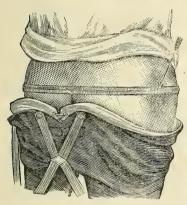
1				
Amputating Knives sharpened and pol-		Hypodermic Syringes, needles sharpened		
ished\$	25 to \$ 75	and cleared\$	\$	25
Amputating Saws, large	50 to 1 00	Knives, minor operating, sharpened and		
's '' small	25 to 50	polished, each		15
Artery Forceps polished and nickel-plated	20 to 30	Knives, uterine, sharpened and polished,		
" new spring	30 to 40	each	15 to	25
Aspirator Pumps repacked and polished	50 to 1 00	Lancets, abscess, bleeding, vaccinating,		
Aspirator Needles sharpened	15	sharpened and polished		15
" " cleared	25 to 40	Mirrors, laryngoscopic, re-silvered		25
Atomizers, steam, repaired, brass parts pol-		" new glass		50
ished	1 00	" reflecting, new glass costs as		
Atomizers, steam, brass parts polished and	0.00	much as a complete new mirror, see	-	
nickel-plated	2 00	page 111.		
Atomizers, steam, new medicine cup, 10c.; drip cup, 15c.; glass tube, 20c.; face		Obstetrical Instruments.		
shield	25 to 35	Delivery Forceps polished and nickel-		
Atomizers, hand, new bulbs (single)	30 to 40	plated 1	00 to	1 50
" " valves, each	10 to 15	Blunt Hooks and Crotchets polished		
" tubes cleared	10 to 25	and nickel-plated	50 to	1 00
Bone Forceps polished	25 to 50	Perforators polished and nickel-plated	75 to	1 00
" " and repaired	75 to 1 00	•	10 00	1 00
" and nickel-plated	50 to 75	Placenta Forceps polished and nickel-	CO 40	7 00
Catheters, Silver, form restored, soldered,		Pocket Case Instruments, knives, sharpen-	60 to	1 00
&c	50 to 1 00	ing and polishing each blade	10 to	15
Catheters, Silver, recurved	50 to 1 00			
Catheters, cracked from use, cannot be		Scissors, sharpening and polishing	15 to	25
repaired.		Forceps, polishing, &c	15 to	25
Crutches, lengthened, per pair	1 00	New cases for 2 fold, \$2 25, \$3 00; 3 fold,		
Dissecting Scalpels sharpened and polished	10	\$3 75; 4 fold		4 75
Dissecting Forceps polished	15	Syringes, Enema, new bulbs and cleansed	50 to	75
" " and nickel-		" new valves, each	10 to	25
plated	25 to 40	" " tubing	25 to	50
Ecraseurs polished and nickel-plated	50 to 1 00	Stethoscopes, Camman's metal tubes,		~^
Eye Knives, Forceps, and Scissors sharp-	151. 05	nickel-plated		50
ened and polished	15 to 35	Stethoscopes, Camman's new, hard-rubber		=0
Galvanic Batteries, Electrical Machines,		ear tips		50
&c., cleansed, repaired and supplied with new conductors, elements, &c.,		Stethoscopes, Camman's new, flexible tub- ing attached		65
from any manufacturer at moderate		Specula, metallic, rectal and vaginal, pol-		00
prices.		ished and nickel-plated	75 to	1 50
Hypodermic Syringes, new barrels, glass,		Scarificators sharpened and polished, each		2 00
plain and packing	50	blade		12
Hypodermic Syringes, new barrels, glass,		Teeth Extracting Forceps polished		30
graduated and packing	60	" " and re-		
Hypodermic Syringes, new pistons, includ-		pointed	50 to	75
ing packing	35	Teeth Extracting Forceps polished and		
Hypodermic Syringes, repacked	25	nickel-plated		50
" new needles, steel,		Tourniquets, new straps		35
good, each	30	Tonsilotomes, sharpened, polished and		
Hypodermic Syringes, new needles, steel,		nickel-plated	75 to	1 50
best reinforced, Platinum plated	. 50	Trocars, hydrocele, &c., polished and re-		
Hypodermic Syringes, needles sharpened		pointed	15 to	25
and polished	15	Trusses, new spring	75 to	1 25

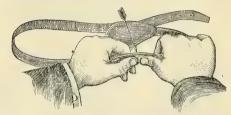
Trusses for Hernia. ††

LEATHER-COVERED TRUSSES.

With an experience in the manufacture and application of trusses which has extended over a period of many years, and aided by the practical advice of many eminent surgeons with whom we have been brought into contact in the treatment of complicated cases of Hernia, we are enabled to adapt apparatus successfully to every form of this affliction. Our patrons may be assured that we will spare neither labor nor expense to produce appliances that will meet their requirements and to maintain our reputation in the superiority of material, excellence of workmanship and correctness of shape in this line of goods.

DIRECTIONS FOR FITTING AND SHAPING.





Place the patient in a reclining position, and reduce the Hernia; this will show you the exact size and location of hernial ring, but if in doubt as to size, carefully plug the hernial ring, using the tips of one or more fingers, as may be found necessary, then let the patient rise and test the accuracy of your judgment by coughing, or otherwise putting pressure on the bowels; the amount of pressure

used and size of plug found necessary, will guide in selecting strength of spring and size of pad required; the location of the Hernia indicating the style of truss necessary; make sure of these points, then, if form is irregular in shape, see that spring is adjusted properly, as shown above, using *all* fingers, the *thumbs* doing the bending, while the fingers hold and brace the spring and spread the strain, thus lessening chances of breaking in shaping. Never give the spring a sharp bend, or force shape too rapidly, but humor carefully.

Our springs are made of such shapes, as a long experience has shown us to be suited to most cases, but the human form varies so in shape, that to fit a truss properly and give perfect satisfaction, it will be found necessary in many cases to slightly reshape as above directed.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING-READ CAREFULLY.

In ordering special trusses, etc., observe the following directions:

State if hard-rubber or leather trusses are wanted.

State if for *Inguinal*, *Scrotal*, *Femoral or Umbilical Hernia*, whether right or left, or double, and the circumference of the body, one to two inches *below* the tips of the hips, avoiding the fullness of the abdomen; state pressure required, shape of form, size of Hernia and general appearance.

For an Umbilical Hernia, the circumference of the body at line of rupture, size of rupture and the pressure required.

When possible, give sex, age, weight, occupation and length of time ruptured. Also, has the patient worn a truss already.

Regular sizes of Adults' Trusses run from 29 to 44 inches. Youths' from 21 to 28 inches, and a child's from 12 to 20 inches.

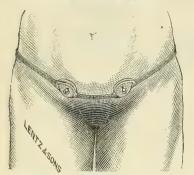
SPECIAL NOTE.—Fitting and adjusting special cases given careful attention at our office; always send a letter of introduction with the patient and get credit for the sale.

Trusses for Hernia.††

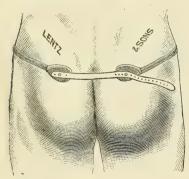
During our experience in applying trusses, we have never met a case of Hernia which could not be relieved by the Perfect "Hood" Pattern Truss. The practical knowledge obtained in fitting trusses daily, enables us to manufacture these trusses of the correct pattern, this together with the correct shapes and bearings of our pads and springs, complete appliances that are readily fitted with the certainty of giving relief and comfort. No motion, position or effort will be found to remove them from place, when properly applied to the body.

When used as a single truss a Sympathetic Pad only is applied on the unaffected side. The pads can be placed in any required position, and accurately adjusted to hold the rupture.

Hood's Truss Applied.

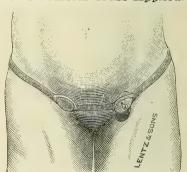


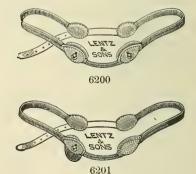
Hood's Truss Applied.



of 75 cents each.

Hood's Femoral Truss Applied.





6200.* Hood's Truss for Single or Double Inguinal Hernia.

Adult's	Leather	Covered,	\$6	00;	Hard	Rubber,	\$8	00;	Celluloid,	\$10 00
Youth's	. 44	4.6	4	00;	66	44	5	00;	66	6 00
Child's		66	3	00:	e 6	66	4	00:	46	5 00

6201.* Hood's Truss for Femoral Hernia.

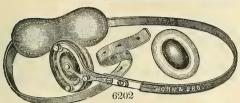
Adult's.....Leather Covered, \$6 00; Hard Rubber, \$8 00; Celluloid, \$10 00

The Leather Covered Trusses are furnished with Cedar or Fine Kid Pads.

Either style trusses furnished with the improved "Water Pads" at an additional price

Trusses for Hernia,††

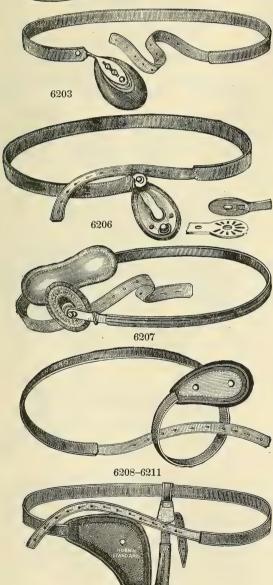
LEATHER-COVERED SINGLE TRUSSES.



6202.* Genuine Radical Cure

with Adjustable Pad. Fine Calf Cover; Nickel-Plated Fixtures and Springs; Spring Steel Back Pad; Polished Hard Rubber Oval Pad, with Soft Rubber Ring Cushion.

Applied from the well or opposite side..\$6 50



6212

	6203.* Chase's Genuine, Cedar
•	Pad, Calf Leather Cover\$2 50
	6204. Chase's Femoral, Cedar
	Pad, Calf Leather Cover, Kid
	Lining 3 00
	6205. Chase's Femoral, Fine
	Kid or Water Pad, Calf Leather
	Cover, Kid Lining 3 50
1	6206.* Set Screw or Lock Pad,
3	applicable to either side, Cedar
	or Fine Kid Pad, Leather Cover 3 00
	6207.* Self-Adjusting, applica-
	ble to either side; Nickel-Plated
1	Fixtures and Springs; Fine Calf
	Cover and Kid Pads. Applied
	from the well or opposite side 3 50
	6208.* Plain French, Chamois
	Pad 1 50
	6209.* Medium French, Fine
	Chamois Lined Cover and Pad 2 00
7	6210.* Fine French, Calf Cover
	and Fine Kid Pad 2 50
	6211.* Extra Fine French, Calf
À	Cover, Kid Lining and Kid Pad 3 00
	6212.* Rhenish or Improved
	German, Fine Calf Cover, and
	very large Kid Pad, with
	Folded Kid Understrap for
	severe cases of Scrotal Hernia 4 00

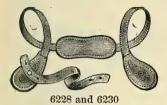
Trusses for Hernia. †† LEATHER-COVERED TRUSSES.

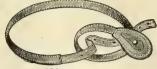
LEATHE	R-UC	OVERED TRUSSES.
6213.* Elastic Truss, Reversible for right or left side, Extra Heavy Elastic Webbing, with Cedar or Fine Kid Pad, Single\$	2 50	
6214.* Elastic Truss, Extra Fine, Heavy Silk Elastic Webbing, Gold-Embossed Front, with Hard Rubber or Water Pad 6215. Elastic Truss, with Extra	3 50	6213 & 6214
Heavy Elastic Webbing, Cedar or Fine Kid Pads, Double	4 00	
6216. Elastic Truss, Double, same style and finish as No. 62146217.* Chase's Genuine, Cedar Pads,	5 50	
Leather-Cover, Double	4 00	6217 & 6218
Cover, Double	5 00	
Pad, Fine Chamois Pads, Double 6220.* Medium French, Improved Spring Back Pad, Fine Chamois Pads, Double	3 00 3 50	6219
6221.* Fine French Calf Cover, Improved Spring Back Pad, Fine Kid Pads, Double	4 00	
6222.* Extra Fine French, Improved Spring Back Pad, Fine Kid Pads, Double	5 00	
6223.* Set Screw or Lock Pad, with Kid Back Pad and Polished Cedar or Fine Kid Pads, Double\$ 5 00	(6220 to 6222
6224. Genuine Radical Cure, Double, with Flexible Back Pad, same as No. 6202		6223

All Trusses Illustrated are designated by a *.

Trusses for Hernia. †† YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S.





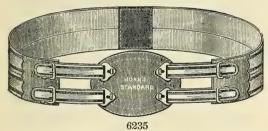


6227 and 6229



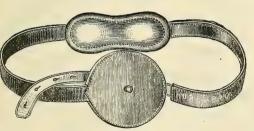
6225.*	Improved Chase's, applicable to either side, Cedar or Kid Pad, Single	\$1	50
6226.	" Movable Pads, Cedar or Kid Pads, Double	$^{\circ}2$	50
6227.*	Medium French, Chamois Pad, Single	1	50
6228.*	" " Double	2	50
6229.*	Best French, Kid Pads, Single	1 '	75
6230.*	Couple Double	3 (00
6231.*	Elastic Reversible, for right or left side, Single	1 /	50
6232,	" Double	2	50

UMBILICAL TRUSSES.

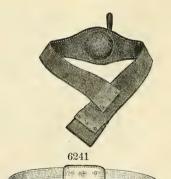




6236



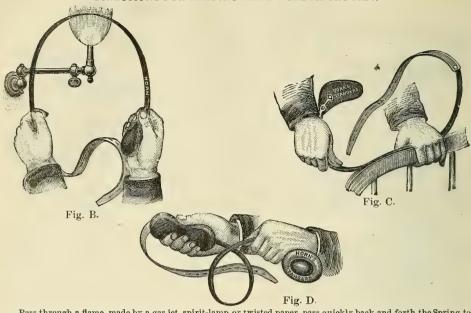




		62	39		•	6237 and 6238		
6235.* 6236.* 6237.* 6238.*	66	66	Celluloid "	Child's. Adult's			2	75 50 00
6239.* 6240. 6241.*	French, Child's	66 66	Fine Chamois "Kid Cov	Cover arer and Pa	nd Pads, Adult's ad, Child'sad, with Inflatable Pa		4	50 75

Trusses for Hernia, ††

DIRECTIONS FOR SHAPING HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.



Pass through a flame, made by a gas jet, spirit-lamp or twisted paper, pass quickly back and forth the Spring to be manipulated, until warm (not hot) to the touch, when the Truss is in a proper condition to shape to the form required, then manipulate it the same as you would a Leather Covered Truss, or over arm of chair, as shown in Fig. C, and when cool, the rubber will be found to have taken the new set or shape given the Spring. To increase the power of Truss, warm as described above, then draw Spring well together, holding as shown in Fig. D, until entirely cool; to weaken power, warm as above shown, then open gradually, or bend carefully over arm of chair, holding open until cool.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Fitting and adjusting special cases given careful attention at our office; always send a letter of introduction with the patient and get credit for the sale.

HARD RUBBER COVERED, SINGLE TRUSSES.

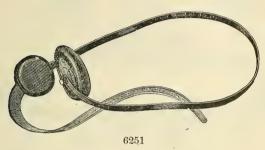
6245. Chase's Genuine, with Improved Neck, Nickel-Plated.\$3 50 6246.* Chase's Femoral, with Pad suitable for Femoral Hernia, Im-6246 proved Neck, Nickel-Plated...... 4 00 6247.* Chase's Improved, with Reversible Clutch Joint Neck, applicable to either side...... 3 50 6248.* French Pattern, very light, most suitable when light pressure 6247 is desired...... 3 00 Same Pattern, Celluloid Covered..... 4 00 "Water Pads" can be furnished to either of the above trusses at an additional price of 75 cents.

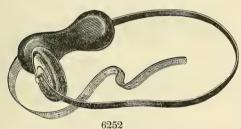
All Trusses Illustrated are designated by a *.

Trusses for Hernia.†† HARD RUBBER COVERED, SINGLE.



6250.* Improved French Adjustable, Large Pad......\$3 50 Same pattern, Celluloid Covered.. 4 50

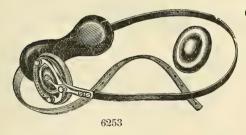


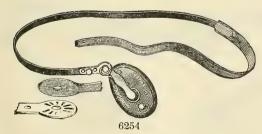


6252.* English Cross Body, with

Continuous Spring and Back Pad,

applicable to either side.................................. 3 50





"Water Pads" can be furnished to either of the above trusses with exception of No. 6253, at an additional price of 75 cents.

Trusses for Hernia. ††

HARD RUBBER COVERED, DOUBLE.

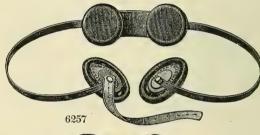
6255.* French Pattern Spring
Back Pad.....\$5 00
Same pattern, Celluloid Covered 7 00



6256.* Improved French Adjustable, Large Pads and Spring Back Pad...... 5 50



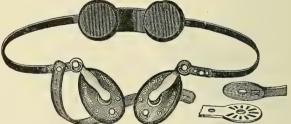
6257.* English Pattern Spring
Back Pad...... 5 50



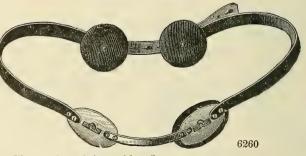
Double, same as No. 6253..10 00

6259.



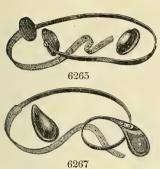


6260.* Hood's Single and Double; when fitted for single, there is a thin, flat hard rubber sympathetic pad only applied on the unaffected side. In ordering single, state if right or left, as the pads have the genuine shape and are not reversible. For further description and price, see page 431.



All Trusses Illustrated are designated by a *.

Trusses for Hernia. †† HARD RUBBER, YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S.

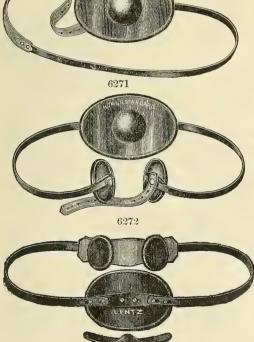


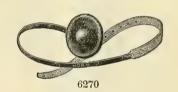


6268

6265.*	English	Pattern,	Cross Body,	with Hip Pad, applicable to either side, Single\$2 50
6266.*	66	44 -	with Spring	Back Pad, Double 4 00
6267.*	French	6.6	Very Light,	Single
6268.*	"	66	with Spring	Back Pad, Double 4 00

HARD RUBBER UMBILICAL TRUSSES. ††





Made with double springs to fasten in front, on a small bow spring, with centre only bearing directly on centre of Umbilical Pad; this, while giving an addition to the pressure of body springs, allows the pad to accommodate itself better to the abdomen around navel.

See our combination of this style with our Fig. 6285, Elastic Abdominal Belt, on page 442.

Adult's Umbilical Trusses are made in three sizes of Abdominal Plates and three sizes of Centre Pads up to 44 inches. Larger sizes made to order at advanced prices.

All Trusses Illustrated are designated by a *.

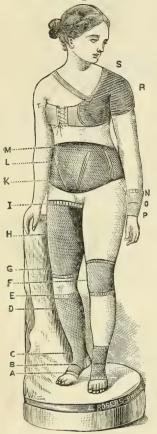
Elastic Stockings, Belts and Supporters. ††

For the relief and support of varicose veins, weak, swollen or ulcerated limbs, corpulency, abdominal weakness and tumors.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENTS

Which should be taken in the morning when practicable. Give the exact measurement of body or limb. We allow for compression.

Fine silk goods sent unless others are indicated in the order.



For a Thigh Stocking. Circumference at A, B. C, D, E, F, G, H, I. Length from sole of foot to F, and from F to I.

For a Thigh Legging.—Circumference at C. D, E, F, G, H, I. Length from C to F, and from F to I.

For a Thigh Knee Cap.—Circumference at E. F. G. H. I. Length from F to I.

For a Thigh Piece.—Circumference at G, H, I. Length from G to I.

For a KNEE STOCKING.—Circumference at A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Length from sole of foot to F.

For a KNEE LEGGING.—Circumference at C, D, E, F, G. Length from C to F.

For a KNEE CAP.—Circumference at E, F, G.

For a Garter Stocking.—Circumference at A, B, C, D, E. Length from sole of foot to E.

For a GARTER LEGGING.—Circumference at C, D, E. Length from C to E.

For an ANKLET.—Circumference at A, B, C. Length from sole of foot to C.

For a Wristlet.—Circumference at N, O, P. Length from N to P.

For an Abdominal Belt.—Circumference at K. L, M. For a Shoulder Cap.—Circumference at R. S, T.

ATTENTION is called to above explicit directions for measuring Elastic Stockings, etc. By carefully observing them, an accurate fit can always be secured, and a fresh and reliable article can always be depended upon. The measures should be taken moderately tight at points required as per annexed diagrams. Morning measurements are preferable, as the limbs become increased in size as the day advances. Especially for the first time, and also as a rule, stockings should be put on immediately after rising. The damage caused to stockings by drawing on and removing is greater than by actual wear.

Every stocking is made to order, strictly according to measurements given, so that an equal pressure is obtained at all points, which is not the case with goods usually obtained of dealers who supply orders from ready-made goods, which seldom fit properly.

	Superior Fine Silk.	Fine Silk.	Stout Silk.	Thread.
Thigh Stocking		\$8 00	\$9 00	\$6 50
Legging		7 00	8 00	6 00
" Knee Cap	7 50	6 00	6 75	4 25
" Piece	350 ·	2 50	3 00	2 00
Knee Stocking	7 50	6 00	6 75	4 25
" Legging	6 50	5 00	5 75	4 00
" Cap	3 00	2 25	2 75	1 75
Garter Stocking	4 50	3 50	4 25	2 50
'' Legging	3 00	2 25	2 75	1 75
Anklet	3 00	2 25	2 75	1 75
Wristlet	1 75	1 25	1 50	1 00
Shoulder Cap			6 00	5 00

Elastic Hosiery and Abdominal Supporters.







Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

Figure 1, Thigh Stocking. Figure 3, Anklet and Knee Cap.

Figure 2, Garter Stocking. Figure 4, Knee Stocking.

6275.* RUBBER BANDAGES. ++

For the Treatment of Varicose Veins and Diseases of the Skin

2 in.	wide,	9 ft.	long,	\$	75	12 ft. lon	ıg, \$ 90	15 ft.	long, \$1	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	9 "	46		90	12 " "	1 10	15 "	., 1	30
3	26	9 "	66	1	10	12 " "	1 40	15 "	" 1	60
			Best	Sto	out !	Rubber, all	with Tapes	s.		



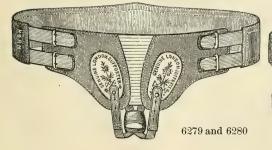
6276.* Empire Elastic Bandage, Net.

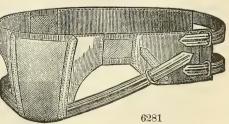
This Bandage is made of cotton, interwoven with rubber, and is used for the treatment of Varicose Veins and Diseases of Skin. Made in the following sizes, stretched:



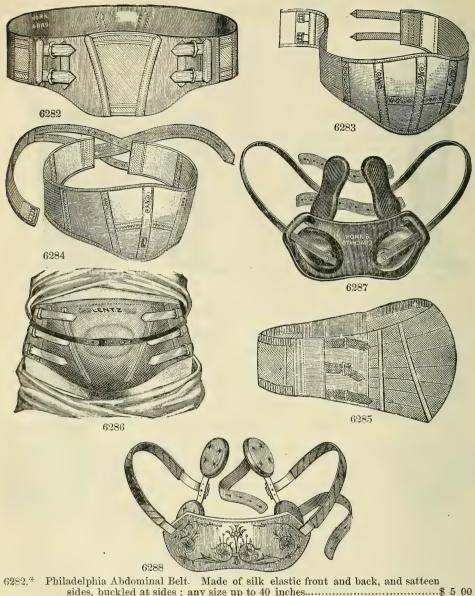
6276

6277.*	Empire Abdominal Supporter, made in any size, width of regular size 8 innet, \$2 50
6278.*	extra large size, width in front 11 innet, 3 00
6279.*	London Abdominal Supporter, russet leather, fine
6280.*	" fine calf leather, extra finish †† 4 00
6281.*	Plain Lift-up Abdominal Supporter, silk elastic front and sides, up to 36 inch. †† 3 50





Abdominal Supporters.††



	0.200
6282.*	Philadelphia Abdominal Belt. Made of silk elastic front and back, and satteen
	sides, buckled at sides; any size up to 40 inches\$ 5 00
6283.*	Teufel's Plain Supporter, natural color, white lining, elastic on sides, buckled in
0.400.	back, any size from 28 to 40 inches
6284.*	Supporter of Gray Lasting, White Lining, elastic insertions at sides, Elastic
	bands, with buttons and eyelet holes at back, to buckle in front; any size
	from 28 to 40 inches
6285.*	
	This belt is adapted for very stout people, buckled on sides, or laced.
	Best quality, heavy silk elastic
	Best quality, lisle thread
	The above belt furnished with the double hard rubber, umbilical truss, see Fig.
	6273, also as applied to belt as illustration, Fig. 6286.
	Belt of silk, and hard rubber umbilical truss. 20 00
	Belt of thread, and hard rubber umbilical truss
	Extra prices above 44 inches.
6287.*	Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter
	Fitch's Abdominal Supporter, velvet or kid covered
7	When ordering abdominal supporters, give measurements at K. L. & M. See measuring
	page 440

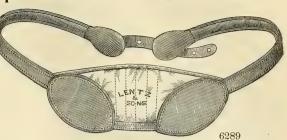
guide, page 440.

Abdominal Supporters and Diana Girdle. ††

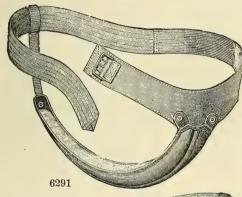
6289.* Hood's Abdominal Supporter,

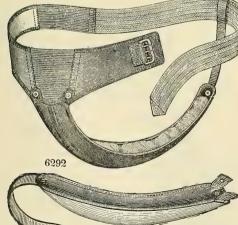
Leather Covered Springs and Pads, with Satteen Front.

Price.....\$6 00









6293

6294

6290.* Impr'd Adominal Supporter, made of gray elastic, with elastic bands fastened in front, is very narrow, the best belt for use when worn with corset, also after operation.

Price.....\$5 00

"Diana Girdle" (Menstrual Bandage). From the following description and illustration, it will be seen that the "Diana Girdle" is of faultless construction, and will, in every way fully meet the demands made upon it, in the most simple and practical manner.

It is a well-known fact, that during the menstrual period, cleanliness of the parts is essential to perfect hygiene.

Furthermore every woman having due regard for cleanliness of person, will, with pleasure avail herself of any appliance for easily attaining this object during the menstrual period.

Is made in two styles as per figures 6291 and 6292.

6293. Is a trough shaped receptacle of rubber, for holding absorbing pad.

6294. Is a antiseptic pad, filled with sublimated wood wool or cotton wadding.

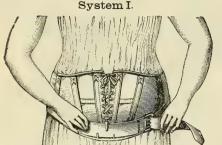
6291.* Made of satteen front, with elastic webbing, inserting.

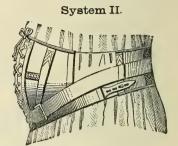
Price.......\$2 00 6292.* Made of satteen, with elastic

Teufel's Patent Universal Abdominal Supporters. ‡

Patented in all Europe and the United States.

Charles Lentz & Sons, Sole Agents for Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.





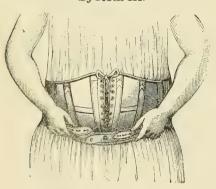
SYSTEM I.—Renders most effective service in pregnancy, by greatly diminishing the suffering and burden usually entailed; much reduces the danger of the confinement; and is the best preventive of premature delivery, sinking of the womb, anteversions and anteflexions, affording immediate assistance when such derangements have taken place.

SYSTEM II.—Pre-eminently useful before and after confinement, affording the most effectual support to the abdominal viscera, preventing pressure upon the body of the fundus, and serving as a preventive from the numerous diseases and deformities which are liable to occur from improper care at these critical periods. Furthermore, this form of supporter, by reason of its admirable shape and construction, will fit the form perfectly, prevent pendulous abdomen after confinement, improve the form, whilst giving to the lower abdomen an agreeable, even support.

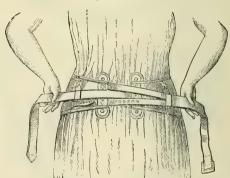
To gentlemen who are troubled with corpulency, or weakness in the abdominal regions, this supporter will prove of inestimable service, it being the greatest aid ever devised for giving comfort and support during locomotion, riding over rough roads, or any active exercise

whatever.







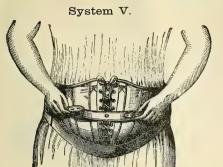


System III.—Should be employed when pregnancy causes exceptional enlargement, or for ladies suffering from corpulency, and is unsurpassable in point of efficiency and comfort. Its action is also most beneficial in cases of pressure of the womb on the bladder, and of the consequences resulting therefrom, as well as in the pains which so frequently make themselves felt in the hips, loins and sides. A peculiarly constructed, very flexible steel spring, with well-cushioned pad attached, maintains an even and gentle pressure immediately above the pubes.

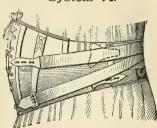
System IV.—This supporter, by its peculiar construction, is particularly well adapted for relieving pains in the back, as also other disorders, often caused by weakness of the spine. Attached to the terminal ends of this supporter are two well-covered flexible steel springs, and to the ends of each of the latter are secured well-cushioned pads, which act as agreeable and powerful stays to the spine.

In obese persons with pendulous abdomens, above described springs with pads prevent the supporter from cutting into the back, also pressure upon the spine.

Teufel's Abdominal Supporters. ‡‡







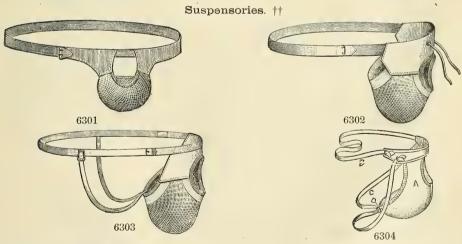
SYSTEM V.—Is of unequaled service in cases of umbilical hernia, as its excellent construction causes it to maintain its position; and by its exceedingly comfortable support to the abdomen and the internal abdominal organs, it most effectually fulfills its purpose.

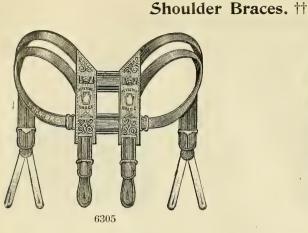
SYSTEM VI.—Is the only successful remedy in case of displacement of the kidneys, which its excellent construction retains in their natural position, without injury or troublesome pressure, and with immediate cessation of pain. In ordering this Supporter, information should be given as to whether the displacement is on the right, or the left, or on both sides.

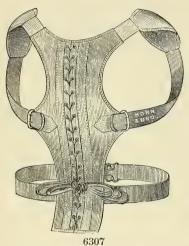
Directions for Measurements.

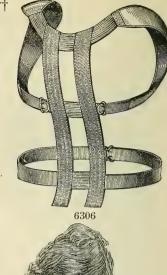
Give circumference between illiac crest and trochanter major over the fullness of the abdomen.

Prices, from 28 to 40 in. in length, Systems I. & IIquality A \$7 00; quality E \$10 00 "" "" "" "" "III. & V........." "" 8 80; "" "11 80 "" "10 00 """ "10 00 "" "10 00 "" "10 00 "" "10 00 """











6305.*	Improved Keystone Shoulde	Brace	\$1 50
6306.*	Steel Spring Back "	"	
6307.*	Laced or Corset " "	66	2 00
6308.	Improved Spring Back "	" extra strong, made to or	der 6 00
6309.*	Teufel's Corrector	small, \$2 50;	medium, \$2 75; large 3 00

6310.* Teufel's "Aufrecht" Universal Shoulder Brace and Back Supporter.‡‡

Owing to its Perfect Anatomical Construction it has the Following Advantages:

 It conforms perfectly with the shape of the body, and is not visible through the dress or clothing.
 Exerts in consequence of its exceptionally per-

2. Exerts in consequence of its exceptionally perfect construction, a direct pressure upon the back below the shoulder blades, at the same time draws the shoulders back, supporting and straightening the spine and enlarging the thoracic cavity.

Are made in six sizes, each of which may be easily lengthened or widened to fit the patient perfectly.

Price, No. 0, \$4 50; No. 1, \$5 00; No. 2, \$5 50; No. 3, \$6 00; No. 4, \$6 50; No. 5, \$7 00.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING FOR SHOULDER BRACES.

Distance across back from tip to tip of shoulders, also length of back and circumference of waist.



Orthopædic Apparatus. ††

APPLIANCES FOR DEFORMITIES AND DEFICIENCIES CONGENITAL OR ACQUIRED.

Having had many years' extensive experience, under the patronage of the most eminent physicians, in the manufacture and adjustment of appliances for the correction of distortions and deformities of the human frame, we are enabled and thoroughly prepared to make and fit in the most skillful manner, all apparatus that may be necessary in any case of disease, deformity or deficiency requiring mechanical treatment or artificial support. All apparatus made by us are of the finest material, and of the very best workmanship that mechanical skill and ingenuity can produce. The illustrations given in the following pages are those of the more prominent and approved forms of apparatus only, but though not covering the entire field of Orthopædic Surgery, will still be found sufficiently numerous and varied to facilitate the ordering of mechanical appliances for each and every part of the body. By careful reference to them physicians at a distance can have apparatus made for their patients with every certainty of perfect comfort and complete satisfaction. Very accurate adjustment is always requisite in fitting of Braces for Wry Neck and diseases of the Spine, and this is more readily and surely accomplished by having the model immediately before us and in convenient proximity to our factory. If, however, proper outlines are sent us, from distant places, we can give the Braces the required shape to a nicety, thus insuring a good fit.

While we prefer, in each case, to work under the direction of the attending physician, executing his wishes with all possible accuracy, yet should advice or consultation be needed, we will always stand ready in any way within our power to assist, that the physician and patient may be alike benefited.

Our Terms on Orthopædic Apparatus.

When order is sent to us by the physician, we allow 25 per cent. discount from the catalogue prices; but when the patient is sent to us to be measured and fitted, we can allow only 10 or 15 per cent. discount from price charged. (Discount on Artificial Limbs given on application).

Physicians will please collect from their patients at least one-third of the amount in advance, and remit same to us when ordering. Apparatus will then, as soon as finished, be sent direct to the patient, collecting the balance C. O. D., thus relieving the physician of all financial responsibility. In cases of this kind, we collect the full price of the brace and pass the commission to the credit of the physician, or remit same to him, if desired. We suggested this plan some time ago, because of the numerous requests made by the physicians for an extended credit on appliances of this kind, they claiming that they could not afford to pay us cash for them and then wait the will and pleasure of their patrons.

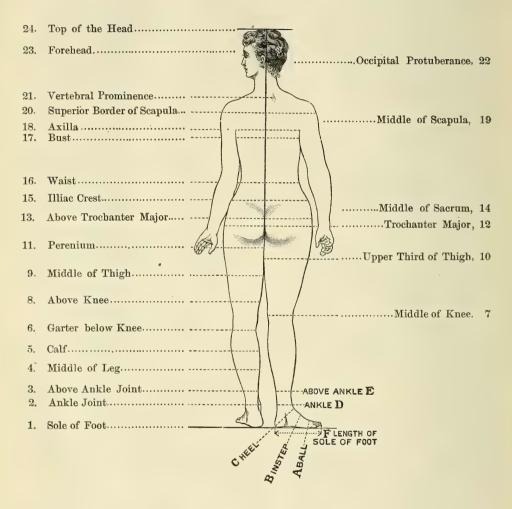
All appliances for deformities are manufactured to order, therefore physicians will see the necessity of requiring their patients to pay a portion of the amount when the order is taken and the balance on delivery of the apparatus.

Experience has shown us that the appliances of this character are not always comfortable when first worn, and that patients are at that time easily discouraged of dissatisfied with trivial matters; and while we will make any changes necessary without charge (where the fault is ours), we must ask physicians to protect themselves and us to the fullest extent.

Where shoes are to be worn with braces, customers are requested to send us well-fitting shoes to lace. If we are to furnish shoes, careful measures should be sent us according to directions on page 448.

Diagram for Orthopædic Measurements.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES AND LETTERS.



MEASUREMENTS FOR SHOES AS PER DIAGRAM.

Give circumference of ball of foot, A.

''

''

''

of instep, B.

''

over heel, C.

" at ankle, D.

" above ankle, E.

Length of sole of foot, F.

Take also outline of the sole of the foot, by placing it on a sheet of paper and tracing a line around it.

6400.* APPARATUS FOR SUPPORT OF WEAK ANKLES.



This apparatus is a very effective one for the support of Weak Ankles. Its construction is readily seen by the illustration; a pad or 7 shaped strap is placed at the ankle to support and keep it in its corrected posture.

Measurements required as per diagram on page 448:

- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- 2. Patient's age.
- 3. State whether ankle turns in or out.
- 4. Right, left or both feet.
- 5. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).
- 6. Length from sole of foot to calf (1 to 5).
- 7. Circumference above ankle (3).
- 8. Circumference at calf (5).

Shoes are charged extra.

6402.* Apparatus for Weak Ankle and Contracted Tendo-Achillis. (TALIPES EQUINUS.)







Should there be contraction of the tendo achillis, and consequent dropping of the toes, it is conveniently corrected by means of an antificial elastic muscle, one end of which is fastened to the sole of the shoe, the other to the calf-band (b); it may be regulated to any degree of tension desired.

In ordering the apparatus, send measurements same as for No. 6400, and the following in addition:

State whether Tendo Achillis is contracted.

Shoes are charged extra.

PLEASE DO NOT CUT OR MUTILATE THIS BOOK.

In ordering, state number of apparatus and give directions required, and we can execute order satisfactorily. Cutting out illustrations does not aid us any but destroys the page for future reference.

6404.* LENTZ'S CLUB-FOOT APPARATUS FOR TALIPES VARIES

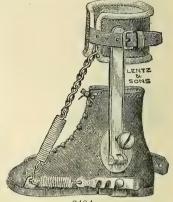


The shoe is made of strong leather with a jointed steel sole allowing lateral motion. A strong spiral spring draws the foot outward by constant and elastic tension which can be regulated by fastening the spring with notched end to a button at the foot piece. The single outside upright bar,

with hinged ankle joint, is fastened around the limb by a calf-band and so constructed that the screw at the anklejoint forces the foot flat upon the floor. which foot in almost all cases is turned under as indicated by the sketch. The spiral spring attached to a chain and fastened near the toes upon the outside of the foot elevates the toes and stretches the tendo-achillis, thus drawing the foot to a normal position, and

the contraction of the leather above the heel prevents the shoe from slipping off. The strap around the instep depresses any undue prominence of the arch of the foot, and within the shoe a broad tongue keeps the toes flat upon the sole of the shoe.

On the opposite side of shoe there are two steel plates, one at the ball of foot, the other at the heel to make counterpressure, to the latter, the instep strap is fastened. apparatus resembles the regular shoe, and shows no deformed appearance, it is preferable for children from a few months to three years of age.



6404

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6400, and for shoe as per directions on page 448. Price of single shoe, complete, according, to size......from \$10 00 to \$13 00 Price of a pair of shoes, complete, according to size...... "19 00 to 25 00



TALIPES VALGUS.

6406.* TALIPES VALGUS.

For Talipes Valgus, the same apparatus as for Talipes Varus, is supplied, but with reversed action.

Direction for measurements and prices same as for Talipes Varus, No. 6404.

6468.* LENTZ'S CLUB-FOOT SPLINT FOR INFANTS.

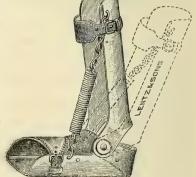
Experience has shown that considerable difficulty is encountered in applying club-foot shoes to infants, we have therefore constructed this simple, but effective splint of very light metal, with a joint at the ankle.

Three straps are attached, one at the ball to press the foot down flat to

the sole of the splint, and one over the instep to depress any undue prominence of the arch, and one around the calf of leg.

A spiral spring is attached to a chain and is fastened near the toes upon the outside of foot, which elevates the toes and stretches the tendo-achillis, thus drawing the foot to its natural position. Suitable for infants of a few weeks to six months of age.

Measurements, same as for No. 6400. Price of single splint, \$6 00; per pair, \$11 00.



6408

6410.* CLUB-FOOT WALKING APPARATUS.

This represents a walking club-foot shoe for children over two years of age. It is suited for the after-treatment of club-foot—when the foot can be pressed into proper position but the muscles have not yet gained sufficient strength to keep the entire sole of the foot on the ground during the act of walking with an ordinary shoe. The shoe is made to lace clear to the toe. It has a steel plate between the leather soles. Attached to the inner side of sole is a steel ring which arches over the projection at the base of the great toe. A strap passes over the instep from the outside to the inside, and this, together with the ring over the ball of the great toe, serves to keep the sole of the foot at all times in contact with the sole of the shoe. To the shoe are attached two lateral bars of steel with joints at the ankle and knee,—well padded steel collars are secured below and above the knee to give proper support,—if necessary we also attach the elastic tension, to overcome the shortening of the tendo-achillis as shown in the following cut. Measurements required as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Patients name, (or sex.)
- 2. " age.
- 3. State whether Valgus or Varus.
- 4. Right, left, or both feet.
- 5. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).
- 6. Length from sole of foot to middle of knee (1 to 7.)
- 7. Length from sole of foot to middle of thigh (1 to 9.)
- 8. Circumference at calf (5.)
- 9. " at middle of thigh (9.)

Measurements for shoe as per directions on page 448.

 Price of a single apparatus, according to size.
 from \$14 00 to \$20 00

 Price of a pair.
 from 25 00 to 35 00



6412.* CLUB-FOOT WALKING APPARATUS.

This apparatus consists of a frame shoe same as 6410 with the addition of a rubber muscle, when the contraction of the tendo-achillis has not been overcome yet, but has no knee-joint, or support above the knee, and is only preferable when the muscular portion of the knee-joint is sufficiently strong.

Measurements required same as for No. 6400, and for shoe as per direction on page 448.



6414.* NIGHT SHOE FOR CLUB-FOOT.

The importance of a night-shoe for club-foot cannot be too highly appreciated. While it is important that the deformed foot should be held in the proper position by a regular apparatus during the day, it is also important that this same position should be retained by the use of a suitable shoe during the night. The device illustrated here answers this purpose: it is light, inexpensive and simple in its application.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Length from sole of foot to calf (1 to 5.)
- 2. Circumference of Calf (5.)
- 3. Right, left, or both feet.

Measurements of foot for shoe as per direction on page 448.

Price according to size, each......\$4 00 to \$7 00





6410

6416.* IMPROVED GROSS' CLUB-FOOT ARTICULATING SHOE.

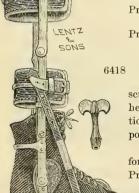
The accompanying illustration gives a correct idea of a delicate apparatus for the treatment of talipes varus, talipes valgus and equinus. The leading characteristic is the device used in the construction of the shoe part. This is made of light steel covered with leather and well padded inside. The front part of the shoe is articulated with the heel underneath the medio-tarsal joint. By this arrangement the front part of the shoe is first turned inward to receive the foot in its abnormal position, and then by the adjustment of a screw which is turned by a key, it is turned outward again and thereby gradually turns the foot around to its normal position. A spiral spring or piece of rubber tubing attached at points above and below the ankle joint is used to overcome the shortening of the tendo-achilles in talipes varus and equinus. The upper portion of the apparatus consists of two lateral bars, with thigh and calf bands, and is made to lengthen between the ankle and the knee-joints to meet the requirements of a growing child.

If the muscular power of the knee joint is not defective the apparatus may be made without

support above the knee, which will make a slight difference in the price as shown below. Directions for measurements same as for No. 6410; measure for shoe as per directions on page 448.

Price of a single apparatus, without support above knee, from \$13 00 to \$18 00

Price of a single apparatus, as per cut,.....from \$17 00 to 22 00



6418.* LENTZ'S CLUB FOOT SHOE.

This apparatus is similar to No. 6416, but instead of having the screw for making lateral motion of the sole of the foot in a steel heel, it is placed on the outside of the shoe as shown in the illustration, so that it can be easily cleaned and oiled, which is very important, as it is difficult to keep concealed screws in working order.

Direction for measurements same as No. 6410 and measurements for shoes as per directions on page 448.

Price of single apparatus, without support above the knee,

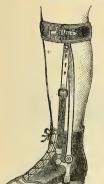
from \$12 00 to \$16 00

Price of single apparatus, as per cut,from \$16 00 to 20 00

See also Tenotomes on pages 31, 48, 50.



6420.* APPARATUS FOR TALIPES EQUINUS (Improved).



6420

The improvement on this brace consists of the artificial muscles on steel brackets, fastened to the lower part of the steel bars below the ankle-joint, in which position they work more effectively and are not so liable to catch anywhere or trip the patient as is the case when the elastic straps are fastened to the front part of the shoe, as it is on the old style braces for this deformity. Sewed to the elastic are leather straps with a series of holes, which fasten on a metal button on the side bar, so the tension may be regulated sufficiently strong to lift up the foot.

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6400.

Send a well fitting shoe or shoes to lace or measurement as per directions on page 448.

6422.* APPARATUS FOR TALIPES CALCANEUS.



This shows best form of apparatus for this deformity. It consists of the two lateral braces, with brackets above and below the ankle joint, with a spiral spring between them, which serves to depress the toe by extension. There is not so much danger of falling, when descending stairs, with this form of apparatus, as with those with the means of extension at back part of apparatus.

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6400.

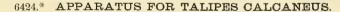
Send well fitting shoe or shoes to lace or measurements as per directions on page 448.

TALIPES CALCANEUS.

 Price for one brace according to size.
 from \$ 8 00 to \$12 00

 "" a pair of braces according to size.
 " 15 00 to 23 00

Shoes are charged extra.





6424

This represents another form of apparatus for Calcaneal Clubfoot, having a strong elastic strap attached on a steel hook fastened to the heel of the shoe, this elastic strap can be regulated by means of a buckle attached to the calf-band. By the action of the elastic the elongation of the tendo-achillis is overcome. The sole of the shoe is provided with a steel plate sufficiently strong to maintain the normal position of the plantar arch.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- 2. '· age.
- 3. Right. left or both feet.
- 4. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).
- 5. Length from sole of foot to knee joint (1 to 7).
- 6. Length from sole of foot to middle of thigh (1 to 9).
- 7. Circumference above ankle(3).
- 8. " at calf (5). " middle o
 - thigh (9). "middle of
- Send a well fitting shoe or shoes to lace or measurements as per directions on page 448.

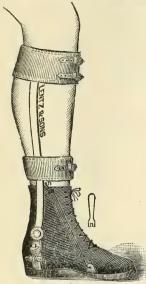
Price for one brace according to size......from \$12 00 to \$16 00

" a pair of braces according to size..... " 23 00 to 30 00

Shoes are charged extra.

6426.* STILLMAN'S SINGLE BAR ANKLE BRACE, WITH CLAMPS.

This apparatus is for Weak Ankles when associated with Inverted Feet, for the less severe forms of Talipes Varus, especially when due to Infantile Paralysis, and for the after treatment of such cases as have been subjected to operation.



It consist of a single side bar placed on the outer side of the leg; it is jointed at the ankle, riveted to the shoe under the heel and buckled to the leg by two girths, one just below the knee and the other above the ankle.

In order to antagonize the three tendencies in the deformity, namely:

1. Adduction or local inversion at the ankle.

2. Supination or turning under of the foot, the ankle

giving way externally; and

3. Contraction of the posterior muscles by which the os calcis is drawn upward, thus forcing the astragolus forward and causing prominence of the metatarsal bones on the sternum of the foot, the single side bar, above described, is fitted with two clamps and an elastic webbing strap.

These clamps, admit either fixation at any angle or free

One clamp is placed just below the ankle for rotation, and allows that part of the brace below it to be thrown out and fixed at any angle with the part above; for when so fixed, and the brace secured to foot and leg, any inversion tendency is combated by the entire brace, which thus acts as a powerful spring to keep the foot rotated outwardly. The second or pronation ratchet is to be placed where the side-strip passes under the shoe or insole, and enables the surgeon to entirely prevent any tendency of the foot to turn under, for if the side-strip be clamped by it at an angle of about forty-five degrees outward from the foot, and then brought up against the leg and secured

by the girths, the foot will be turned in its long axis so that the patient will walk on the inner instead of the outer side. This effect may be varied by the ratchet in the side-strip, so that the brace may be anything from a simple vertical support to an agent for the production of valgus, so completely does this clamp place the limb under the control of the surgeon.

The third and last indication is combated by the use of elastic webbing, provided with hooks, passing from an eyelet in the sole opposite the base of the little toe to a point on the

side-strip at about the lower girth.

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6400, and for shoes as per directions on page 448. Price for Ankle Brace, including shoe, according to size......from \$15 00 to \$18 00 " a pair Ankle Braces, including shoes, according to size......from \$28 00 to 34 00

DR. L. A. SAYRE'S CLUB-FOOT SHOE.



6427

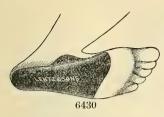
The idea of Dr. Sayre's shoe is to fix the heel and the front part of the foot firmly in their respective portions of the shoe, and, by a ball and socket joint in the sole under the instep, to permit motion in every direction at that joint. The insole is made of sheet-steel, in two parts, with a ball and socket joint at (e). The upper is of leather made in two sections, as shown in the cut, and laced clear to the toe. To keep the heel in position an elastic band (n) passes over the front of the instep and is hooked to the upright stem just below the ankle-joint. Two lateral steel stems (g) with joints at the ankle (k) are fastened to the heel and to the collar (h) around the calf. An upright steel plate (f) is attached to the inner side of the forward part of the insole to correct the tendency of the ball of the great toe to turn inward. The horizontal rubber muscle (m) is attached to the points (a) and (l) and draws the foot outward. The upright rubber muscles (m m) serve to flex the foot. The artificial muscles are made of rubber tubing with chains at their ends to adjust the amount of tension.

Direction for measurements, same as for No. 6400. Price for single shoe, complete, according to size,

from \$14 00 to \$18 00

Price for a pair of shoes complete, according to size, from \$27 00 to \$35 00

6430.* SUPPORT FOR FLAT FOOT.



We have been making for some time these supports for Flat Foot, which give general relief and satisfaction. They are made from handsome non-corrosive metal, carefully fitted to the normal curves of the arch of the foot, and can be worn within the shoe without being noticed. In ordering, send plaster cast of foot. This may be obtained by placing a thin towel or piece of cloth in the hollow of the foot, and drawing it up to as near a normal position as possible and maintain this position until the plaster is set. State weight and sex of person,

and send a well-fitting shoe or shoes, or measurements as per direction on page 448.

6431.* BIGG'S APPARATUS FOR BUNIONS.

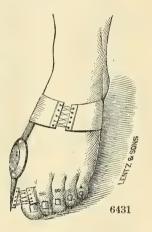
(HALLUX VALGUS)

This apparatus consists of a delicate lever of spring steel, with an oval ring in the centre, which is provided with hinges at its anterior and posterior margin. The apparatus is attached to the instep by a laced band, and the toe to the extremity of the spring by a piece of webbing. It affords the articulation freedom of motion in the natural plane, whilst the malposition of the toe is gradually rectified by constant lateral traction. It can be worn in a shoe.

Direction for measurement as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Place the foot on paper and trace an outline.
- 2. Circumference of ball of foot (A).
- 3. Circumference of instep (B).

Price of apparatus......\$6 00 to \$8 00



6432.* APPARATUS FOR OVER-RIDING TOES.



This apparatus for over-riding or "hammer toes," consists of a non-corrosive metal sole, arranged with slits corresponding to the spaces between the toes. A strap of webbing is passed through these slits and over the contracted toe (or over each and all, as the case may require), and buckled or tied under the sole, tense enough to straighten the toe. This apparatus is kept in place by a thin silk, linen or cotton covering, laced to the instep, and may be worn in an ordinary shoe.

Direction for measurement as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Place the foot on paper and trace an outline.
- 2. Circumference of ball of foot (A).
- 3. Circumference of instep (B).

See information and terms on page 447.

NOTICE.—When not stated to send shoes, it is to be understood that they must be made to measurement, as ordinary shoes cannot be used with the apparatus, and the shoes are always included in the price.

6434.* APPARATUS FOR BOW-LEGS.

(Genu Varum).

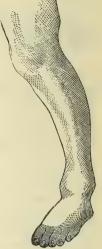
The mechanical treatment of bow legs is very simple.

1. The bones in a softened condition, yielding under the weight of the body, must be assisted by extraneous help.

2. The arched bones must be restored to their normal condition. The apparatus illustrated by the cut answers the purpose admirably.

The support is given by two steel stems secured to a shoe carried up as high as the thigh—jointed at the ankle and knee to allow the patient perfect freedom of motion. They are kept in place by calf and thigh-bands.

The bow is corrected by pads being placed respectively against the ankle and knee on the concave side of the limb, whilst a strap passed around on the highest point of the arc, inside of the outer stem, tightly buttoned to the steel stem on the concave side, gradually compels the leg to become parallel with it.



Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- e. " age.

6434

- 3. Right, left or both legs.
- 4. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).
- 5. " " " highest point of
- 6. Length from sole of foot to knee-joint, inner side (1 to 7).
- 7. Length from sole of foot to knee, joint outer side (1 to 7).
- 8. Length from sole of foot to middle of thigh (1 to 9).
- 9. Circumference above ankle (3).
- 10. " at calf (5).
- 11. " at middle of knee (7).
- 12. " at middle of thigh (9).

Send well fitting shoe or shoes to lace or measurements as per directions on page 448, also give outline of limbs.

Price of brace for one leg made to lengthen between the ankle and knee joints

6435.* APPARATUS FOR BOW-LEGS, WITH SINGLE BAR.

6435

This apparatus consists of a single steel bar with ankle and knee joints, placed on the inner side of the leg, where it is secured by a well padded band around the calf, also one above the knee to give proper support. A bifurcated band passes around the curved part of the leg, and is buttoned from two sides on the steel bar.

This instrument is applicable in slight cases of bow-legs only, the simplicity of its application, and its low price, should commend it to favorable consideration.

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6434.

Price of brace for one leg made to lengthen between the ankle

and knee joints according to size......from \$ 9 00 to \$11 00

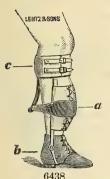
Price of a pair of braces according to size.....from 17 00 to 21 00

Shoes are charged extra.

See information and terms on page 447.

NOTICE.—When not stated to send shoes, it is to be understood that they must be made to measurements, as ordinary shoes cannot be used with the apparatus, and the shoes are always included in the price.

Brace for Correcting Anterior Curvature of the Tibia.



This cut is a fair representation of the instrument. It consists of two upright steel stems, fastened below to a shoe and terminating above in the calf-band. The deformity is corrected, either by passing a leather bandage around the stems and tightly lacing it in front over the arc of the curvature (a), or by a strap passed over the arc of the curvature and fastened to a spur suspended from the calf-band behind (c).

The points of resistance being in either case the heel of the shoe (b) and the posterior trough of the calf-band (c).

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

1. Patient's name (or sex).

age.

3. Right, left or both legs.

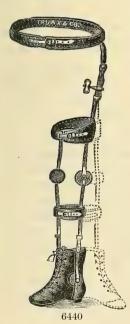
4. Length from sole of foot to ankle-joint (1 to 2). " " highest point of arc.
" calf (1 to 5). 5

7. Circumference at calf (5).

Send a well fitting shoe or shoes to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448. Price of a brace for one leg......from \$10 00 to \$13 00 " of a pair of braces..... " 18 00 to 24 00

Shoes are charged extra.

6440.* SAYRE'S ROTATING SPLINT FOR EVERSION AND INVERSION.



"To accomplish this object I had constructed a brace with the additional attachment of a rotating screw, which fulfills the indication completely. It is the application of the same principle which I have for so long a time used in the outward rotation of the femur in the third stage of hip-disease. In applying this force for the outward rotation of the foot, in cases of club-feet, a light metallic rod or shaft is secured to the bottom of the shoe, in front of the heel, passed up on the outer side of the limb, and connected with a well padded pelvic belt, having joints, of course, opposite the ankle, knee and hip. Just below the joint, opposite the hip, the shaft is divided into two sections, and at this point is an endless screw, placed transversely to the shaft. The screw is worked by a key, and is capable of producing rotation through two-thirds of the arc of a circle. There is a well padded band at the calf and another band above the knee." -"Orthopædic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints."

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

Patient's name (or sex).

2. age

3. Right, left or both legs. 4. Eversion or Inversion.

5. Length from sole of foot to ankle-joint (1 to 2).

" knee " (1 to 7).
" middle of thigh (1 to 9).
" trochanter major (1 to 12). - 44 6. 66 66 -

7. 46 64 6.6 8.

" illiac crest (1 to 15). 46 66 9.

10. Circumference above ankle (3).

66 at calf (5). 11. 44

" middle of knee (7) 12. 6.6 " middle of thigh (9). 13.

" illiac crest (15). 66 14.

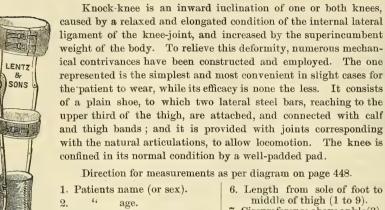
Send well fitting shoe or shoes to lace, or measurements as per direction on page 448. Price of brace for one leg according to size......from \$25 00 to \$35 00 " both legs "

Shoes are charged extra. PLEASE DO NOT CUT OR MUTILATE THIS BOOK.

In ordering state number of apparatus and give directions required, and we can execute order satisfactorily; cutting out illustrations does not aid us any, but destroys the page for future reference. See information and terms on page 447.

APPARATUS FOR KNOCK-KNEE. 6442 *

(GENU-VALGUM.)



- 3. Right, left or both legs.
- 4. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).
- 5. Length from sole of foot to knee joint (1 to 7).
- 6. Length from sole of foot to
- 7. Circumference above ankle(3). at calf (5).
- 4.6 " middle 9.
- of knee (7). " middle of thigh (9).

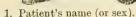
Send outline of limbs and well-fitting shoe or shoes, to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448.

6443.* APPARATUS FOR KNOCK-KNEE.

(GENU-VALGUM.)

For the treatment of knock-knee this apparatus is the most effectual one of which we know. It consists of two lateral stems, with ankle, knee and hip joints, extending from the heels of strong shoes (a) to a pelvic band (b)which encircles the body. Two padded straps are buttoned on each side of the steel stems, one above and one below the knee-joints, crossing each other behind. We also make instead of the two straps, leather caps, placed on the inside of the knee-joints and buttoned to the steel stems on the outside, and padded bands above the ankle (f) and around the thigh (e) aid in directing the force outward.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.



age.

3. Right, left or both legs.

4. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1-2). 66 66 66 " knee joint (1-7). 5.

trochanter major 6. (1-12)

" " " illiac crest (1-15)

8. Circumference at calf (5).

9. Circumference at middle of knee (7).

10. above knee (8).

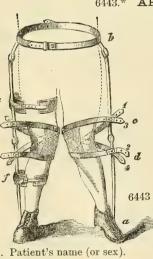
at middle of thigh (9). 11.

"illiac crest (15). 12.

13. Send outline of limbs and well-fitting shoes, to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448.

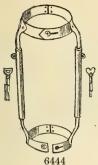
Price of apparatus, according to size......from \$25 00 to \$35 00 See information and terms on page 447.





" a pair of braces

6444.* Dr. L. A. Sayre's Apparatus for Inflammation of the Knee-Joint.

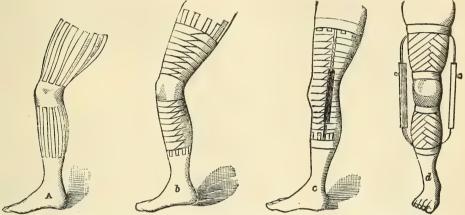


It consists of two bands or collars of sheet-steel, about an inch wide, embracing the limb—the one above the ankle, the other at the upper third of the thigh admitting of adjustment by means of a hinge and slide, and may be locked at any given point, by turning the nut with the key fitted for this purpose. They are connected on either side by an extension rod, of the rack and pinion (or screw) construction.

To apply this instrument, adhesive plaster is required, spread on twilled goods, and cut in strips one inch wide and long enough to reach from just below the knee to near the ankle, and from the knee upwards

several inches as here represented in (a).

These plasters are secured to within an inch of their extremities by a snugly adjusted roller, seen in the cut (b). The instrument is then placed on the limb, the collars fastened sufficiently to be comfortable, and the loose ends of the adhesive plasters turned over and secured by a roller.



The connecting rods are extended simultaneously, by the keys of the rack and pinion construction, or by turning the screws if made the latter way, the articulating surfaces of the tibia and femur separated from each other, and the limb brought nearly straight as in (c) and (d), until pressure can be made on the foot without pain. A roller is applied over the foot and leg up to the instrument, to prevent edema. A large, coarse sponge is placed in the popliteal space, and other pieces of sponge completely surround the knee-joint; these are secured by a tight roller and then saturated with cold water. The cold water not only reduces the inflammation of the joint, but, by increasing the pressure of the sponge, promotes the absorption of the deposits that generally occur around and in a joint in this condition of chronic inflammation.

Direction for measurements, as per diagram on page 448.





See description on next page.

Description of Sayre's Apparatus for Chronic Inflammation of Ankle Joint.

This instrument, Fig. a, consists of a firm steel plate, made to fit the sole of the foot; at the heel is a hinge-joint, and attached to it a rod, slightly curved at the bottom, and extending up the back of the leg to near the knee. Over the instep is an arch, like the top of a stirrup, with a hinge joint at its summit from which springs another rod, which runs in front of the leg, up to an equal height, with the one behind. These rods are made with a rachet and cog for extension, and connected at the top by a firm band of sheet steel, with a slot on each side and may be locked at any given point by fastening the nuts.

The instrument is applied with firm adhesive plaster, cut in strips about one inch in width, and long enough to reach from the ankle to near the tubercle of the tibia, and placed all

round the limb, as in Fig. b.

The plaster is secured in its position, to within an inch of its upper extremity, by a well

adjusted roller, as seen in Fig. c.

The instrument is fixed, and the foot firmly secured by a number of strips of adhessive plaster, as seen in Fig. d. A roller should be carefully applied over this plaster to prevent its slipping, and the ends of the plaster at top of the instrument turned over the collar, which has been previously locked, just tight enough to be comfortable, and secured by a turn or two of the bandage, as seen in Fig. e.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

Patient's name (or sex).

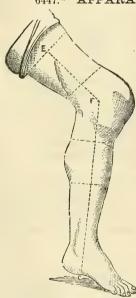
2. age,

3. Length from sole of foot to garter (1 to 6).

Circumference at garter (6).

Trace an outline of the sole of foot on a piece of paper and send it to us.

6447.* APPARATUS FOR ANCHYLOSIS OF THE KNEE-JOINT.



This apparatus is designed for overcoming muscular contractions of the knee-joint and for favoring the reestablishing of motion in cases of false anchylosis. It consists of two metal troughs for the reception of the thigh and leg, and connected underneath the knee with a screw by means of which the limb may be flexed in any direction. These two troughs are connected by two lateral shafts jointed at the knee and provided with a knee-cap which is adjusted so as to exert pressure upon the patella, it is a powerful instrument, and as it can be moved swiftly it is adapted to the breaking up of adhesions, should the surgeon prefer this method to gradual extension.

The illustration explains the action of the screw-movement, it is simple

6447

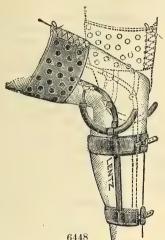
in its construction. We also make this apparatus to extend to the sole of foot, with ankle-joint, in order to give a better support, and prevent it from slipping. If desired, the shoe can be detached from the apparatus, for the greater comfort of patients who are obliged to wear the apparatus continually, but wishing to remove the shoe at night.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

1.	Patient's name (or sex).	7.	Circumference	at middle of leg (4).			
2	", age.	8.	6.4	at calf (5).			
3.	Right, or left leg.	9.	66	" garter (6).			
4.	Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).	10.	4.6	" middle of knee (7).			
5.	" " knee joint (1 to 7).	11	66	above knee (8).			
6.	" knee joint, to upper third of	12.	66	at upper third of thigh (9).			
	thigh (7 to 10).						
Price for apparatus as per cut							

Send well fitting shoe to lace or measurements as per direction on page 448. Shoes are charged extra.

HOOPER'S KNEE EXTENSION APPARATUS.



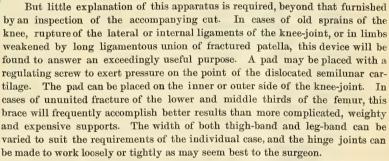
For Overcoming Muscular Contractions.

It consists of a band encircling the thigh, another for the calf, and one above the ankle. These are fastened to two lateral shafts, provided with joints, at the knee. Two semi-circular brass tubes fastened to the lower calf shafts, containing each a spiral spring, acting on bows fast-ened to the shaft, thus exerting constant elastic extension, which is sure to overcome muscular contraction.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

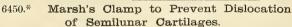
- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- 3. Right or left leg.
- 4. Length from sole of foot to above ankle (1 to 3).
- "knee-joint (1 to 7). 5. knee to upper third of thigh (7 to 10).
- 6. 7. Circumference above ankle (3).
- at calf (5) 8. 46
- 9. at knee (7) 6.6
- 10. above knee (8). 11. at upper third of thigh (10).
- Price according to size......from \$24 00 to \$30 00

Dr. JOHN S. MILLER'S APPARATUS FOR DISLOCATION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGES.



Direction for measurements same as for 6448. Also place the leg on a sheet of paper, and draw a line from the perineum down the inner side of the leg around the foot, and up the other side to obtain its contour.

Price according to size...... from \$15 00 to \$20 00



This apparatus is more efficient than an elastic knee cap, as the pressure is directed more thoroughly to the affected parts. It con-

ists of a metallic fenestrated cap, well padded, and provided with a spring passing around the popliteal space and exerting pressure on the lateral surfaces of the knee.

Direction for Measurements.

Right, left or both.

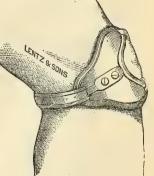
Price.....

Circumference at knee-joint.

DO NOT CUT OR MUTILATE THIS BOOK.

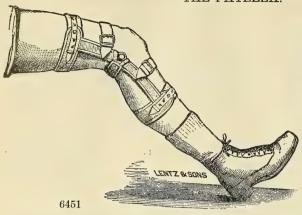
In ordering, state number of apparatus and give directions required, and we can execute order satisfactorily. Cutting out us any but destroys the page for future reference. Cutting out illustrations does not aid

See information and terms on page 447.



6450

6451.* MARSH'S APPARATUS FOR CHRONIC DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.



This apparatus consists of two lateral steel bars, extending from the middle of the thigh to the middle of the leg, and is provided with joints at the knee. Two straps encircling the limb, one above the patella, and one below, with well padded thigh and calf bands. The patella is held in its normal position by the straps above and below this bone and also receives adequate lateral support by the joints and band passing around the popliteal space.

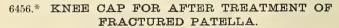
Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

Length from middle of leg to knee joint (4-7).
 "knee joint to middle of thigh (7 to 9).
 Length from middle of leg (4).
 "knee joint (7).
 "knee joint (7).
 "middle of thigh (9).

6453.* MARKLEY'S PATELLA SPLINT.

This splint is intended for the treatment of fractures of the patella and dislocations of the knee joint and may be utilized in cases of fractures either just above or below the knee.

It consists of two well padded iron troughs connected with hinges and circle stop so that it may be used straight, or flexed to any desired angle. Traction on the pads may be made by means of the two long screws, which are shown on the under side of the splint and turned by a wrench. Each screw is provided with a sliding nut, which moves in a slot cut in the trough and to which is attached the traction bands (c c). The bands (b b) assist in holding the pads firmly in place, while the bands (a a) hold the splint to the limb.



This knee cap is made for the purpose of controlling the patella after the fracture has been healed, and is to prevent the rupture of the ligaments of the newly formed union. It consists of a knee cap made of satin-jeans, which is adjusted to the knee by buckles or laces, and has two pads—one above, the other below the patella, and drawn together by laces.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Right or left.
- 2. Circumference at garter (6).
- 3. " at knee (7).
- 4. above knee (8).

Price.....\$5 00 to \$6 00



6453

6458.* Lentz's Apparatus for After Treatment of Compound Fracture of the Tibia and Fibula.

The cut represents an apparatus for after treatment of compound fracture of the tibia and fibula, it has proved very successful in such cases where the new formed union is not firm enough to bear the weight of the body, or in cases of un-united fractures.

It is constructed of two lateral bars which are made to shorten or lengthen, and held securely by a thumbscrew, the top band which is made of sheet steel and covered with leather and well padded so that it can be fitted directly under the head of the tibia, thereby the weight of the body is taken off of the limb, and transferred to the brace.

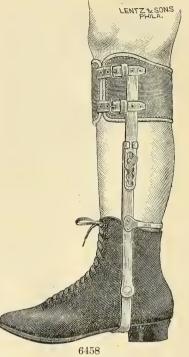
> Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- 2. age.
- 3. weight.
- 4. Right or left leg.
- 5. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).
 6. "garter (1 to 6).
- 7. Circumference at calf (5). at garter (6).

9. Place the leg on a sheet of paper and draw an outline from centre of knee along both sides of the limb. Price of apparatus according to size.....\$12 00 to \$15 00

Send a well fitting shoe to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448.

Shoes are charged extra.



6459.* LOCK-JOINT APPARATUS FOR PARALYSIS.

This apparatus is made for paralysis of one limb. By an improved mechanism the knee-joint is locked while walking, and when the wearer wishes to sit down, he merely pushes a lever by pressing with his finger outside his pantaloons above the knee; this unlocks the joint and permits him to bend his knee. When he rises and straightens the limb the joint automatically locks itself. The side bars and ankle and knee-joints are made somewhat stronger than in those cases in which the patient has control of his knee-joint.

The encasements for the thigh and leg are of strong leather and well padded. The illustration also shows an artificial muscle to overcome the contraction of the muscles of the leg. A similar apparatus may also be worn for resection of the femur or tibia. In such cases, the collar for the calf should be from two to four inches broader, or supplemented by a second attached above the ankle in order to give all possible support. This apparatus is an excellent one for the treatment of ununited fractures, permiting the patient

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- age.
- 3. Right or left leg.
- 5. Length from sole of foot to ankle joint (1 to 2).
- 6. Length from sole of foot to knee joint (1 to 7).
- 7. Length from sole of foot to upper third of thigh (1 to 10).
- 8. Circumference above ankle (3).
- at calf (5). ۵ ۵ 10.
- at garter (6). 11. at middle of
- knee (7). 12. Circumference above knee (8).
- at upper third of thigh (10).

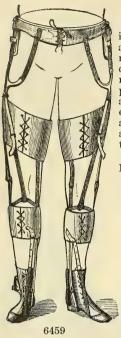
Place the leg on a sheet of paper and draw an outline from the perineum down to sole of foot and up the outer side to obtain its contour.

Price of apparatus according to size.......\$24 00 to \$30 00 Send a well fitting shoe or shoes to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448. Shoes are charged extra.



6459

6459.* APPARATUS FOR PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF BOTH LIMBS. (PARAPLEGIA.)



15.

This apparatus is made for paraplegia affecting the limbs to the knee-joint, and answers both as a support and in aiding the restoration of the mobility of the muscles. It is well adapted for cases of wasting palsy or when certain groups of muscles become atrophied, losing their power to perform their functions, it excites the muscles to action, aiding them by artificial substitutes made of elastic, rubber or steel placed on the brace so as to gently exercise the affected parts. We can attach these artificial muscles for flexion or extension, as the case may require.

Direction for ordering as per diagram on page 448.

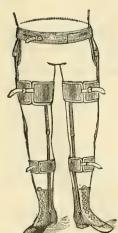
1.	Patien	t's nar	ne (or	sex.)	
2.	6.6	age	and v	veight	t _a
3.	Length				ankle-joint (1 to 2)
4.	"	4.6	6.6	4.6	knee " (1 to 7)
5.	6.6	4.6	6.	4.6	perineum (1 to 11)
6.	4.6	4.4	6.6	66	trochanter major
					(1 to 12)
7.	6.6	4.6	6.6	4.6	illiac crest (1 to 15)
8.	Circun	aferen	e abo	ve anl	
9.		66		alf (5)	
10.		4.4		arter	
11.		44			oint (7).
12.		4.6			ee (8).
13.		4.4			of thigh (9).
14.		44			3d of thigh (10).
			-20 10	LL	

at illiac crest (15).

Shoes are charged extra.

6460.* APPARATUS FOR PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF ONE LIMB.

(HEMIPLEGIA.)



6462

This apparatus is made for hemiplegia, and is similar to No. 6459, except that it is only intended for one limb.

6460

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6459; state whether for right or left limb.

Price of apparatus, according to size.....\$28 00 to \$40 09

$6462.^{\star}$ APPARATUS FOR THE SUPPORT OF WEAK LEGS.

This apparatus is for the support of weak legs, when, by reason of relaxed joints, softening of the osseous structure, or partial paralysis, they cannot quite bear the weight of the body; but where the muscles still retain some power to perform their respective functions. Very light steel bars are secured to the shoes and carried up the sides of the legs to the pelvis, they are provided with joints corresponding to the natural ones and secured to the calf, thigh and pelvis by well padded bands and buckles.

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6459.

Price of apparatus, according to size.....\$35 00 to \$45 00 Shoes are charged extra.

APPARATUS FOR HIP-JOINT DISEASE (MORBUS COXARIUS).

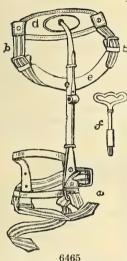
"The treatment of morbus coxarius may be divided into: 1. Local; 2, General

"The treatment of morbus coxarius may be divided into: 1. Local; 2, General.

"Many of the general remedies employed have been given to counteract the scrofulous diathesis which was supposed to underlie these joint diseases. Of course, if the disease occurs in a patient who happens to be scrofulous, it will be necessary to bear in mind the diathesis which complicates the trouble, and employ the proper remedies. But these 'white swellings' of joints have no necessary connection with scrofula, and occur indifferently in the weak and robust, according as the exciting causes, generally traumatic are brought into action. It would, then, be highly illogical to subject every case of joint disease to a course of anti-scrofulous medication. You will, however, generally find that these patients are benefited by those remedies, such as tonics, cod-liver oil, and stimulants, which are of value in the treatment of any disease of long duration and debilitating tendency.

"The local treatment, which has grown into favor during the past few years, but which I have advocated since 1845, is such as to give absolute rest and freedom from pressure of the parts involved in the disease, without without extension—for local treatment has been the plan abroad. In this country, however, fixation with extension has been chiefly employed."—"Orthopædic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints." Lewis A. Sayre.

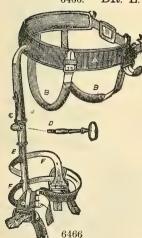
DR. L. A. SAYRE'S SHORT SPLINT FOR THE TREATMENT OF HIP JOINT DISEASE (ORIGINAL).



Dr. Sayre's splint is intended to make traction upon the thigh to relieve the tension in the hip joint. The lower part of the apparatus is fixed to the thigh by adhesive plaster; the upper part is attached to a perineal band (e). The two parts are connected, or rather separated, by a steel rod (c) in which slides a ratchet bar. The lengthening of this rod by its key (f) makes traction on the thigh and counter-traction on the perineum. The perineal band (e) is attached by webbing and buckles (b) to a pad (d) which rests upon the dorsum of the ilium just below the crest. To this pad is attached by a universal joint, the steel rod (c). From the lower end of the steel rod extend two semi-circular steel bands which pass around the front of the thigh to its inner side. At aa are attached buckles; the two lower ones are for the reception of webbing attached to the adhesive plaster, the third receives a horizontal piece of webbing which keeps the apparatus in contact with the thigh. The application of the apparatus to the thigh is made by means of two pieces of strong adhesive plaster, of which one embraces the inner and the other the outer surface of the thigh. The inside piece reaches from the perineum to within two or three inches of the inner condyle. The other extends from the great trochanter to the level of the lower end of each inner plaster. To the outer surface of the lower end of each plaster is to be stitched a piece of webbing to be inserted into the lower buckle of the apparatus. After the adhesive plasters have been fixed in place they are to be supported by a roller bandage. The two parts

of the connecting rod are now slid past each other so as to render the rod as short as possible; the perineal band is fixed firmly in place, and the webbings are buckled snugly. The key is now inserted and the proper amount of extension applied.

DR. L. A. SAYRE'S SHORT SPLINT (IMPROVED.) 6466.*



This instrument consists of a pelvic band (a), passing partly around the body under the crest of the ilium, well padded on its inner surface, to which usually two perineal straps (b b), are fastened for counter extension; the outer surface of the pelvic band holds a ball and socket joint terminating into a tubular steel rod, same as on above apparatus, the extension and application is also made in the same manner.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

Patient's name (or sex).

2. age and weight.

General appearance. 3.

4. Right or left hip.

Length from knee joint to above trochanter major (7 to 13). 5.

Circumference above knee (8) 6.

7. at middle of thigh (9).

8. of body above trochanter major (13).

Price for the original splint, No. 6465.....\$15 00 to \$18 00 improved splint, No. 6466.....\$17 00 to 20 00

6467.* Dr. L. A. Sayre's Long Splints for Hip-Joint Disease.

(MORBUS COXARIUS.)

This splint differs from the short ones before described in the following particulars: In the first place it extends the entire length of the limb, receives the weight of the body upon a cross bar under the foot and a steel girdle encircling the pelvis, having two perineal straps. The long hollow steel tube reaching from the pelvis to the sole of the foot, has a solid steel rod running inside of it, furnished with a ratchet, movable up and down for lengthening and shortening, by a key which works in the ratchet through an opening on the outer side of the tube. The contrivance for locking is the same as that described on the short splints. The upper part of the long hollow steel tube

is solid and strong, fastened to the steel girdle by a simple bolt making a flat joint, permitting forward and backward movements of the hip-joint

only, or a ball and socket joint.

The steel girdle is well-padded on its inner surface, and terminates in two buckles, in which are buckled a partly padded strap of webbing for closing the belt. From two points in front to two points in the back perineal straps for counter extension pass along the perineum and under the ischii. A stout leather sole is fastened to the cross bar at the bottom of the instrument, and a strong leather strap passes through apertures just above the cross bar, turns up an end on each side of the ankle and fastens into the buckles attached to the tabs from the adhesive plaster of the leg. This completes the attachments at the lower portion of the instrument, for making extension. There is also attached to the bar running along the outer side of the limb a cross piece which can be adjusted to a position conforming to that of the knee-joint, unto this is buckled a buckskin knee-cap for the steady support of the knee.

6468.* Sayre's Long Splint for Hip-Joint Disease.

Hip-Joint Disease.

The improved parts of this apparatus are where the long rod is attached to the pelvic band. The long rod is attached at A to a round revolving plate or platform, B, which is fastened to the pelvic band. When the plate B is moved upon its axis, the long rod is moved forward and backward. From the point, A, the long rod moves from and towards the leg, as shown by the dotted lines towards L. C is a screw terminating at D into a small square stem of steel, fitting to a key. This screw turns in and out of the revolving plate, B, and has at the end of its thread a little knob, which is a little larger than the perforation at the upper end of the long rod, so that when the key is applied at D and turned, the screw C will force the long rod in the direction towards L. In this manner abduction is made at F; the long rod is divided into two parts, the lower part holds an endless screw transversely, which is worked by a key, and rotation thus produced. As a matter of comfort and where the application of plaster cannot be borne, we also manufacture cylindrical spring-boxes, as shown on the annexed cut Fig. A fastened to the sole of the shoe, into which the foot-piece of the splint is sprung and firmly held in place by a spring. These permits free motion of the ankle-joint.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

Patient's name (or sex).

age and weight.

3. Right or left leg.

Length from sole of foot to above trochanter major 4. (1 to 13).

Circumference of body above trochanter major (13).

Long Hip Splint, with plain joint like

No. 6467\$25 00 to \$30 00 Long Hip Splint, with ball and socket joint... 25 00 to 30 00

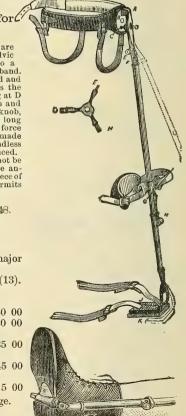
" platform joint and ab-

..... 30 00 to 35 00 ducting screw.....

Long Hip Splint, with platform joint, abduct-

ing and rotating screws...... 40 00 to 45 00 Any of the above with spring box, see Fig. A,

For the application of the long splints, see next page.



Hip-Joint Apparatus. (Morbus Coxarius.)

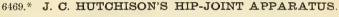
APPLICATION OF THE LONG SPLINTS.

Take two strips of strong moleskin adhesive plaster from two to four inches in width, according to the size of the patient and the entire length of the limb, divide the upper extremity of the plaster into strips, two or three inches long, and sew strong webbing with buckles attached on below. These plasters are then applied on either side of the leg in such a manner, as to leave the buckles a little above the ankle joint, and are secured by a snugly adjusted roller, so applied as to leave the tags with the buckles hanging loose, the roller being carried up over the knee, and as far up the thigh as can be done with convenience. The upper split-ends of the plasters are reversed and braided in the roller as it turns down the thigh, securing it smoothly. The stocking is then pulled up on the foot, holes having been cut on either side for the buckles to pass through, and the shoe applied, with holes cut through in the same manner. The instrument is now placed on the outer side of the leg; and the cross-bar at the bottom brought in front of the heel of the shoe, and securely buckled to the tags above described. The pelvic band is next brought around the hips and secured by the buckle upon the opposite side, and the perineal straps attached as firmly as need be. The knee-pad-band is then slipped up or down, until it is made to rest opposite the knee, when it is passed around and buckled fast. Extension is now made by the key upon the ratchet until full compression is borne without pain. The abducting screw may then be used, and daily increased.

If the limb is strongly flexed, an additional strap is applied at the posterior part of the instrument at the knee, running up the back of the thigh, and secured to the posterior position of the pelvic band, and made tighter as occasion may require for the purpose of extending the The latter strap should be elastic for the purpose of keeping up a constant tractile force;

and, at the same time, allow of flexion when the patient wishes to sit down.

By this means, many cases that have gone to the third stage of the disease, may, in the course of time, recover without exsection, with tolerably good form and a moderate degree of motion, without any further procedure.



This apparatus is portable, and, being fastened to a shoe, needs no adhesive strips. Two rods of steel extend from the foot to the upper third of the thigh and are secured to the leg with calf and thigh-bands. The outside rod, longer than the other one, is ratched, and slides in a steel tube which is hinged by a ball and socket joint to a pelvic band. To this pelvic band is attached a perineal strap for counter-extension. Extension is made by working the splint with a key. The splint is provided with joints for the ankle and knee, the latter one is adjustable to any degree of flexion and extension, and may be fixed at any point or its motion limited, by an arrangement of a screw and two nuts.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

```
1. Patient's name (or sex).
            age and weight.
```

3. General appearance. 4. Right or left leg.

5. Length from sole of foot to ankle-joint (1 to 2).

"knee-joint (1 to 2). 6. 7. perineum (1 to 11).

11 44 66 8. above trochanter major (1 to 13).

9. Circumference at calf (5).

10. at garter (6). 6.6 at knee (7). 11.

12. above knee (8).

at middle of thigh (9). 13. 14. of body above trochanter major (13).

Send well fitting shoe to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448.

Shoes are charged extra.

Moleskin Adhesive Plaster for extension purposes, per yard, roll 7-inch wide.......\$1 00 Roller Bandages, see page 14.

See information and terms on page 447.

NOTICE.-When not stated to send shoes, it is to be understood that they must be made to measurements, as ordinary shoes cannot be used with the apparatus, and the shoes are always included in the price.



6470.* BAUER'S APPARATUS FOR HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

6470

This apparatus affords extension in a verticle line and complete immobility of the joint, by being fastened to the shoe it utilizes the foot for extension, the tuber ischii for counter extension, and the key rack and pinion for a moving power. No adhesive strips are used with this apparatus.

Direction for measurements, as per diagram on page 448.

- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- 2. Patient's age and weight.
- 3. General appearance.
- 4. Right or left leg.
- 5. Length from sole of foot to perineum (sound leg.) (1 to 11)
- 6. " " " diseased leg.) (1 to 11)
- 7. " " " " illiac crest (1 to 15)
- 8. Circumference at calf (5)
- 9. Circumference at middle of thigh (9)

Price, according to size.....\$25,00 to \$30 00

Send well-fitting shoe to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448.

6471.* DR. D. H. AGNEW'S APPARATUS FOR HIP-JOINT DISEASE.



This apparatus consists of the two lateral braces fastened to the shoe, but without joints for the knee. These braces have a ratchet which allows them to be longer or shorter at pleasure. Attached to

the upper end of these braces is a metallic band about six inches wide covered with leather and thickly padded, especially at its upper edge that the tuberosity of the ischium may rest upon it without injury to the soft parts between. It will be seen that if the apparatus is applied to the leg and the braces lengthened so that the edge of the upper band bears firmly on the tuberosity of the ischium, that when the weight of the body is thrown on the affected side it will bear upon the apparatus through the tuberosity on the principle of a crutch, instead of bearing upon the hip-joint, thus giving the joint rest and an opportunity to recuperate. No adhesive plaster is used with this apparatus.

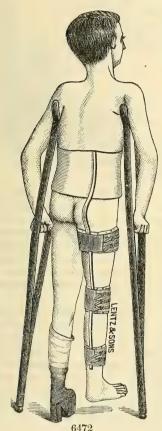
Direction for measurements same as for No. 6469, with the following in addition:

Circumference at upper third of thigh(10).

Side view of No. 6471. Send well-fitting shoe to lace, or measurements as per directions on page 448.

Shoes are charged extra.

6472.* AGNEW'S MODIFICATION OF THOMAS' HIP SPLINT.



This cut, represents the posterior splint or apparatus for the treatment of all stages of hip diseases or coxalgia. The upper or pelvic portion is made of leather, formed in the same manner as the spinal leather jacket from a plaster cast. To this is attached the posterior bar of steel, covered with leather and extending down over the buttock, fitting closely against the leg to just above the ankle—the pelvic part laces on with hooks, and there is a band around the thigh, one around directly over the knee, and one above the ankle. When this apparatus is firmly attached to the body and leg, there is no possibility of motion at the hip joint in any position the patient may place itself. A shoe with a steel or cork elevation is fitted to the well foot two and a half to three and a half inches high, and a pair of crutches furnished.

In ordering this splint a plaster of paris jacket should be made extending from above trochanter major to half way to axilla, in cases where the spine is affected it may reach up somewhat higher. Before the jacket is cut off a mould should be taken from above ankle over the buttock up to the top of the plaster jacket on the posterior part of the leg and body, with a piece of lead say $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, or pliable wire about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, mark on the strip the points above ankle, middle of knee, upper third of thigh and top of plaster jacket, with this mould trace an outline on a sheet of paper and mark all the points mentioned above, in addition to these instructions, measurements are required as per diagram on page 448.

1. Patient's name (or sex).

2. " age.

3. General appearance.

4. Right or left leg.

5. Cork shoe or steel elevation.

6. Circumference above ankle (3).

7. " at knee joint (7).
8. " middle of thigh (9).

9. " of upper third of thigh (10).

Send a well fitting shoe for well foot if steel elevation is desired, or measurement as per directions on page 448.

Price of splint, with cork shoe and crutches...\$30 00 to \$40 00

" with steel elevation (if shoe is furnished) and crutches..........\$26 00 to \$36 00

Extension for Shortened Limb.

6474,* STEEL ELEVATION.



For a short leg, the result of infantile paralysis, when the bones have not kept pace in growth with those of the corresponding extremity, we make an elevation to correct the patient's limp, and to guard against the danger of spinal curvature. The apparatus consists of a steel frame of proper height, securely fastened under a plain shoe. The steel base has a leather sole attached, avoid noise when walking on pavements, stone or wooden floors, and to prevent falling on slippery ground. These elevations are light and comfortable. We also make a different pattern of elevation on which the frame is forged of steel and has no leather sole attached, it will stand rougher usage than the former. Price is the same for either style. Send us a well-fitting shoe and give the height of the elevation as per instruction on next page.

Price of steel elevation (if shoe is furnished), \$6 00 to \$8 00

Orthopædic Apparatus.†† Extension for Shortened Limb.

6475.* CORK ELEVATION SHOE.

The cork shoe has the advantage of being lighter, neater and less conspicuous than any other form of elevation.

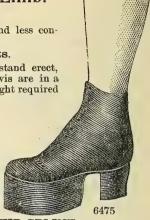
Instructions and Direction for Measurements.

To determine the height, have the patient (both feet bare) stand erect, place books under the short foot until the shoulders and pelvis are in a horizontal plane, then measure these books, which will be the height required for extension.

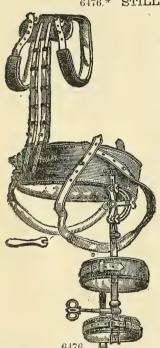
- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- 2. age.
- 3. State if for right or left foot.
- 4. Height of elevation.

Send measurement for shoe as per directions on page 448. Price of cork shoe, according to size of shoe and

height of cork required,......from \$10 00 to \$14 00



STILLMAN'S SECTOR JOINT HIP SPLINT. 6476.*



This consists of a hip brace provided, 1st, with a back frame; 2d, with sector at the hip; 3d, with a clamp above the sector for fixing the angles of abduction and adduction, and one below for fixing the angle of rotation. These are changed by the wrench shown in the illustration. The sector is operated by thumb-screws, and is provided with a removable clamp by which motion in the hip may be limited to any given arc. Two pieces of moleskin plaster with webbings attached are placed on the thigh, as in applying Sayre's brace.

To apply the brace, the clamps and straps are all loosened and the extension ratchets shortened as much as possible. The pelvic band is then fastened around the pelvis and the two perineal bands buckled tightly in place. The shoulder straps and abdominal band are then buckled, so as to secure the back frame tightly against the back. The thigh is next to be attached, the webbing tabs are to be passed over the rollers at the end of the brace and buckled tightly, the girths around the thigh having been previously buckled.

Traction may now be exerted, either under chloroform, which is preferable, or gradually by the hand until the limb is in the position desired, when the clamps are tightened, thus fastening the thigh on the pelvis. Extension is now to be exerted by the key. The addition of the high heeled shoe on the sound limb, and a pair of crutches completes the outfit.

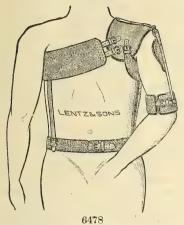
Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

- Patient's name (or sex).
 - age.
- 3. General appearance of patient.
- 4. Right or left leg.
- Length from above knee to trochanter major (8 to 12).

 "above ""illiac crest (8 to 15). 5.
- 6.
- 66 above trochanter major to superior border of scapula (13 to 20). 7
- 8. Circumference above knee (8).
- at middle of thigh (9). 9.
- 10. at illiac crest (15).
- 11. at waist (16).
- at axilla (18).

Measurements for shoe for well foot as per directions on page 448. Price of splint without shoe or crutches.....\$35 00 to \$45 00 See information and terms on page 447.

Apparatus for Un-united Fracture or Resection of the Humerus and for Preventing Dislocation of the Shoulder Joint.



The object of this apparatus is to restore an arm to usefulness, which has been deprived of the power of motion by reason of ununited fracture, or of resection of the humerus. This is accomplished by substituting an external lever, upon which the muscles can act, for the injured bone, also after reduction of a dislocated humerus, to guard against a recurrence, and also for the purpose of relieving permanent dislocation arising from a laxity of the ligaments, or from paralysis of the deltoid and scapular muscles. An aluminum cap, well padded, is accurately fitted to the shoulder, and kept in place by axillary straps and suspenders. To this cap we attach, by means of a sort of universal joint, a concave steel bar, covered with leather, fitting the arm, and buckled thereto, just above the elbow-joint, and as high up as may be necessary. With the aid of this apparatus a person can use their arm in any direction. In order to

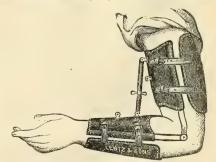
make this apparatus fit well, the patient must either visit us for adjustment, or, if this is inconvenient, the surgical attendant must send us an accurate plaster-of-paris cast of the shoulder, and the following measurements:

- Patient's name (or sex).
- Right or left shoulder.
- Length of the arm from axilla to forearm when flexed.
 - 4. Length from tip of shoulder to elbow.
- Circumference of the arm above the 5. elbow.
 - Circumference of the arm below axilla. 6.
- " chest under Price,.....\$25 00 to \$40 00

6479.* Strohmeyer's Apparatus for Real and False Anchylosis of the Elbow-Joint.

The apparatus represented here is for the gradual extension of contracted muscles. Its screw arrangement is made on the same plan as a similiar apparatus for the knee-joint, on page 460 Fig. 6447. By persistent and daily passive and active exercise, a flexible and useful joint may be restored. It may also be used for forcible breaking up of false anchylosis,

if the surgeon prefers this to gradual extension. It forms also a safeguard against malposition, for should it be deemed impossible to effect a cure the arm may be fixed in such a position to anchylose as shall give it the greatest usefulness. We also make an improved form of this apparatus, in which the regulation screw is so placed as not to materially interfere with the patient's clothing, the sockets instead of being fastened with buckles are provided with hooks, this enables the wearer to apply and fasten the apparatus himself, and does not show through the clothing so much as the buckles.



DIRECTION FOR MEASUREMENTS.

- Patient's name (or sex).
- 9. Right or left arm.
- 3. Length from shoulder to elbow-joint outside.
- 4. Length from axilla to the elbow-joint inside.
- 5. Length from elbow-joint to wrist.
- 6
- Circumference at wrist. 7.
- below elbow. 66
- 8. ahove 66 9. below axilla.
- State the degree of flexion.

Price of improved form.....

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE SPINE.

Spinal Curvature.

"The spine is subject to various deviations, malformations, or deformities, known by the general appellation or curvature. The abnormal deviations of the spine may be arranged under the three heads of lateral, posterior and anterior their respective frequency being in the order here stated. From this list I purposely exclude that form of curvature caused by tuberculosis, caries, or Pott's disease of the spine, and generally known as angular curvature. These several deformities may exist singly, as the only departure from the natural standard, or, as not infrequently happens, they may occur in connection with each other. However this may be, they all are due, as was long ago correctly remarked by Cruveilhier, to the following causes: 1. The wasting of the vertebrae by caries or softening; 2. Want of equilibrium between the strength of the vertebral column and the weight of the body, either alone or when oppressed by burdens; 3. Muscular traction; 4. The frequent repetition of any attitude in which the column is bent."—System of Surgery. Gross.

Shoulder-Braces.

There are certain cases of "round shoulders" which are not sufficiently pronounced to be considered deformities, but which are sufficiently noticeable to call for mechanical treatment. They occur particularly in school children, seamstresses, clerks and others of sedentary occupations. For such we can confidently recommend the braces shown on page 446. A persistent use of these braces will in a majority of cases not only prevent the increase of the mal-posture, but correct that which already exists. We have a variety of other styles than those shown in cuts.

Measurements Required for Spinal Apparatus.

(AS PER DIAGRAM ON PAGE 448.)

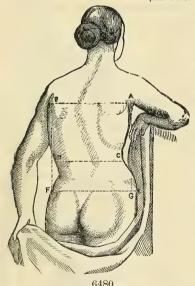
- 1. Patient's name (or sex).
- 2. " age.
- 3. General appearance of patient.
- State if the convexity of the curve is to the right or left side.
- Length from middle of the sacrum (14) to the first vertebræ involved.
- 6. Length from middle of the sacrum (14) to the last vertebræ involved.
- 7. Length from middle of the sacrum to the superior border of scapula (14 to 20).
- 8. Length from above trochanter major to axilla, right side (13 to 18).
- 9. Length from above trochanter major to axilla, left side (13 to 18).
- 10. Distance from the centre of one scapula to the centre of the other.
 - 11. Circumference of pelvis above troch. major (13).
 - 12. Circumference of waist (16).
 - 13. " chest (over bust) (17).
 - 14. " " under axilla (18).

Take a piece of lead about $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch wide or a piece of pliable wire about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch and make a mould of each side, from axilla (with arms down) to above trochanter major (18 to 13).

And one of each side, of the spine from middle of sacrum to superior border of scapula 14) to 20).

Also make mould over back of pelvis $\frac{2}{3}$ of its circumference, for pelvic band, as shown in illustration No. 6481.

Place these moulds on a sheet of paper and trace outlines which must be sent to us.



6481.* DR. THOMAS G. MORTON'S SPINAL CORSET.
For Lateral and Antero-Posterior Curvatures.



The illustrations represent one form of corset for weak spine and early stages of lateral curvature. also for posterior curvature (Pott's disease). The corset is made of the finest English sateen, fitted accurately to the body and to this a steel frame is added, which consists of a steel band which embraces the pelvis just above the trochanters, from this arise four steel supports, one on either side extending to the axilla, and one on either side of the spine to the superior border of the scapulæ; to these shoulder straps are attached which pass over the shoulders under the arms through loops and buttoned to the same.



6481

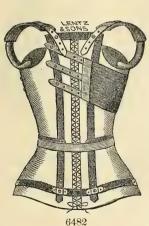
These uprights are connected by steel bands at the waist and at the inferior angle of the scapulæ, which gives firmness to the entire frame.

The apparatus is neat, light, comfortable and at the same time effectual and strong.

(Direction for measurements, see page 472).

6482.* LENTZ'S IMPROVED SPINAL CORSET, WITH ADJUSTABLE CRUTCHES FOR LATERAL CURVATURE.

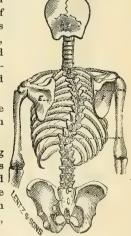
(Scoliosis).



This illustrates the improved form of spinal corset for extreme cases of lateral curvature; its construction is the same as the above (No. 6481), with the addition of well-padded crutches, terminating in straps passing over the shoulders and buttoned to the cross piece.

The advantage of the adjustable crutches permit lengthening as growth or improvement may require.

A broad band of elastic webbing attached to one of the side supports passes over the protruding ribs and attached to the upright support on the opposite side of the spine as shown in the cut; with this artificial muscle, constant tension is exerted.



Price according to size

.....from \$22 00 to \$35

(Direction for measurements, see page 472).

6484.* APPARATUS FOR LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

(Scoliosis.)



6484.

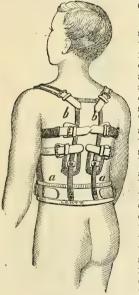
This brace is intended to fulfill two indications-to remove the weight of head and upper portion of the trunk from the affected vertebræ and transfer it to the pelvis, and to furnish constant elastic pressure upon the protruding ribs. It consists of a pelvic band, two upright bars on the sides to which padded crutches are attached, an upright bar attached to the back of the band, and a broad band of elastic webbing passing from the upright bar obliquely over the protruding ribs, passing around the front of the body and fastened by means of straps to the lower part of opposite side bar. To give firmness to the upright bar and to support the upper part of the spine, two adjustable pads are attached to the upright bar and rest upon the shoulder blades. To each pad is hooked a shoulder strap passing from the anterior horn of the corresponding crutch. This apparatus is suitable for patients that cannot bear tight pressure over the chest or abdomen owing to heart disease, asthma, or dyspepsia. It is light, and each part which comes in contact with the body is softly padded.

Direction for measurements, see page 472.

Price of apparatus......from \$25 00 to \$35 00

APPARATUS FOR POSTERIOR CURVATURE OF THE SPINE. (Pott's Disease.)

6485.* Dr. Chas. Washburn's Brace.



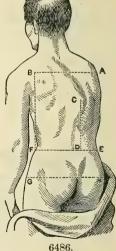
6485. ta

1. Patient's name (or sex).
2. " age.

3. General appearance of patient,4. Length from middle of sacrum (14) to centre of curvature.

5. Length from middle of sacrum to superior border of scapula (14 to 20).

In the accompanying figure aa is a steel band which passes half way around the pelvis, just above the trochanters, bb are two flat bars of steel, parallel to each other, and curved to the form of the spine to which the apparatus is fitted. These bars are curved a little less than the spine, so that when secured in position, their elasticity will constantly operate to rectify the spinal curve. The cross bar at the upper ends of the parallel ones is firmly riveted to them, and is to cross the back just above the spines of the scapulæ. At the ends of this bar are affixed buckles to receive the shoulder straps; cc are two moveable pads which slide upon the bars to which they are attached. The compresses are to be brought one upon each side of the projecting knuckle of spine and secured firmly by means of the screws provided for that purpose. Buckles are attached to various parts of the brace; by means of which it is secured to the front part of the apparatus, which consists of a piece of twilled muslin, or other strong material, which covers the chest and abdomen and is provided with straps. Such parts as are in contact with the body are carefully padded.



Direction for measurements.

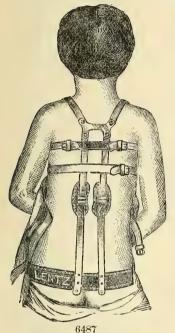
 Length from above trochanter major to axilla (13 to 18).

7. Circumference of pelvis above trochanter major (13).

8. Circumference of waist (16).

9. " chest (over bust) (17).
10. " under axilla (18).

6487.* TAYLOR'S APPARATUS FOR POSTERIOR CURVATURE OF THE SPINE. (Pott's Disease.)



With this apparatus direct pressure is exerted upon the transverse processes of the vetrebræ of the spinal column with the additional suspension necessary in the mechanical treatment of such diseases. The object of this arrangement is to exert direct pressure upon the affected parts where most needed, and where the disease can be best controlled.

Pads are made of chamois skin, filled with hair, making them soft, durable and flexible, especially moulded to the parts involved, which presents a smooth and easy surface. To the brace is attached by buckles (as seen in cut) a broad belt, covering the abdomen and chest, which assist in holding the apparatus in the proper position.

Direction for measurements same as for No. 6485.

Price......from \$20 00 to \$30 00

6488.* TAYLOR'S APPARATUS WITH CERVICAL OR WRY NECK ATTACHMENT.

Should the disease have developed itself in the upper dorsal or cervical region of the spine, the apparatus should be constructed with an attachment for sustaining the head. The effect and form of this attachment is that of a lever, acting backwards to raise the head and neck, as shown in cut.

Measurements required same as for No. 6485, and the following in addition: make a mould of the spine from middle of sacrum to occipital protuberance marking thereon centre of curvature, vertebral prominence and occipital protuberance, circumference of head around the chin and back of the neck.

Price......from \$28 00 to \$40 00



PLEASE DO NOT CUT OR MUTILATE THIS BOOK.

In ordering state number of apparatus and give directions required, and we can execute order satisfactorily; cutting out illustrations does not aid us any, but destroys the page for future reference.

See information and terms on page 447.

ANTERIOR CURVATURE OF THE SPINE (Lordosis).



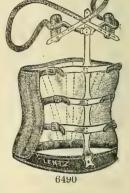
"The treatment of this variety of spinal distortion must be conducted upon the same principles as that of posterior curvature. The pressure must be made to bear more particularly upon the abdomen and the lower portion of the chest in front, and upon the back and pelvis behind. A piece of elastic webbing will be found of great service in equalizing the compression of the abdomen, a matter of no little moment in regard to the comfort of the patient, as well as to his ultimate recovery. When the curvature involves the cervical region, proper attention must be given to the support of the head."—"System of Surgery." Gross.

6490.* Johnston's Spinal Support for Anterior Curvature of the Spine or Lordosis.

For this deformity a very simple though elegant brace or spinal assistant is made which can be applied or removed readily, thereby overcoming the objections of the plaster jacket. The illustration gives a fair idea of the brace. Attached to a well-

padded pelvic band is an upright steel bar to which are fastened by an adjustable arm, pads for the scapulæ. This adjustable arm terminates in well-padded crutch horns fitted accurately under the axilla to

relieve the weight of the body, the straps passing over the shoulder, continuing diagonally across the back, and buttoning on the scapular pad of that side. On the upright steel bar three or more steel springs, well tempered, are fastened. These springs are so shaped that they act as strong levers. The broad abdominal band is made of sateen jean, interlaced with some elastic material and buckle by straps to these springs; not only affording support, but producing a certain amount of pressure to the abdominal muscles, and by so doing reduces the enlarged or pouched appearance that is so well marked in this trouble. The corset part is made concave so as to act as an abdominal supporter. This brace can be adjusted so readily that it does not interfere in the least with any other treatment indicated in cases of this kind.



Direction for measurements same as for No. 6485.



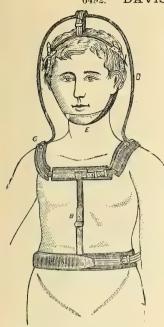
6491.* MARKOE'S APPARATUS FOR TORTICOLLIS.

This apparatus consists of a well-padded pelvic band to which a steel bar is attached extending upward along the spine to the superior border of the scapula; to this a short adjustable stem is attached extending to the occiput to which a well-padded metal band is fastened, reaching almost from eye to eye backward around the skull, and terminates in a leather band over the forehead and is provided with two buttons on each side to receive the chin piece. To the upright bar is also attached a cross piece which passes over the shoulders from middle of scapula and terminates in leather straps which pass under the axilla and button to the cross piece. A ball and clamp socket joint allows movements of the head into the proper position. The short stem projects backward from the back of the headband, terminating in a ball, which is grasped by a clamp at the end of the upright bar passing up along the spine. The pressure of this clamp is regulated by a thumb screw which is tightened after the head has been brought into a proper position.

Direction for measurements same as No. 6496.

Price.....\$30 00 to \$40 00

6492.* DAVIS' APPARATUS FOR TORTICOLLIS.



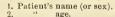
This apparatus, Fig. 6492 consists of a steel (d). surrounding the head at a distance of about two inches, which is held in position at (g) by a collar brace (c), connected by (b) and a similar bar on the back, to the pelvic band (a). At the top of the bar (d), the head is held by a strong, elastic band, connected to a curved piece of steel (f), to which a hand (e), passing under the chin is fastened. By these means a constant elastic tension is effected upon the contracted muscles and the deformity thus counteracted. This apparatus also carries the whole weight of the head, thus giving relief to the spine, which in many cases of Torticollis is also affected. When ordering this apparatus



6492 the shape of the steel bar (d), should be ascertained, by giving its desired shape to a piece of pliable wire and making a tracing of the latter on a piece of paper.

This apparatus is also made for the sake of cheapness, without the pelvic band as shown by No. 6093.

Measurements required as per diagram on page 448.

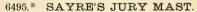


4. Length from middle of the sacrum
10 middle of scapula (14 to 19).
5. Length from middle of the sac-

rum to top of the head (14 to 24) Distance from centre of one scap-ula to centre of the other. 7. Distance around shoulder avoiding the arm pit.
8. Circumference of body above

9. Circumference of the head passing under the chin to the top of the head.

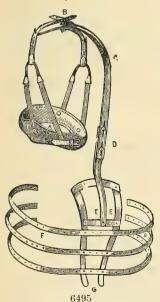
Price for apparatus No. 6492.....\$25 00 to \$30 00 No. 6493..... 20 00 to 25 00



This consists of two pieces of malleable iron, bent to fit the curve of the back. To the lower portion are attached three or more roughened tin strips, long enough to go nearly around the body. From two cross pieces of the upper extremity springs a central shaft, carried in a curve over the head and capable of being elongated at will. To this is attached at its upper extremity a swivel cross bar with hooks, from which depend straps supporting a head and chin collar.

Application.—The patient having been encased, in the usual manner, in a few thicknesses of plaster roller, the Jury Mast Apparatus is put over this, care being taken that the iron strips are bent so as to conform to the surface of the plaster, and that the shaft over the head be kept in the same line with the spinous processes. The perforated tins are carried around the body, their ends, however, not being allowed to meet The apparatus having been carefully adjusted, fresh layers of plaster bandage are now applied in order to hold the instrument firmly in its place.

Directions for measurements see next page.



MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED FOR SAYRE'S JURY MAST.

- 1. Lay a thin and flexible strip of lead along the spine, moulding it exactly to the spine and all its sinussities from the top of head to the middle of sacrum. With this pattern trace carefully the shape of the spine and head on a sheet of paper, marking the points opposite the upper and lower borders of the scapulæ and the crest of the ilium, also the affected parts of the spine. Send this tracing to us.
 - 2. Circumference of head, under the chin and over the head.
- 3. Circumference of head, around the chin and back of the neck. In taking this measure care should be exercised that the tape encircles these parts in an even horizontal line.
 - 4. Circumference of body at crest of ilium.

Price without plaster jacket.....\$12 00

6496.* APPARATUS FOR WRY NECK (TORTICOLLIS).



This is another form of apparatus for the support of the head and spine, it is very light easily applied and very effective.

It consists of a broad pelvic band which reaches from above the trochanter major to the waist. Three upright bars are attached to the steel part of the pelvic band, one along the spine which receives the head support and one on either side, to which the crutch horns are fastened; these crutch horns are also connected to the back bar, they are well padded and provided with straps which pass over the shoulders and button to the back part of the same.

The head support is arranged in such a manner so as to give the head any



6497

desired position, either rotary or upward and downward movement, the rotary movement is made by means of ratchet centres, the upward and downward movements are made by a thumb screw where the head band is connected by a hinge to the back bar.

The head and chin straps are connected by a strap as shown in illustration (No. 6497) to prevent them from slipping.

Direction for measurements as per diagram on page 448.

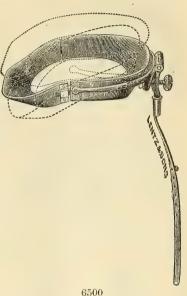
- 1. Patient's name (or sex)
- 2. " age.
- 3. General appearance of patient.
- 4. Length from middle of sacrum to middle of scapula (14 to 19).
- 5. " " to occipital protuberence (14 to 22).
- 6. " above trochanter major to axilla (13 to 18).
- 7. "the centre of the spine passing under axilla over the shoulder to centre of spine again.
- 8. Circumference of body above trochanter major (13).
- 9. " at waist (15).
- 10. " under axilla (18).
 - 11. Distance from above ear around chin to above ear on the opposite side.

Take a piece of pliable wire and mould it to the contour of the spine from the middle of the sacrum to the occiput, trace an outline on paper marking thereon vertebral prominence and occiput, also make a mould of body under axilla over back, $\frac{2}{3}$ of its circumference.

6499.* Apparatus for Antero-Posterior Curvature of the Spine with Improved Headrest.



While the ordinary jury masts, with elastic straps, probably fulfills the more important mechanical indications for treatment, it is nevertheless, on some accounts. very objectionable. like all supports that pass over the head, is unsightly in appearance, and never fails to fix the eyes of the curious on the already over-sensitive patient whenever he chances to appear in public highways. Mothers, too,



usually find fault with it, because of attracting so much

attention. For these reasons, among others, we devised this apparatus which, while not extending over the head, will exert continuous elastic traction upon the diseased vertebræ, and permit of voluntary motion of the cervical vertebræ.

It consists of a well-padded metal collar, which is made in two parts, permitting easy removal and reapplication, fitted accurately to the occiput and under the chin; this collar is attached to an arch-like spring jointed at each side, this spring is hinged to a short stem which is fitted into a socket at the upper end of the cervical piece; by this combination the head will have free antero-posterior as well as rotary motion as shown by the dotted lines, and extension is made turning the screw below the hinge as shown in illustration No. 6500.

This headrest is attached to our Improved Spinal Corset in such a manner that it can be easily removed and the corset can be worn without it, or the headrest can be removed without disrobing.

Directions for measurements as given on page 472 with the following addition:

Make a mould with pliable wire from middle of sacrum to occipital protuberance, marking thereon the exact length of same, also the first and last vertebræ involved.

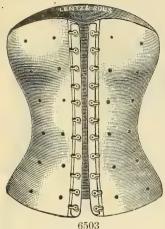
Circumference of head around the chin and back of the neck.

See information and terms on page 447.

NOTICE.

As numerous and various orthopædic apparatus are constantly brought forward and suggested in medical journals as well as text books, it is quite impossible for us to show them all in our catalogue; we would therefore respectfully suggest, that physicians in ordering an apparatus which we do not show in the catalogue, would state the name and date of the journal or other publication in which they are described or illustrated.

Perforated Hardened Sole Leather Jacket for Anterior, Posterior and 6503.* Lateral Curvatures of the Spine.



In ordering a leather jacket an accurate mould of the body must be taken by means of the plaster-paris jacket, the patient of course being Before becoming ensuspended. tirely set, the jacket is cut open in front, in the middle line, the mould thus obtained should be sent to us. We are enabled to reproduce it exactly of hardened sole leather. It is provided with eyelet hooks and lacing cords in front, so that if desirable the apparatus may be removed at night, the mattress then

acting as a spinal support. It is also perforated, making it perfectly porous and not heating to the body. To this apparatus Dr. Sayre's



Leather Jacket and Jury Mast Applied.

Jury Mast may be added, as shown in No. 6504, this supports the head in an erect position, and the spine is relieved of superincumbent weight by a rod reaching above the back Jacket, with Jury Mast Atof the head, and from which supporting bands extend beneath both occiput and lower jaw; the weight of the leather jacket is almost nil comparatively, being about one-third of that of the plaster-paris jacket; in some cases a fenestra is cut in the jacket to allow for the prominences of the anterior superior spinous processes of the ilium. Narrow bands of steel are placed on the back and sides of the jacket. The apparatus will stand a great amount of rough usage and not be broken or bent out of shape.

When ordering a Jury Mast with the above jacket, send us also, in addition to the mould the following measurements:

1. Lay a thin and flexible strip of lead along the back, moulding it exactly to the spine from

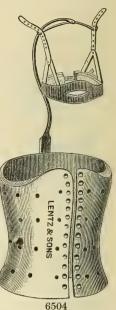
6505 the top of the head to the middle of sacrum: with this pattern trace carefully the shape of the spine and head on a sheet of paper, and send the tracing to us.

Circumference of head, under the chin and over the head.

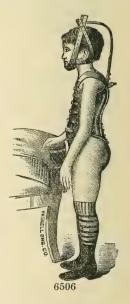
Circumference of head around the chin and back of the neck. In taking this measure care should be exercised that the tape encircles these parts in an even horizontal line. Price of Sole Leather Jacket, \$25 00 to \$35 00; with Jury Mast Attached......\$35 00 to \$45 00 6506.* Porous Felt Jacket with Jury Mast.

In ordering this jacket a plaster of paris mould and same measurements are required as for leather jacket.

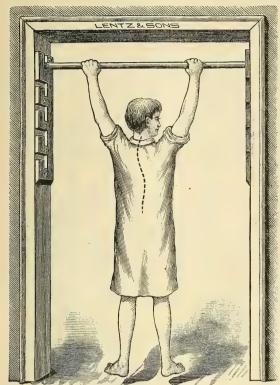
Price of Jacket with Jury Mast, \$30 00 to \$35 00; without Jury Mast.......\$20 00 to \$25 00 See information and terms on page 447.



Hardened Sole Leather tached.



6507.* HORIZONTAL BAR FOR GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.



6507

Sayre's Apparatus for the Gymnastic Exercising of Patients Suffering from Pott's Disease and Lateral Curvature of the Spine.

Another mode of extension is shown in an accompanying cut for the above named purposes, the patient pulling himself up by means of a rope and compound pulleys, the former having egg-shaped blocks, secured by the rope being tied into a knot under each, and at regular intervals; these blocks enable the patient to draw himself up with ease. A padded chin-piece only looped into an iron rod, completes the apparatus. No other person should pull the ropes in this exercise, and the patient should always hold both hands elevated, one nearly opposite the forehead and the other above. This contrivance can be hung up in any part of the house.

Gymnastic exercise in connection with appropriate spinal apparatus is a well recognized necessity, and it is the exercise on the horizontal bar which has especially a tendency to develop the muscles of the shoulder and back.

To induce children to take such exercise, an apparatus should be uncomplicated lest it might create fear, and it should be a matter of amusement rather than compulsion.

The amount and character of the exercise should however, be under the guidance of the attending physician.

The apparatus may be fastened to any door-frame in the manner shown in illustration. The simplicity of its construction is at once apparent, and it can be used by either child or adult. The bar is made of hard wood, long enough to suit any ordinary door-frame.

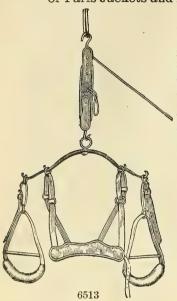
Price complete......\$4 50



WRITER'S CRAMP APPARATUS.

Velpeau's	\$10.00
Mathieu's, for Thumb and Index Finger	
Charrière's	0 00
For Index and Middle Finger	
For Index and Wilddle Finger	- 5 50

6513.* Dr. L. A. Sayre's Apparatus for Suspending Patients, to Apply Plaster of Paris Jackets and for the Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia.



It consists of a curved steel rod, having an eye in its centre and hooks at each end.

From the end hooks loops pass down under each axilla, and also to the chin and occiput, to support the head. The length of these loops can be graduated to suit every patient, by separate straps and buckles that connect the loops with the iron rod. Those parts of the loops that pass under the axilla and chin are well padded.

The whole apparatus is attached by the eye in the centre of the iron rod to one of a set of compound pulleys; and the opposite pulley being secured to the ceiling or some other safe attachment of sufficient height; the patient is easily elevated by the bands under the axillæ, chin and occiput, until the heels cannot touch the floor.

The above apparatus is furnished with the best compound pulleys, each of the latter containing three rollers; when specially mentioned, we furnish the same apparatus with sets of plainer compound pulleys, containing only two rollers each; the elevation of the patient by the latter is more difficult than with the former, as more power is required.

Apparatus with Plain Compound Pulleys.....\$9 00 Tripod see page 481.

6514.* CHARCOT'S SUSPENSION APPARATUS





6516.* AN IMPROVED FORM OF SUSPENSION APPARATUS IN THE TREATMENT OF ATAXIA, ETC.

By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.,

Senior Physician to the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia.

Reprint from Medical News, April 13th, 1889.

Suspension in various ways has been so much used in the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases that the novel treatment of ataxia by it has created with us little surprise. A large number of

patients are at present using this means, and before long I shall report results; they are so far encouraging.

It has seemed to me, however, that suspension by the armpits is but a stupid plan; for most people it is so painful as to cause the real limit to the time of suspension, which otherwise might be experimentally prolonged.

In watching the application of the Russian apparatus, I recalled the ease with which a child may be lifted from the elbows. Out of this thought came the apparatus figured. It has these advantages: It bruises no nerves; does not arrest the circulation; is painless, and can be borne a long time, if we need to use it long, and so makes it possible to learn the value of more prolonged suspension. It will be seen that a separate pulley and cord govern the amount of pull on the head. The lift is made from the elbows, and then the head is drawn upon as may be required.

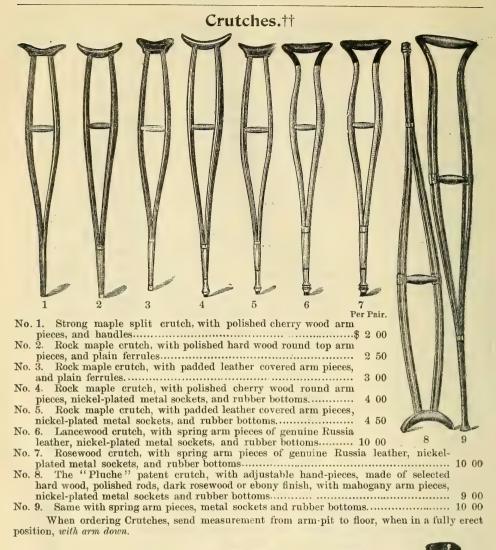
The apparatus is simply two leather slings for the elbows; a band confines the arms to the waist. (See illustration.) The relative comfort of this means of suspension is really remarkable.

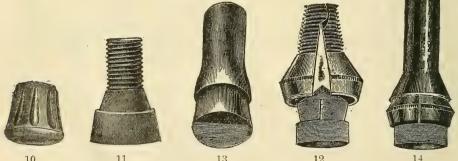
By the use of this device we have been able to sus-

pend a person over twenty minutes in perfect ease. To distribute the pressure upon the arms and trunk the vertical straps are widened under each elbow to about four or five inches and reinforced with leather. Sweeping round from the front to the back upright is a wide band which comes against the outer aspect of the upper arm, yet leaving the point of the elbow free from contact. From one elbow leather to the other and securely riveted to each, both across the front and back, pass stout straps adjusted each by a buckle. Again, across the upper part of the chest another strap encircling the trunk gives additional support—not very essential, but well for nervous folk who fear they may fall.

6516

The adjustment of the head was a vexatious problem, but we have solved that now to our satisfaction by one of two ways. By the second pulley, described above, or by a simple mechanism thus: To the ring of each cheek-piece is attached a stout cord which passes over a hook dependent from the large metal cross-bar and thence by a strap inserted in a buckle made fast to the rear elbow leather one on each side. These hooks are about fourteen inches apart. With either of these mechanisms we can raise a patient from the ground by his elbows, and then proceed to adjust the amount of pull needed for his head.





		4.4	20	1.4			
No. 10.	Rubber Botton	ns for Nos. 1	, 2 and 3 crutches,	four sizes	er pair,		25
No. 11.	66 66	" Nos. 4	and 5 crutches, th	ree sizes	. 46), 45 and	50
No. 12.	44 44	" Nos. 6	5, 7, 8 and 9 crutche	s, two sizes	6.6		25
No. 13.	Nickel-plated 1	metal Sockets	for Nos. 4 and 5 cr	utches, three sizes	.66	. 1	00
No. 14.	c4 " cc	"	" Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9	crutches, 2 sizes	·' \$2 2	5 and \$2	50

Artificial Limbs.

The making of artificial limbs is a business which requires mechanical skill and experience, but there are no secret methods peculiar to any manufacturer, nor are there any patents now in force which give special value to any make of limbs. This fact is gradually becoming known, and in consequence the prices being reduced, and limbs for leg amputations, which a few years since were held at \$100 00 can now be had for \$75 00. Many makers, however, hold at the old prices, and use the extra profit in extravagant and expensive advertising.

In the following illustrations we give a correct idea of the character of our artificial limbs, and we assure our patrons that they will get, for a moderate price, the very best that can be made.

ARTIFICIAL LEG FOR AMPUTATION BELOW KNEE.



Fig. 1, represents our artificial leg for any amputation between the ankle joint and knee joint. About two-thirds of all amputations are of this class, and consequently this leg is made more frequently than any other style. The frame of the lower portion of the leg, together with the foot, is made of selected English Willow, which has no equal in regard to elasticity and lightness. This frame-work is covered with raw-hide specially prepared for the purpose. The external surface is enamelled so as to be water-proof, and is of a life-like flesh color. On the upper third of the leg there is attached an adjustable leather socket which receives the knee. The importance of this device can be seen at a glance; in nearly all cases the weight is carried partly on the thigh and partly on the anterior surface of the stump, just below the knee. The advantages of an adjustable leather socket at that point cannot be too highly appreciated, as the wearer is enabled by means of the laces to regulate the size of the socket to suit his comfort, and the size of the stump which is apt to become thinner To secure greater firmness a strap is buckled over in time. the laces.

The knee joint and thigh straps are made of the best steel, well tempered and polished, and to prevent rusting are nickel-plated. The upper part of the leg or thigh socket is made of the best possible leather, specially prepared to resist the effects of the perspiration for years, and is lined with calf leather. The adjustment of this thigh socket is as simple as it is advantageous to the wearer.

Our improved clasp for thigh fastening enables the wearer to put on his artificial leg in a moment, whereas with the old style lacing sockets, or those held in place by straps and buckles,

from five to ten minutes are required. The device is so simple that it can be instantly adjusted at any hour of the day or night, even without lighting the room; besides the matter of convenience which is so important, this clasp does away with the constant replacing of worn out laces, as in the old style. The device is clearly shown in illustration. The clasp consists of two plates of steel, highly polished and nickel-plated; on the under plate are fixed two strong steel buttons which are received into corresponding slots in the upper plate. By means of laces this part can be set at any width when the thigh becomes thinner.

We are confident that the artificial leg as manufactured by us combines all the possible merits of a substitute for the natural member. Its lightness combined with durability, its comfortable fit and its easy adjustment recommend it to all who are unfortunate enough to require an artificial leg.

Artificial Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LEG FOR THIGH AMPUTATION.

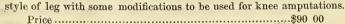
Fig. 2 represents our artificial leg for any amputation above the knee. The lower part of the leg is made of willow wood, the same as Fig. 1. It is covered with rawhide, enamelled, and finished in flesh color. Its walls are worked out almost to a shell in order to reduce the weight to the minimum. The knee-joint has been greatly improved and works automatically. The upper part of the leg is provided with a leather socket for receiving the stump; this socket may be adjusted to the size of the stump by means of laces and buckles as shown in the illustration. This is the lightest and most comfortable leg for thigh amputation ever made, and it is guaranteed to give full satisfaction in every particular.

Price.....\$90 00

KNEE BEARING LEG.

There are certain cases of amputation below the knee in which the stump is short and the knee cannot be fully straightened. In such cases we make a special kind of leg in which the weight of the body rests upon the bended knee. Fig. 3 represents such a leg. From the knee to the foot the leg is made of willow wood, carved as nearly the shape of the natural leg as its construction will allow. It

is hollowed to obtain lightness and its external walls are covered with enamelled rawhide, finished in flesh color. The upper part or thigh-socket is made of substantial leather and is tightened by laces. We make also the same



ARTIFICIAL FOOT FOR SYMES OR PYROGOFF'S AMPUTATION.



FIG. 4.

worn after amputation at the ankle-joint—known as Symes' operation. This amputation enables the patient to bring his weight to bear upon the stump. The leather socket which receives the stump is made to fit exactly, is tightened by laces and reaches up to the knee. In case the stump is tender, the knee weak, or the shin-bone cannot bear the pressure of the socket, we make this foot with a knee-joint and support it above the knee by a narrow leather thigh-piece. This foot is simple in construction and durable, and the lameness of the wearer is hardly noticeable.

Fig. 4 represents an artificial foot to be

Price.....\$50 00

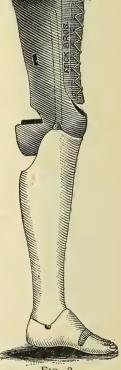


Fig. 3.

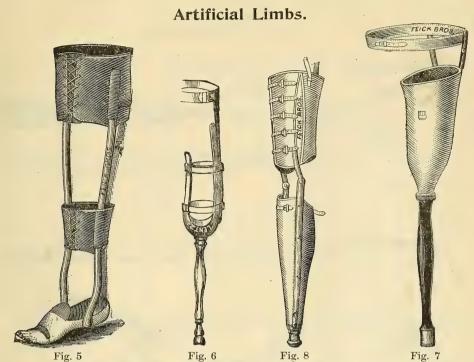


Fig. 5 illustrates another form of artificial foot to be worn after Chopart's or Pyrogoff's

operation.

The perfection attained in the construction of this peculiar artificial substitute has overcome all the objections made against the above named operations. It fully supplies the important necessity of comfort in locomotion, etc. To secure a perfect fit a plaster cast of the stump extending to near the knee should be taken for either Symes' or Chopart's operation.

The bended knee rests on a well-padded cushion and on the bottom of the peg a piece of rubber is fastened, by which the wearer of the leg is enabled to walk easily and comfortably.

Price \$10 00

Fig. 7. Bucket Leg, for Thigh Amputation... 25 00

"8. " with knee joints, for Leg Amputation... 35 00

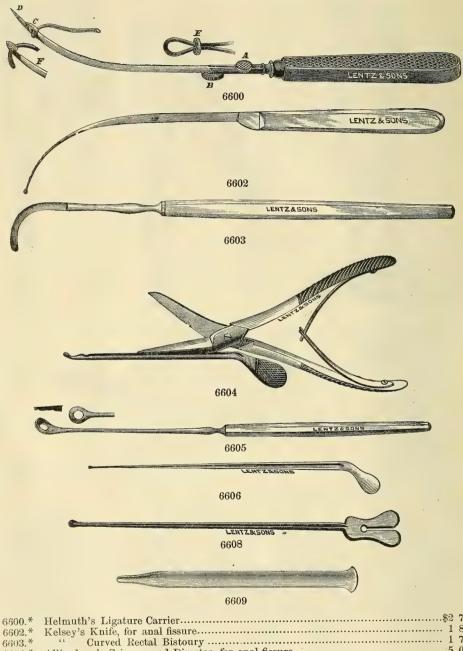
IN ORDERING.

Parties ordering artificial limbs must remember that it is preferable to have the patient present to be fitted than to rely on the accuracy of measurements alone, but with our new system of measurements we are now enabled to so adjust the manufacture of these appliances that a good fit can be guaranteed, provided perfect measurements have been sent us. Parties at a distance can thus order from us without necessitating the heavy expense incident to a long journey, and suitable blanks for this purpose will be sent on application. There are some cases, particularly those of joint amputations, such as the knee, and ankle, elbow or wrist, where a plaster cast of the limb is necessary, especially if the stump has any irregular or uncommon shaped surfaces. Our blanks contain plain instructions, so that almost any one of ordinary intelligence can make the measurements without difficulty.

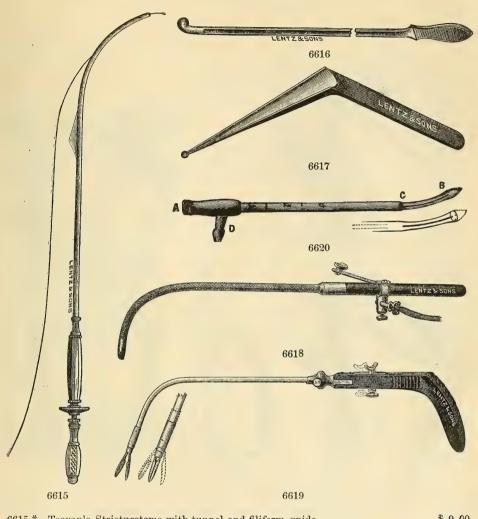
TERMS.

At least one-half the price of a limb must be paid in advance when the order is placed, and the balance when the limb is completed. We call physicians' particular attention to this on page 447, and ask that they be rigidly enforced between physician and patient. As we guarantee to deliver a perfectly fitting limb, and to warrant it against poor material or inferior workmanship for five years, customers take no risks in paying in advance, while they protect us against loss.

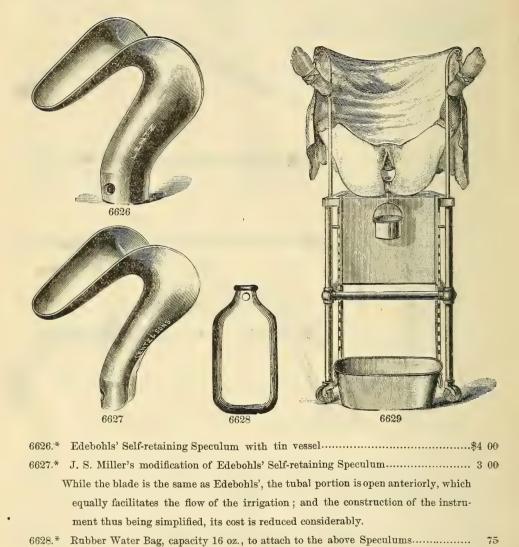
RECTAL INSTRUMENTS.



6600.*	Helmuth's Ligature Carrier\$2 75
	Kelsey's Knife, for anal fissure
6602.*	Ketsey's Khile, for anallissure
6603.*	Curved Rectal Bistoury 1 75
6804 *	Allinoham's Scissors and Director, for anal fissure 5 00
6605.*	Delatour's Sinus Curette
6606 *	Flexible Silver Grooved Director, probe pointed, light
6608.*	"Grooved Director, probe pointedplated, \$1 00 sliver 1 50
6609.*	Wales' Soft Rubber Rectal Bougie, Olivary, twelve sizes, each
	Other Rectal Instruments see pages 234 to 240.



6615.*	Teevan's Stricturotome with tunnel and filiform guide	9	00
66 16.*	Wheelhouse's Staff for external urethrotomy	1	50
6 617.*	Teale's Probe Gorget " "	1	85
6618.*	Mackenzie's Improved Laryngeal Electrode for paralysis of the vocal cords	3	50°
6619.*	Schroetter's Improved Laryngeal Tube Forceps	10	00
6 620.*	Waechter's Improved Hard Rubber Catheter for treating chronic inflammation of		
	the urethra, can be separated into three parts for cleansing. The accompanying		
	figure demonstrates itself. The injecting fluid enters at A, running through a		
	narrow canal, and making its issue at the point B, whose openings are directed		
	backward. The fluid comes then in contact with the mucous membrane, re-enters		
	the catheter at C, and flows off at D. Consequently the anterior part of the canal		
1	is entirely avoided, and strong solution of nitrate silver, etc., can locally be applied		
,	without producing any considerable pain.		
	Price of Catheter, including a 1/4 oz. Hard Rubber Syringe	4	00

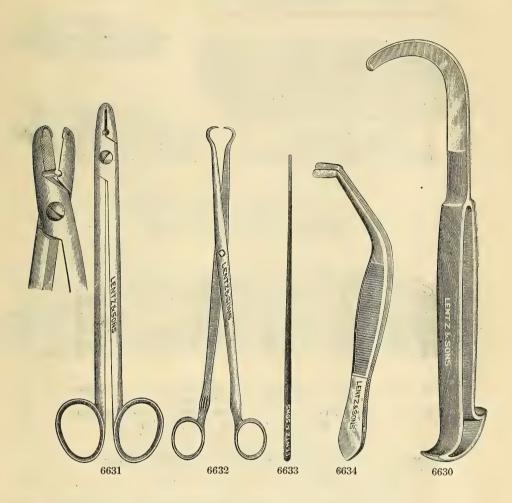


6629.* Edebohls' Speculum in use, with patient in position on the Edebohls' Table.

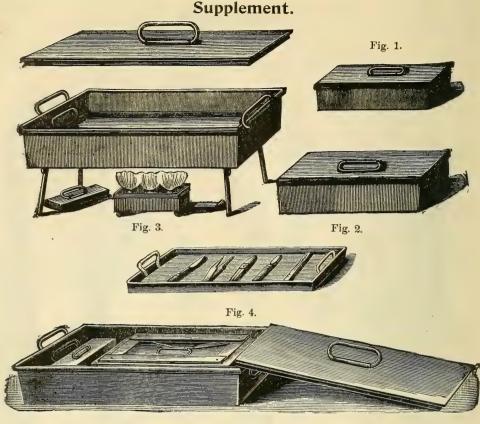
up very little room when collapsed.

(Price of table see page 419.)

This bag is preferable to the tin vessel as it is more convenient in use and takes



6630.*	Galbiati's Knife for performing Symphysiotomy\$3 00
6631.*	J. S. Miller's Shot Compressor and Ligature Cutter Combined
	The beaks have two semi-circular, raised cutting edges for cutting off the ligatures
	after the shot is compressed. This combination saves much time, as it avoids the
	necessity of taking up the scissors for each ligature.
6632.*	Goodell's Double Tenaculum Forceps, 10 inches long
6633.*	C. P. Noble's Uterine Applicator Whalebone
0004 *	Pallin Commercial or Fig.



6636

6636.* Rotter's Compact Sterilizing Apparatus for boiling instruments in 1 per cent. Soda Solution.

The outfit consists of three dishes, with cover, of the following dimensions:

Fig. 1. Dish $6\frac{1}{2}$ in, $\log \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in, wide $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in, deep. $\times 3$. $\times 3$. $\times 3$. $\times 4$. $\times 5$. $\times 4$. $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 4$. $\times 4$. $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 4$. $\times 4$

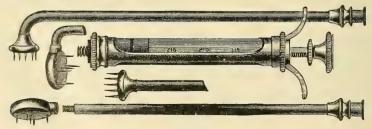
Each dish with cover and inside tray (Fig. 4.) for lifting out instruments.

1 Folding Support on 4 legs.

1 Alcohol Lamp of peculiar construction, rendering sufficient heat to sterilize instruments within 4 minutes.

The apparatus replaces by its compactness and cheapness many other sterlizers in the market. It is made of sheet iron, heavily tin lined.

Price, complete. \$10 00



6637

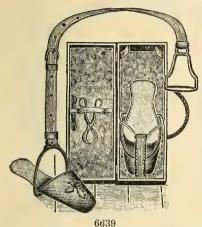
6637.* SEIBERT'S DIPHTHERIA SYRINGE.

DR. KLINE'S OBSTETRIC SLIPPERS.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

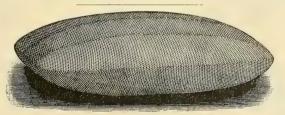
Simplicity is its Own Recommendation.



We present for the consideration of the profession, a neat, simple, perfect device, which, as every experienced physician sees at a glance, does away with hand-pulling, and all crude, cumbrous makeshifts, and greatly facilitates labor by providing the means for a good "PULL," thus giving a woman measure of comfort during the most trying time of her life.

The SLIPPER was invented by an experienced physician, and is the result of his many contrivances to relieve his patients. It consists of a pair of stout slippers connected by adjustable straps connected to nickeled steel handles; they are easily put on and off, are not in the way if left in the bed, and can be used by the patient in any posture. One pair will last a lifetime, and as their utility is apparent, no argument is necessary.

The first engraving shows the Slippers in use, while the second engraving shows them in a cloth-covered case, which also has spaces for Catheter, Probe, Bottles of Ergot, Ether, Chloroform, etc.



6640

6640.* TORSION BRAIDED WIRE PILLOW.

The Pillow is made of the finest tempered watch-spring steel wire; is soft and pleasant, and by its use the head does not become heated, the slightest movement changing the air beneath it.

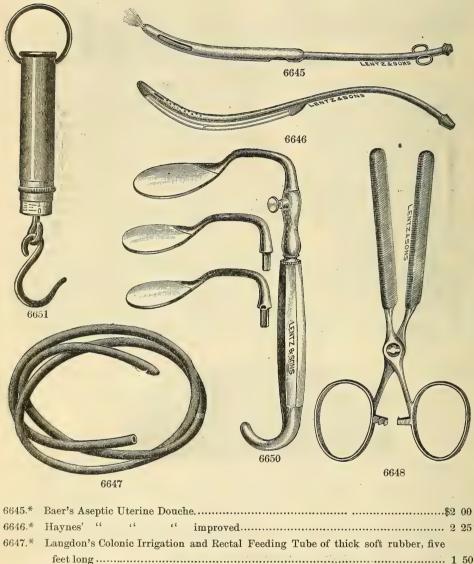
The danger, and often fatal result, of a chill from a pillow dampened by night-sweats, in cases of extreme weakness, is well understood. With the Braided Wire Pillow the dampness can extend only to the covering, which can readily be changed.

The Pillow can also be used in supporting the back of a patient sitting up in bed or in a reclining chair. In fevers, inflammatory rheumatism, suppurating sores or wounds, or in surgical cases, where a comfortable support, which can be promptly and entirely cleansed is needed, these Pillows, once used, are considered indispensable.

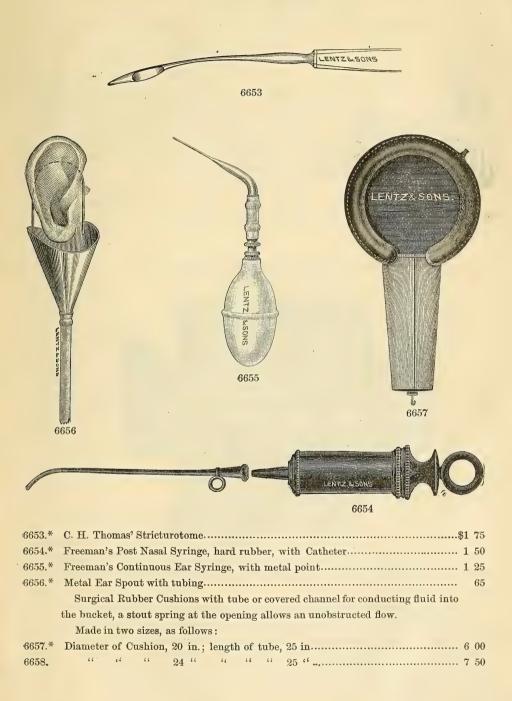
The child's size is in a closed case of ticking and the adult's size in a quilted hair case ticking which can be readily removed for cleansing if necessary.

Child's size, each.....\$2 50 | Adult's size, each.....\$3 50

For further information write for pamphlet giving full description, prices and testimonials.



6645.	Baer's Aseptic Uterine Douche\$2	00
6646.*	Haynes' " improved	25
6647.*	Langdon's Colonic Irrigation and Rectal Feeding Tube of thick soft rubber, five	
	feet long	50
6648.*	Wathen's Intestinal Clamp Forceps. 2	75
6650.*	Tuerck's Tongue Depressor, aluminum handle, three blades,	50
6651.*	Obstetrical Scales. For weighing the baby. Small, light, and accurate. Weighs	
	to 15 lbs. To adjust, slide the inner movable portion down to the line indicating	
	zero	50



6659.* DELANO ATOMIZER.

For Atomizing Cosmoline, Albolene, Benzoinol, Glymol, Etc., Etc.



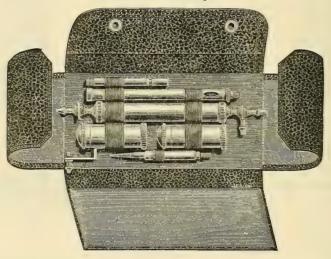
OINTMENTS liquified by immersing the bottle in hot water MAY BE SUCCESSFULLY SPRAYED.

This instrument will commend itself to the medical profession for its simplicity of construction, and the facility with which it can be cleansed, by removing the hood or cap from the bottle collar, thus giving free access to the small tubes and vent.

In these respects it is unique and as a spray producer cannot be surpassed.

Priceeach,	\$1	00
" per dozen.	9	00

6661.* NEW THERMO-CAUTERY. Pocket Case Style.



The compactness of this instrument combined with its completeness, makes it very desirable and convenient for outdoor practice. In the reservoir is concealed a sponge to receive the benzine.

In a Metal Reservoir pour in enough benzine to saturate the sponge, and any surplus which the sponge does not hold pour out again. This must be observed carefully, or the benzine will be pumped into the combustion chamber instead of the gas, and fill it with soot.





